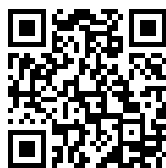


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A  
**DICTIONARY**  
OF THE  
**WELSH LANGUAGE,**

EXPLAINED IN ENGLISH;

WITH  
NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, FROM THE LITERARY REMAINS AND  
FROM THE LIVING SPEECH OF THE

*Cymry.*

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TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,  
*A WELSH GRAMMAR.*

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THE SECOND EDITION.

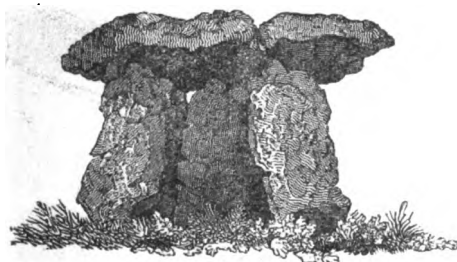
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By W. OWEN PUGHE, D.C.L. F.A.S.

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VOL. I.

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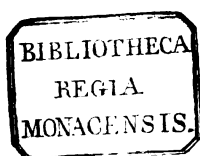
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1832.

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L. rel. 376 / 1



TO  
HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY  
KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH;  
*THIS NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION*  
OF THE  
WELSH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY,  
IS DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION,  
BY  
HIS MAJESTY'S  
DEVOTED SERVANT,  
W. OWEN PUGHE.



## Advertisement.

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This second edition of the Welsh and English Dictionary contains several thousand new words, and also numerous emendations, the result of about thirty years attention to the work, since its first appearance. The publisher has the sole interest therein; therefore, that he may suit the taste of the public in general, he is permitted to revert to the vulgar orthography of our language, as the most likely means, according to his opinion, of avoiding loss by the undertaking. To have preserved the character of the first edition, though only a make-shift, in respect to the letters representing the mutable consonants, would have been gratifying to the compiler, until some fortunate circumstance should give a bias to the minds of the Welsh readers to receive a perfect system of orthography. For giving effect to such a system, types have been formed on the analytical basis of our language, for representing the three characteristics of its mutable consonants, of soft, aspirate, and light sounds, and of which the following table will afford an illustration.

The nine mutable consonants—c, p, t; b, d, g; and l, m, r; have their soft, aspirate, and light sounds represented thus by the new types:—

The c, by *c̄*, *ċ*, *c̈*;—the p, by *p̄*, *ṗ*, *p̈*;—the t, by *t̄*, *ṫ*, *ẗ*;—the b, by *b̄*, *ḃ*, *b̈*;—the d, by *d̄*, *ḋ*, *d̈*;—the g, by *ḡ*, *ġ*, *g̈*;—the l, by *l̄*, *l̇*, *l̈*;—the m, by *m̄*, *ṁ*, *m̈*;—the r, by *r̄*, *ṙ*, *r̈*.

That is, in common characters, the soft, aspirate, and light mutations of c, sound like g, ngh, and ch;—of p, like b, mh, and ph;—of t, like d, mh, and th;—the soft and aspirate of b, like v, and m;—of d, like dh, and n;—of g, like — and ng;—the soft of l, like l;—of m, like v;—of r, like r.

### EXAMPLE.

Yn Morgantwg yr oed cynt bonedigion a cyfenwid arŵlwydi pren a pwl: ac un oed Mafe Sor, arŵlwyd y Celitarn. Gwr i hwnw á liwiau i D. ab Gwilym am cadw ei gwyliuau cydag Ivor Hael, a dygwedai y talai gwaelawd un o lestri o eido ei arŵlwyd yr hol lestri yn fy Ivor. Atebai Davyd ido y gelid doddi gwerf ar gwaelawd lestr yn fy ei arŵlwyd ef, ond nid yn fy Ivor; am nas gwelid erioed yno gwaelawd lestr; ac ynŷyd a hyny y dygwedai—

“Dewr a diŷriv yw Ivor,  
“A Sais yw Syr Mafe Sor.”

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A  
**GRAMMAR**  
OF THE  
**WELSH LANGUAGE.**

—◆—  
THE SECOND EDITION.

—◆—  
BY  
**W. OWEN PUGHE, D.C.L. F.A.S.**

—◆—  
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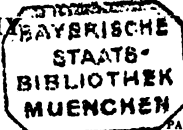
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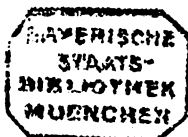
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# Seiliadon Faith y Cymru.

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## A GRAMMAR OF



## THE WELSH LANGUAGE.

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WITH respect to Grammar, as a science, no discussion can be required here; I shall therefore proceed immediately to give the elements of the Welsh language, under the usual arrangement; and, as far as circumstances will admit, to adopt the terms that are the most approved of in the English tongue.

I have occasionally referred for authority to a curious manuscript treatise, because it may be considered to have been the ancient national Grammar of the Welsh, as it was sanctioned by public authority. Its being so authorised, in a formal manner, is a proof of an attention given to literature by our ancestors, which the learned world probably may be surprised to find; and as the form of that sanction is short, I have given the following verbal translation of it:

“Be it known that this is the Analysis, made by EDEYRN the Golden-tongued, of the Welsh letters, parts of speech, and the metres of vocal song, to be as a record and a code.”

“And this he performed at the injunction and desire of these three lords paramount; namely, Llywelyn son of Gruffudd, prince of Aber Ffraw, and king of all Wales;\* Rhys the Little, lord of Dinevwr and Ystrad Tywi; and Morgan the Little, son of the lord Morgan, son of Caradawg son of Rhydderch son of Caradawg son of Iestyn son of Gwrgant, the lord of the territory between Nedd and Avan, and Cil Vai, and Lord Paramount of Morganwg.”

“The aforesaid EDEYRN, from the cultivation of his own genius, profoundly wise in reflection, his various acquirements, his recollection and retention, and the authority of his own tongue, which would confer authority upon any tongue that were instructed and endowed with the power of instruction, did form this Analysis of the letters, and of the parts of speech, and of the metres of vocal song, and how to place them in their appropriate collocations, and to be a recorded criterion for them, through memorial and code, and the support of proper instruction. For, as it is herein, does EDEYRN set forth, to the heart that exerts its affection, and to the mind that forms it into

\* He began to reign in the year 1264, and was killed in 1282.

thought, and to the tongue that expresses it, and to the memory that retains it, and to the people maintaining it; so that of this matter not any one in the world, possessed of a tongue, could be enabled to recite authoritatively and by instruction, as he could, nor any other person have the power to remove one point of the order of this system of his own memorial and code, nor of the code of any other person whatsoever, even though he should be able to amplify; but no one is able to do so as to his system, but from the code of a people, and which shall not be of his own code."

"Be it known that EDEYRN extracted this Analysis from the code formed by EINION the Clerk, upon which was obtained the judgement and authority of the sovereign court, and the jury of the country. And with respect to what EDEYRN added to that, he also in the same manner obtained the judgement of the courts of his sovereign, and the jury of the country. And as it is here set forth did he put his code to be preserved, and as a preservation against the loss of the Analysis of the letters, and the parts of speech, and the metres of vocal song, and the science of bard and bardism, the which was given by God through the Holy Spirit, to the bards of the Isle of Britain, of the nation of the Cymmry, from age of ages."

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## PART I.

## ORTHOGRAPHY.

## CHAPTER I. OF THE LETTERS.

SECTION 1. *Of the Ancient British Letters, and those used afterwards.*

THE articulations of the Welsh language are represented by *Radical* and *Secondary Letters*.

The *Radical Letters* are in number sixteen, to express so many primary sounds : that is, four vowels and twelve consonants.

There are twenty-seven *Secondary Letters*, which are mutations or modified powers of the radicals, under certain circumstances of combination. Of these, eight are vowels, and nineteen consonants.

Both these classes together, amounting to forty-three letters, do precisely denote all the simple articulate sounds in the language ; and they never vary or serve to express any other sounds ; so that every simple articulation has a distinct character to represent it.

But here it is necessary for me to let the student understand, that the positions before laid down have respect to the ancient British characters, denominated COELBREN Y BEIRDD, or *Stave of the Bardic Signs* ; and not to the various schemes of orthography, which have been resorted to, since the adoption of the Roman letters, for expressing the Welsh language.

To have recourse to the genuine British characters was absolutely necessary towards giving a correct and a clear idea of the subject. Not to have pursued this method would have been more unsatisfactory and obscure, in several points, than to attempt explaining the Hebrew language and its orthography, by means of the English alphabet.

But, by adhering to this principle, it is easy to elucidate the whole system of literal mutation, or that aptitude, which the radicals have to change their sounds under certain combinations, so as to require, for the sake of perspicuity, a corresponding modification of their forms, as represented in the secondary letters.

And, it is particularly necessary to be able to discriminate between the *radical powers* and their *derivatives*, as the construction of the language is only understood by that means. The original alphabet has all the appropriate signs of the various modifications in its structure ; but the Roman letters, though universally used, are far from being adequate to represent many of those modifications ; and we are obliged therefore to recur to the expediency of using several double letters, and in one instance three letters, to represent single articulate sounds.

The *radical letters* of each class have a peculiarity of form essentially different from those of other classes.

The *derivatives* or *secondary letters*, preserve the fundamental characteristics of their originals, modified by certain additional signs, to denote the various mutations of sounds, which the primary powers are susceptible of.

The sixteen *primary articulations* have three distinct principles of mutation, represented by appropriate characters, and which require minute attention, and are therefore the subject of the section on mutations.

In order to understand the connection existing between the *radical letters* and their *derivatives*, as well with respect to sound as to form, reference should be had to the following list of the letters, wherein they are not arranged in the common alphabetical order, but according to the analogies subsisting between them.

In these alphabets the Ancient Characters stand in the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh columns; the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth columns exhibit the same powers on the principle of the Roman letters, with the additions of such indexes, to denote the mutations, as ought to be used, in giving the language its appropriate orthography, according to such a principle; and which came into use with the invention of printing, and are those now popularly adhered to, with the exception of some few deviations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A 1	à 2	o 4	o 2	z †	m	t 8	ff	rr	nh	c 13	g
A	a 2	o	o 1	w 6	m	> 9	d	z †	d	z	ng
J 3	è 2	v	w 2	u †	f	p	dd, d	< 12	c	h	chw
J	e 1	v	w 1	r 7	p	u †	n	k	ch	u 14	ll, l
Y	ù 2	y	y	n	ph	u 10	n	x	ngh	l	l
Y	u 1	l 5	b	x	mh	† 11	t	c †	g	r 15	rh, r
I 3	i	t	f	z †	b	n	th	h	h	r 16	s

## SEC. 2. Analytical Classification of the Letters.

In addition to the foregoing table it is expedient to lay down two arrangements of the *Letters*, in alphabetical order; the first exhibiting only those *letters* under which the words are to be found in the *Dictionary*; and the other the full *Alphabet* now popularly used.

### I. Initial Alphabet of the Dictionary.

A B C CH D E FF G H I L M N O P R S T U W Y.

### II. The full and common Alphabet.

a b c ch d dd e f ff g ng h i ll m n o p ph r h r s t th u w y.

By the first system of *Welsh* orthography in *Roman* characters, there were only the *Radicals* and the letter *H* used for representing all the sounds in the language; so that the reader was to supply the modifications, from knowing the sense of the subject. Hence a critical acquaintance with the mutable accidents of the radical elements and their representatives was requisite, in order thus to determine what particular modification was to be given to them in all cases, so as to read with facility and correctness.

† These have no equivalent characters in the common orthography.

With a view of obviating the difficulties of such a system various methods were invented at different periods, for representing the literal mutations.

## EXAMPLES.

1. *From the manuscript at Cambridge, under the title of JUVENCUS, as copied by Llwyd; ARCHÆOLOGIA, p. 224:*

Nigawrosam nemheunaur henoïd mitelu nit gurmaur mi amfranc dam ancalaur.

*This, divided into the form of its verse, in the orthography of the dictionary would be thus:*

Ni worchysaf, ni'm hunawr henoeth,  
Fy abeulu nid gorfawr:  
Mi a'm ffranc daf a'n callawr.

2. *From the BLACK BOOK of CAERMARTHEN, a M.S. of the beginning of the 12th century.*

Dricun i mynit avonit igniw  
Gulichid lliw llawr trewit  
Neut gueilgi gweled ir elvit.

*That is:*

Drychin y mynydd afonydd yn nguif  
Gwlychid lliw llawr trefydd  
Neud gweilgi gweled yr elfydd.

—Arduireauc Dev  
Yni vn a deu. yal tri heb  
ev. heb haut y amhev. aw  
naeth fruth afren afop.  
amrifren.—

*That is:*

—Arddwyreaf fi Dduw  
Y sy un a dan  
Y sy dri heb au  
Heb hawdd ei amhan.  
A wnaeth ffrwyth a ffrau  
A phob amryfiau.

3. *From a specimen of ancient orthography, at the end of a copy of the WELSH LAWS, a manuscript of the 13th century:*

Mae elle etal estrawn o alanas kemint abrant enelle cenicier ar alanas maab ad duco  
lann ikenedel arall o kan l eneb auelcus drostau:

*That is, in the orthography of the dictionary:*

Mae y lle y tal estrawn o alanas cymalnt â brawd yn y lle cennyglar ar alanas maab â  
ddyco ei fam i genedi arall y gan y neb â feichws drosto.

4. *From the general text of the same manuscript of laws:*

Gwedý darso eisted yn gyvreithyaul mal y dywedassam ny uchot yna y mae yann  
dywedat urth y dnybleit ymdyweduch.

*That is;*

Gwedi darfo alstedd yn gyfreithiawl, mal y dywedassam ni uchod, yna y mae iawn  
dywedyd wrth y ddwyblaid ymdywedwch.

5. *From a copy of the WELSH LAWS, a manuscript of about the middle of the 13th century:*

Eaeþ aholu ypenkynynd kelayed yodiwes arywely bore diw kalanmei.

*Which is thus written.*

Y neb â helo y pencynydd ceialed ei oddiwes ar ei wely bore dyw kalanmai.



6. *From the MEDDYGON MYDDFAI, a manuscript of the 13th century :*

Rhiwallawn ay veibon, nyt amgen. Cadwgon a Gruffut ac Eynon—aoydynt oreu a phennaf o'r meddygon.

*That is :*

Rhiwallawn a'i feibion, nid amgen, Cadwgon, a Gruffudd, ac Einion—a oeddynt oreu a phenaf o'r meddygon.

7. *From the ROMANCE of CHARLEMAGNE, a manuscript of the beginning of the 13th century :*

Yn yr olwyn ymay tri pheth. both ac adaned achamegev ac vn olwyn yw.

*Which is to be written thus :*

Yn yr olwyn y mae tri pheth : both, ac adanedd, a chamegan ; ac un olwyn yw.

8. *From a copy of the HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF BRITAIN, a manuscript, apparently of the beginning of the 14th century :*

Edlvar yv gennu dala yth erbyn ti pan fu yr ymlad rot a Chaswallaun an brenin ni.

*That is :*

Edlvar yw genyf ddala i'th erbyn di, pan fu yr ymladd rhyngot â Chaswallawn ein brenin ni.

9. *From the BOOK OF THE ANCHORITE OF LLAN DEWI BREVI, written in the year 1346.*

Lyma synhvyr euegyl Ieuan ebostol, hervyd ydyall ar synhvyr arodes duv yr neb ae troes o ladin ygkymraec.

*Which is thus :*

Llyma synwyr efengyl Ieuan ebostol, herwydd y deall a'r synwyr â roddes Duw i'r neb a'i troes o Ladin yn Gymmraeg.

There are certain cases, which render it necessary to make the usual classifications of the *Letters* into vowels and consonants. Also to exhibit the two-fold divisions of the latter : first, into mutes and semi-vowels ; and secondly, into labials, dentals, and palatals.

The *vowels* are of two kinds, the immutable and the mutable ; and which are exemplified in the section of mutations.

The *vowels* that suffer no change are, i, u, y.

The *mutable vowels* are, a, e, o, w.

The *consonants* under the class of mutes are, b, p, c, g, d, t.

The *semi-vowels* are denominated vocal and aspirated.

The *vocal semi-vowels* are, dd, f, l, m, n, r ; and the *aspirates* are, ch, ng, ngh, ff, h, th.

These four, l, m, n, r, are also distinguished by the name of liquids.

With respect to the organs of speech employed in their articulation the *consonants* are thus classed :

*Labials.*

b, f, ff, m, p, mh.

*Dentals.*

d, dd, n, t, th, nh, s.

*Palatals.*

c, ch, ngh, g, ng, h, ll, l, r.



W short, or *w*, is sounded like *oa*, as in the words *good*, *hood*; and *u*, in the word *full*.

Y, is sounded like the English *y*, as in *sundry*; and is like the Welsh *u*, or less open than the *y* short.

Y short, or *y*, has the sound of *u*, as in the words *run*, *turn*; and of *i*, as in *first*.

The following praxis upon the vowels is subjoined, in order to exhibit some English words in the Welsh orthography.

*'I bridle in my struggling muse with pain,  
That longs to launch into a bolder strain.'*

Yi bryidl in myi stryggling miws wuth paen,  
Ddat longs tw lanah intw a bolder stracen.

*'To thee the world its homage pays.'*  
Tw ddi dde wyrlt uts homads paëa.

*'Glowe while he reads, but trembles as he writes.'*  
Glôa whyil he rids, but trembls as hi wrytfa.

*'Brought death into the world, and all our woe.'*  
Brôt deth intw dde wyrlt, and ôl owr wo.

*'Murmuring, and with him fled the shades of night.'*  
Myrmyring, and wuth hum fled dde siâds of nyit.

*'For thou art but of dust; be humble and be wise.'*  
For ddyw art byt of dyst; bi hymbl and be wyis.

## SEC. 2. *Of the Sounds of the Consonants.*

The names of the *consonants* were anciently formed by sounding the vowel *i* after all of them; but, in the present popular mode, the following are exceptions to that rule, and they begin their sounds with *e*; a *mely*,

c, ch, dd, f, ff, g, ng, ngh, h, ll, l, m, n, r, s.

The sounds of the *consonants*, like the *vowels*, are preserved invariably in all their combinations, so that none of them ever become changed or quiescent.

The sounds of the *letters* must be considered as the perfect standard of the pronunciation of the Welsh language. Therefore a correct knowledge of the powers of its alphabet is all that is requisite for enabling any one to read it: and, this is an advantage that probably is to be found in no other tongue.

## CLASS 1. *Of the Sounds of the Labials.*

The *letters*, b, f, ff, m, p, have the same sounds as in English.

The mutation of the p, denoted by mh, is a kind of aspirated m, whose power may be found by uniting the sound of m, in the word *am*, to h, in the word *here*, by a quick pronunciation of the phrase, *I am here*.

CLASS 2. *Of the sounds of the Dentals.*

The *d*, *n*, *s*, are not different in their sounds from the same English letters.

✕ The *dd*, which is a mutation of *d*, has the soft or flat sound of *th*, as in the words *thus*, *neither*.

The *t*, has the sound of the English *t*, as in *not*, *ten*, and *to*, but does not take the sound of *s* in any case.

The *th*, which is a mutation of *t*, has always the sharp and hard sound of the English *th*, as in the words *thank*, *both*, *nothing*.

The *nh*, another mutation of *t*, is a sort of aspirated *n*, whose power is perceivable in the word *inherent*.

CLASS 3. *Of the sounds of the Palatals.*

The *h*, *l*, *n*, *r*, are similar in sound to the same English letters.

The *c*, is always sounded like the letter *k*, in English.

The *ch*, being a mutation of *c*, is a sound for which there is none to compare in the English; but it is like the *j* and *x* of the Spanish, the *ch* of the German, the *Χ* of the Greek, and the *ח* of the Hebrew. It is produced by the contact of the tongue and the palate about the eighth of an inch farther back than when *k* is expressed.

The *ngk* is another modification of the *c*, the power of which may be made out in the name *Nottingham*, by suspending the breath on the letter *i*, instead of the proper division of the word.

The *g* is always like the English hard *g*, as in the words *go*, *give*, *again*, *leg*, *peg*.

The *ll* is probably a sound peculiar to the Welsh, among the European languages; but the Spanish *ll* approaches very near to it; and so does the English *l* under some combinations, when forcibly pronounced, as in the words *will*, *wilt*, *let*. The sound is an aspiration of the common *l*, and is produced by touching the palate with the tongue about an eighth of an inch farther back than when *l* is articulated, and then its aspirate sound is unavoidably produced.

## CHAP. III. OF THE MUTATION OF LETTERS.

SEC. 1. *The Modifications of initial Consonants.*

The principle of *Literal Mutation*, as a regular system, is peculiar to the Welsh; though the effect of such an aptitude in some of the *letters* to change their sounds, is seen to pervade all languages. But it regulates some of the primary forms of construction in this tongue, as well with respect to syntax as to the composition of words.

These modifications, or changes, have always appeared as great obstacles to strangers. Such an appearance of intricacy however, has been partly, if not wholly, owing to two causes, neither of which are radical in the system. One of them is, that the analysis of the modifications has not been properly

set forth and exemplified. The other is on account of the language having been disguised in an orthography foreign to its genius, and inadequate to represent all its simple articulations, without recourse to irrelevant characters, and in several instances the use of double and treble letters for those of simple forms in the original alphabet.

There are *nine Consonants* susceptible of being affected by the principle of mutation, or which have their sounds modified, under certain forms of construction; and for representing such sounds so many secondary characters are used with the radicals.

The *Mutable Consonants* are, *c, p, t—b, d, g—ll, m, rh*. These are to be formed into *three classes*, with *three letters* in each.

The *Principle of Mutation* is also three-fold; that is to say, the *soft*, the *aspirate*, and the *light* sounds.

CLASS 1. consisting of *c, p, t*, is susceptible of all the *three kinds of modifications*.

CLASS 2. consisting of *b, d, g*, is affected by *two kinds of modifications*, namely, the *soft*, and the *aspirate*.

CLASS 3. in which are *ll, m, rh*, has *one principle of modification*, that is, by assuming the *soft* sound.

For the sake of comprehending more clearly the nature of each class the following table may be consulted.

Radical	< c	r p	τ t	t b	> d	< g	u ll	w m	v rh
Soft	< g	τ b	γ d	τ f	p dd	u	ll	u f	τ r
Aspirate	x ngh	x mh	τ nh	x m	n n	x ng			
Light	x ch	n ff	τ th						

### RULES for the Government of INITIAL MUTATIONS.

#### CLASS 1. *The assumption of the SOFT SOUND.*

1. After all *Verbs*, except of the infinitive mood; after *Interjections*, and also when in the *objective case* if the *subject* or *nominative* intervene.
2. After all *personal pronouns*; after the *possessive* *dy, thy; mau, mine; tau, thine*; after *ei*, when it denotes *his* and *its*, but not when it denotes *her*; after the *relatives*, *pa, which, or what, pry, who, and a, that*.
3. The initials of *Nouns* and *Verbs* become *soft*, when, by inversion of the common order, they are preceded by their *adjectives*; also by the *formative adverbs*; and the *nouns* when they are the subject, preceded by those that are the object; and *agnomens* after *proper names*.
4. The initials of *Adjectives* become *soft*, when their preceding *Nouns* are *feminine*; and after the *formative adverbs*.
5. Initials become *soft* after the duals *dau, dwy, two*.
6. The *soft* initials come after all *Prepositions*, except *yn, in*; and *tua, towards*.
7. After the *Pronomial Prepositions*, when they are the subject of the *verb*.
8. The initials of *Feminine Nouns* become *soft* after the *articles*.

9. The *Participial Sign*, *yn*, makes the initial of the object *soft*.  
 10. Also, after the *Disjunctive neu*, or, all the words have *soft* initials.

## EXAMPLES.

The figures before the words refer to the rules; and then by knowing the table of mutations the radical letters are known.

Dinas a 'ddiffydd 'ddiffaith. *Llefoed.*  
 A city will *extinguish* a *wilderness*.

Caraf 'gaer 'falchwaith o'r 'Gyfylichi;  
 Anwar 'don 'lufar â 'llefawr 'wrthi. *H. ab Owain.*

I love a fort of *stately work* in the *Cynylichi*;  
 A raging wave that is loud is *rearing by it*.

Gwell genyf arnaf, ernyw 'elyn Lloegr,  
 'Wallosiad aur melyn,  
 No'th 'far, 'fawredd 'gar 'ganlyn,  
 Bar ar y 'ddalwr o 'ddyn. *G. Ryfel.*

Rather I would have upon me, destructive *foe* of Lloegr,  
 Distributor of yellow gold,  
 Than thy *wrath*, in *greatness* a friend adhering,  
 The wrath of any that is on the earth of man.

Ei 'frait, wrth ei 'fryd, yn 'freinnlwg y sydd,  
 A'l elfydd yn rhydd, yn rhleddawg. *G. Brycheiniawg.*

His *privilege*, according to his *mind*, *secured is*,  
 And his land being free, being regal.

Hyllithr 'fu i 'gu 'fawer rheg dy 'fyw,  
 Hwylfa glyw 'glod 'redeg. *Bloddyn Fardd.*

Aptly gliding was to a host many a gift thy being alive;  
 The course of a chief the *race of fame*.

Gnawd canaf ei 'foliant, mal Afan Ferddig,  
 Neu 'farddwawd Aronan. *Cynddelw.*

Habitually I sing his *praises*, like Avan Verddig,  
 Or the *bardic eulogy* of Aronan.

A'th 'orchymynaf 'gân y mawr 'Drugar,  
 Plaid â 'gar 'biant Addaf. *Cynddelw.*

I thee commend to be with the great *Merciful One*,  
 The guardian that loves the *sons* of Adam.

Am 'ddau ystlys dwfr dofyn afon  
 Ymddyfustlynt 'gynt 'gyngreinion;  
 Ymddyfustal 'lew ar 'llan Aeron, 'berth,  
 Pan 'borthes eryron. *Cynddelw.*

About the two sides of the water of a deep river  
 Were wont to dispute *formerly emulators*;  
 So would dispute a *hero* on the bank of Aeron fair,  
 When he supported eagles.

Blaidd gawr Bloddynt <sup>2</sup>fab Cynwrig. Cynddelw.  
 A wolf of the shout is Bloddynt son of Cynwrig.

Mor <sup>1</sup>gyfran, <sup>1</sup>gyfred, ei <sup>2</sup>roddion,  
 Mur mawrgor, Morgant arwyddion. Cynddelw.  
 So mutually enjoyed, concurrent, his gifts,  
 The bulwark of ample circle, with Morgant's signals.

Einion <sup>2</sup>wyl <sup>2</sup>olud <sup>2</sup>roddiad;  
 Einion <sup>2</sup>ddiwyl, ddiofn cad. Cynddelw.  
 Einion the bashful wealth bestower;  
 Einion the unbashful, the unterrified of battle.

Rhianedd—  
 Am <sup>6</sup>Gynddelw <sup>2</sup>brydydd yd <sup>1</sup>bryderynt. Cynddelw.  
 Damsels, for Cynddelw the poet thus they were wont to be concerned.

Mor <sup>1</sup>deg moli, mor <sup>1</sup>deiling,  
 Milwr mawr mál Maeloging. Cynddelw.  
 So fair to praise, so meritorious,  
 A warrior great like Maeloging.

Nid i <sup>6</sup>flaidd praid y prydaf,  
 • Namwyn i <sup>6</sup>flaidd glyw y glewaf. Cynddelw.  
 Not to a wolf of devouring do I form the lay,  
 But to a wolf a sovereign the bravest.

Trais <sup>2</sup>ormail <sup>1</sup>ormant <sup>1</sup>ormes <sup>1</sup>lofrudd gawr,  
 Gorddwy llawr gordden udd. Cynddelw.  
 The oppression of molestation in the extreme of the intrusion of the red-handed  
 one of the shout,  
 The ground confines the ardent chief.

Nid gorthaw à <sup>1</sup>wnaf wrth à <sup>2</sup>garwyf,  
 Celadwy <sup>2</sup>lywy <sup>1</sup>liw tôn am <sup>1</sup>rwyl. Cynddelw.  
 No silence will I keep to that whom I may love,  
 A secluding luminary of the hue of a wave round an oar.

Gwery <sup>2</sup>fanon <sup>1</sup>fanwl, gwar <sup>2</sup>feddwl maith,  
 Gorne gwawr <sup>1</sup>fore àr <sup>1</sup>for diffaith. Cynddelw.  
 A chaste nymph of perfection, of gentle mind profound,  
 Of the blush of the dawn of morning on a desert sea.

Rhybyddai <sup>1</sup>fau <sup>2</sup>faith <sup>2</sup>rager;  
 Rhybyddwn <sup>1</sup>bencerdd pen cor. Cynddelw.  
 Far would be mine an extensive pre-eminence;  
 I should by far be a chief of song of the chief circle.

Henfynyw <sup>1</sup>deg o <sup>6</sup>du glenydd Aeron,  
 Hyfaes ei meillion, hyfes <sup>2</sup>goedydd. G. Brycheiniawg.  
 Henvynyw fair on the side of the banks of Aeron,  
 Aptly-spreading its trefails, aptly yielding acorns the woods.

Yald 'rad yn ei 'wlad, a mad, a malet. *G. Brycheiniawg.*  
There is *blessing* in his country, and good, and plenty.

Dau ychain Dewi, dan 'odidawg,  
Dodyasant hwy eu gwâr tân 'gâr Cynawg. *G. Brycheiniawg.*  
The two oxen of Dewi, two *excellent ones*,  
They placed their necks under *the car* of Cynog.

Caraf eaws 'fal, forehun 'ladd. *Gwalchmai.*  
I love the nightingale of *the brake*, the morning slumber's *hinderance*.

Rhagreithia dy 'air cyn no'i 'ddodi. *Adage.*  
Consider thy *word* before thou *givest it*.

Cnôynt 'frain 'friwigig o 'lid llawrydd. *Meilyr.*  
Devour would ravens *mangled flesh* from the *ire* of the slayer.

Deddfau hael wrth 'bawb a'i holo;  
Dlofal y 'wlad à 'wledycho. *Ll. Gwr.*  
Of generous habits to *every one* that claims of him;  
Void of care the country that *he governs*.

Ni 'rifafi àr 'fân fod yn 'galed. *H. ab Owain.*  
I will not *reckon* of the *fair one* with being *severe*.

Yd 'garwni 'fynd—  
I edryd llywy lliw tôn dylan. *H. ab Owain.*  
Truly *I should love* to go  
To visit the beauty of the hue of the wave of the torrent.

Oesfyr dy 'alon, aesfriw 'Faredudd. *Prydydd Bychan.*  
Short-lived thy *foes*, broken-shielded *Maredudd*.

Mi anfonaf 'wail beirddion i 'fiodenaw. *Heintyn.*  
I will send *the rods* of bards to bear *flowers*.

## CLASS 2. *The assumption of the ASPIRATE.*

† Initials of words assume the Aspirate Sound after the Possessive Pronoun *my*, or *fy*, *my*.

‡ The initials become Aspirates after *yn*, when it is the Preposition *in*.

• All Vowel Initials take the *h* before them, after *ei*, when the object is feminine, or when it stands for her; after *ein*, our; and *eu*, their.

## EXAMPLES.

The indexes †, ‡, •, refer to this class; the figures to Class 1.

Gorpo teyrn twrf llanwed  
Yn †nheyrnas nef noddod. *Cynddelw.*

Securely be the prince of the tumult of a torrent  
In the *kingdom* of heaven's sanctuary.

Ceritor 'fy †agherdd yn †nghyntedd,  
Yn yd 'gar gwyr gwanar gwinwledd. *Cynddelw.*



Loved is my song in a hall,  
Wherein love men of gallantry the wine-feast.

Yn tñharf, yn tñherfysg, yn ffysg ffyrdder,  
Yn tñhwrf, yn tñhorfoedd hydoedd hyder,  
——Peunydd oedd.

Cynddelw.

In pursuit, in confusion, in activity of strength,  
In tumult, in the extents of the legions of confidence, daily he was.

Gwr à \*wyr yn tnydd ffyr na ffy.

Cynddelw.

A man that knows in the day of dispersion that he will not fly.

Meirw ——

Oedd 'rydd i 'fleidiau eu \*hargyfrain.

Cynddelw.

The dead: the wolves were at liberty to glut upon them.

Ni 'chel 'fy tñgherdd fy tñghwynfan,  
Ni 'chudd 'fy tñgrudd fy tñgriddfan.

Cynddelw.

My song does not conceal my wailing,  
My cheek hides not my woe.

Boed ef \*fy tñuw nef fo fy tñinas.

M.ab Gwalchmai.

Be it that my God of heaven be my safeguard.

Arfogion gyttun

Yn tñgwythlid, yn tñgwythlawn \*orun.

Cynddelw.

Armed ones in concert  
In wrathful ire, in wrathful tumult.

Gwyr cyrchiad yn tñghad, yn tñghaledi blwng  
Ni \*edynt ystwg Ystrad Tywi.

Bledwyn Fardd.

Men of onset in conflict, in sudden difficulty,  
They would not suffer the subjection of Ystrad Tywi.

Llawer un à 'ddaw eneidawl yn tñgwasg  
Yn tñgwisgoedd corfforawl.

Elidr Sais.

Many one will come with a soul in combination  
In corporeal coverings.

There are some instances, in poetry, and idioms, of *b, d, g*, which are light letters, assuming the sharp sounds of *p, t, c*.

### CLASS 3. The assumption of the LIGHT SOUND.

\* The Possessive Pronoun *ei*, when it denotes the feminine her, requires the initials of words next following it to be light.

† The Adverb *tra*, over, requires the light initials of words following and governed by it.

‡ Initials assume the light sound, after the Conjunctions, *a*, and; *â* with; and *no*, than.

§ The Negative Adverbs *ni*, *na*, and the Conjunctions *neu*, and *oni*, lighten the initials of words coming next after them. This rule is an exception to the soft sound, as to such letters as have the light sound.

• Initials become light after the numerals *tri*, three; and *chwe*, six.

## EXAMPLES.

The letters over the initials refer to similar ones prefixed to the rules of this class; the figures to Class 1.

Py dawant anant na 'phrydant 'wawd? *Meilyr.*  
Why keep the minstrels silent that they do not *sing praise*?

Na 'char & mi maith 'gytgam;  
Ac na 'chred, gyhudded 'gâm. *Einion Wan.*  
Do not *love* with me long to *joke*;  
And do not *believe* a *false accusation*.

Gan 'rewydd ni 'phell 'fydd rhin. *Llefoed.*  
With a *gossip* not far *will be* a secret carried.

Dychyferfydd trwch & 'thrin. *Llefoed.*  
The froward will be meeting with *contention*.

Maredudd—  
Aerwaleh eirf ni 'theirf, ni 'theich. *Prydydd Bychan.*  
Maredudd—  
The battle-hawk of arms that will not *be scared*, will not skulk.

Cynan a 'Chadwaladr, cadr yn llaydd,  
Edmycawr hyd 'frawd.— *Golyddan.*  
Cynan and *Cadwaladr*, mighty in arms,  
Will be celebrated until *judgement*.

Tyngyryon tynged 'orfoledd;  
Ni 'charws Tyngyr tangnefedd. *Cynddelw.*  
Tyngyrians of the fate of *exultation*:  
A Tyngyrian has not *loved* tranquillity.

Neum rhoddesi hil Rhun 'rudd a 'phali;  
Neu 'chyfyd ynof cof ym coddi! *Cynddelw.*  
Have I not been presented by the progeny of Rhun with *crimson* and *velvet*;  
Does there not *rise* within me a recollection of my being vexed!

Banon 'falch ei 'thynged,  
Lliw ewynfriw teg rhag tôn nawfed. *Cynddelw.*  
A goddess *high* her *destiny*,  
Of the hue of the fair foam-apray before the ninth wave.

Cafas 'dda ni 'chafas 'ddrwg. *Adage.*  
He has obtained *good* that has not obtained *evil*.

Ni 'chel 'grudd 'gystudd calon. *Adage.*  
The *cheek* will not conceal the *oppression* of the heart.

Nid pont heb dra 'phont. *Adage.*  
There is no bridge without a place beyond *bridge*.

Y llech 'deg tros 'waneg a 'thros 'wellgi  
 Ai dyddwg dybu 'Ddaw wrth ei 'throel.

G. Brycheiniawg.

The fair tablet over wave and over torrent  
 That bore it God was in aid when bringing it.

Mae yn 'debyg y gwallt—  
 I 'flaen fflam, 'felen ei 'phleth.

D. Nanmor.

Similar is the head of hair—  
 To the point of a flame, yellow her wreathing.

Ni 'thyr a'l 'garn 'wyth o'r gwellt.

T. Aled.

He will not break with his hoof a blade of the grass.

## SEC. 2. The Mutation of Consonants in the Composition of Words.

1. In forming compound words, the preceding component parts require the initials of those united to them to be soft, with the exception of the prefixes, *tra*, *an*, *cy*, *gor*, which transgress the rule, in some cases for the sake of euphony.

2. The Prefixes *an*, and *cy*, aspirate the *c*, *p*, *t*, *b*, *d*, when they are initials of words affixed to them.

3. The Prefixes *gor*, and *tra*, are generally made to lighten *c*, *p*, and *t*, coming after them as initials of words compounded therewith, instead of giving the soft sound.

4. The Initials *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *r*, assume the soft sound after *gor*; and after *tra*, they retain their proper sounds.

But the soft sound, as a general principle, might properly follow those four prefixes mentioned in Rule 1; and is often found so in old writing, and in existing dialects. Great advantage would result from adhering to such a principle, as it would then regulate the whole system of the composition of words, and with no disadvantage with respect to sound, or to perspicuity.

### EXAMPLES.

#### General Principle.

Gogelu—go—celu  
 Dyben—dy—pen  
 Ymdroi—ym—troi  
 Difarn—di—barn  
 Diddysg—di—dysg  
 Adwedd—ad—gwedd  
 Diles—di—lles  
 Anfad—an—mad  
 Amryw—am—rhyw

#### Instances of the Exceptions.

Anghar—an—car  
 Anmhar—an—par  
 Annhirion—an—tirion  
 Anmraint—an—braint  
 Annoeth—an—doeth

Cynghanu—cy—canu  
 Cymhar—cy—par  
 Cynhes—cy—tes  
 Cymmro—cym—bro  
 Cynnal—cyd—dal  
 Gorchedd—gor—caled  
 Gorphwys—gor—pwys  
 Gorthaw—gor—taw  
 Trachedd—tra—caled  
 Traphwys—tra—pwys  
 Trathewi—tra—tewi  
 Trablin—tra—blin  
 Trada—tra—da  
 Tragwyddawl—tra—gwyddawl  
 Tramawr—tra—mawr  
 Trallawn—tra—llawn  
 Trarhedeg—tra—rhedeg

SEC. 3. *Inflection of Vowels.*

The Inflections, or changes, which the Vowels undergo, in particular combinations, do not affect the fundamental principles of the Welsh language, so as to alter materially any of its forms of construction. That being the case, the student, who may only wish to obtain a superficial knowledge of it, may pass over the niceties of the Vowel Inflections with only a slight attention.

The inflective Vowels are, *a, e, o, w.*

The vowel *a* is susceptible of *two inflections*: into *e*, and *ei*; as *cannu*, to sing, *cenynt*, they would sing; and *cadw*, to keep, *ceidwad*, that keeps. It also forms plurals without lengthening the words; as *march*, a horse, *meirch*, horses; *bardd*, a bard, *beirdd*, bards; and *cynfardd* forms *cynfeirdd*, primitive bards.

There are *three inflections* to *e*; that is, into *i, u, y*; as *maen*, a stone, *meini*, stones; *gwnaeth*, he made, *gwnouthynt*, they would make; and it also forms the feminine in words where *y* is masculine; as *dyn llym*, a sharp man, *dynes lem*, a sharp woman.

The *o* has *two inflections*, into *y*, and *w*: it becomes *y* by forming plurals without extending the words; as *ffon*, a staff; *ffyn*, staves; *post*, a post, *pyst*, posts; so also in *ffo*, a flight, *ffy*, he flees; and it forms the feminine gender of words, where *w* makes them masculine; as *pen twm*, a broken head, *calon ddw*, a broken heart.

The *w* has a very peculiar quality, as a termination of primitive nouns, of giving a negative or contrary meaning to them. Thus *hel*, a gathering, with *w* affixed, implies what is past gathering, or a possession; *ul* implies what is humid, and with the affix *w* it implies what is divested of humidity, that is cinders, or ashes: and thus in all other instances.

The *o* has *two inflections*: into *y*, and *o*: it becomes *y* in the middle of a syllable when extended; as *twell*, a hole, *tyllau*, holes; *pendrom*, heavy-headed, *pendrymu*, to weigh down the head.

It forms the *masculine gender* of words, where *o* is the *feminine*; as *pen twm*, a heavy load, *llaw drom*, a heavy hand.

The diphthong *aw*, is inflected into *o* in the middle of syllables, when any addition is made; as *mawd*, praise, *modd* to praise; *nefawd*, heavenly, *nefolion*, heavenly beings.

*Table of the Vowel inflections.*

*a* into *e*, *ei*: *e* into *i, u, y*: *o* into *y, w*: *w* into *y, o*: *aw* into *o*.

## EXAMPLES.

The figures answer to these under the vowels, in the table

Nid edewis ei lys les cerddorion Prydain.

Aneurin.

There forsook not his court the benefit of the minstrels of Britain.

D

Cywir yth eiwir, enwir weithred.

*Anwria.*

Just art thou called, unrighteous: deed.

Gan Fynyddawg

Bu adfeiliawg

Eu gwirodau.

*Taliesin.*

With Mynyddog there was a failure of their banquets.

Brenin myr a syr a'm synwyo;

Breiniawl yw ei hawl âr â holo.

*M. ab Gwaichmai.*

The sovereign of mobilities and stars may he make me wise;  
Privileged is his claim upon what he shall claim.

Gan Erod greulawn—

Lladdid meiblon,

Gwirion gweinlon,

Gwae eu mamau!

A nid gwae nhwy;

Gwyn eu byd hwy

Bod yn seinnian.

*Mad. ab Gwallter.*

By cruel Herod were slain children, innocent and weak, woe their mothers! but not woe to them; blest their state by being saints.

Gelwysid ar Nelfon—

Hyd pan y gwaretai.

*Taliesin.*

Invocation was had on the supreme floater,  
Untill when he should deliver.

Gofwy hinon,

A mel, a meillion,

A meddgryn meddwon.

*Taliesin.*

The visitation of serenity, and honey, and trefoils, and the mead-horns of drunkards.

Elrioes y perthalist parth ag atan

Emys llaw llamhir a dan lluman.

*Cynddelw.*

Splendidly thou didst distribute towards us  
Steeds of hand of long stride beneath a standard.

Llofrudd fy neurudd—

Lleufer ebyr myr morfeydd dylan

Pan llewych huan ar fan fynydd.

*Ior. Fychan.*

The ravager of my countenance, is of  
The splendor of the effluxes of the waters of the flooding sea-shores,  
When the sun shines on a lofty mountain.

Pan gaffo pen gwyr pefr ymddiried

Gan engylion foes, ni'm oes neued.

*Meilyr.*

When the chief of men obtains a glorious confidence  
In the society of angels, I have no anxiety.

Afon—

Gogwn pan ddyfeinw;

Gogwn pan ddyleinw.

Taliesin.

A river—I know whence it *disappears*;  
I know whence it becomes full.

Afallen beren a dyf ar lân afon.

Merddin.

A delicious apple-tree doth grow on the side of a river.

Gwyddyl a Brython a Rhomani,

A wnäont dyhedd a dyfygi.

Merddin.

Irishmen, and Britons, and Romans,  
Who should make a calm with confusion.

Yd lyg fy nghalon fâl etewyn!

Meigant.

So burns my heart like a brand!

Ni nawd i ddiriad ymioli â Duw,

Yn erbyn dydd cyni:

Ni thebyg drud y trengi.

Elaeth.

The nature of the wicked is not to employ himself in interceding with God,  
Against the day of trouble:  
The thoughtless one does not imagine that he shall die.

Digardd hardd ei fardd, a'i faon,

A'i fyrdau, a'i fyrd arfogion.

Hywel Foch.

Void of reproach and fair his bard, and his retinue,  
And his tables, and his myriad of armed men.

Nend calth beirdd cyfaith am eu cyfodd!

Gwil. Ddu.

Are not the bards of common language distressed ones for their mutual banquet!

Tyrant am 'eu rhwyf rwyg anogawn

Torfoedd amnifer.

Cynddelw.

They throng about their chief of mighty onset  
Hosts of multitudinous number.

## CHAP. IV. OF THE FORMATION OF WORDS.

### SEC. 1. Of Syllables.

The component parts of *Derivative Words*, or *Syllables*, are themselves *elementary words* in the Welsh language; and therefore the division of all words longer than monosyllables, is determined in every case by analysing their combination.

So also the *Sounds*, of which *elementary words* consist, are represented by corresponding *simple characters*; and it is thus that the letters, which

denote the various articulations unalterably, are to be considered as the true standard of pronunciation, and the criterion of correct speaking.

The vowels and consonants, necessary to express the words of the Welsh language, are equal in number upon a general average.

All words have their *Orthography* exactly corresponding with their *derivation*. But this simple principle is very unnecessarily departed from in a few instances of popular practice, by doubling certain consonants in the accented syllables, instead of depending upon the general rule of accentuation as sufficient to mark the accent; which it does, excepting in a few monosyllables, and those ought to have their proper accents on the vowels.

<i>Instances.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Which ought to be thus.</i>
Corr, <i>a dwarf</i> ;	Corrod,	Côr, còrod
Cor, <i>a circle</i> ;	Corau,	Cor, corau
Glann, <i>a bank</i> ;	Glannau,	Glân, glânau
Glan, <i>pure</i> ;	Glanion,	Glan, glanion
Penn, <i>a head</i> ;	Pennau,	Pên, pênau
Llam, <i>a stride</i> ;	Llamau,	Llam, llamau

The avoiding of these few common inadvertencies of orthography is easy, if the component parts of the derivative words are known; and to acquire that knowledge there is no difficulty, where no words are pronounced alike that are differently written, but every character represents uniformly one appropriate sound. And this close conformity between the written language and the spoken language renders the reading and speaking of Welsh easily attained; and is, I believe, an excellence not to be found in any other tongue.

## SEC. 2. *Of Words in general.*

The *Accentuation* of all words is known by one general rule: that is, such as consist of *several syllables* have the accent on the *penultima*, and upon every *second syllable* backwards. The same principle is applied to *several monosyllables* coming together, by accenting every *second word* to the last but one inclusively.

The Welsh abounds greatly with *monosyllables* or *primitive words*.

The *Derivatives* are very various in their formation; but in general they are not long; not many exceeding four syllables; and words, having more than five, are seldom used, except from a sort of affectation.

The *Primitive Words* have generally the threefold faculty for standing as *nouns*, being as *verbs* of the third person singular, and denoting *adjectively* those qualities that agree with their abstract significations. And some of them, in a secondary way, perform the functions of *prepositions*, *conjunctions*, and *adverbs*.

Every *Derivative Word* is regularly to be traced, according to the variety of its combinations, to one or more *elementary words*, without any alteration but those which arise from the system of *literal mutations*. Thus nothing is left to the fancy of the etymologist, who finds such ample resources for this faculty in other languages.

Besides those *derivative words* of common construction, there are great varieties of *Compound Epithets*, especially in poetical language. Of such epithets the following are given as specimens.

Aerwawr, *gleam of slaughter; slaughter-gleaming.*  
 Aerdarf, *scare of slaughter; slaughter-scaring.*  
 Aerbair, *cause of slaughter; slaughter-causing.*  
 Aergyrrh, *resort of slaughter; slaughter-resorting.*  
 Aerddraig, *dragon of slaughter.*  
 Aerfeiddiall, *wolves of slaughter.*  
 Aesfriw, *shield-shivering; of shivered shield.*  
 Afalllawd, *apple-tree blossom; of apple-tree blossom.*  
 Anwylgain, *amiably fair.*  
 Archfain, *slender-bodied.*  
 Balchlun, *proud form; of proud form.*  
 Balchlws, *proudly solemn.*  
 Berthfalach, *elegantly proud.*  
 Beirddfaeth, *solace of bards; solacing of bards.*  
 Bleiddgrwydr, *prowling of a wolf; wolf-prowling.*  
 Brolydd, *prosperity of a country; country-prospering.*  
 Berthfryd, *an elegant mind; of elegant mind.*  
 Bradruthr, *an onset of treachery; of treacherous onset.*  
 Buddyfalach, *triumphantly proud.*  
 Baaryd, *shallow ford; of shallow ford.*  
 Ceisglod, *fame-seeking.*  
 Cadwalch, *hawk of conflict.*  
 Ceinfalach, *elegantly proud.*  
 Cyflawnrad, *complete gift; completely-gifted.*  
 Cyngelyn, *mutual foe; of mutual foe.*  
 Cyfrdoat, *thoroughly severe.*  
 Cyfeddwalch, *hawk of banquet.*  
 Cyfred, *a mutual running; conjointly running.*  
 Cadfaidd, *wolf of conflict.*  
 Cywirddawn, *completely-excelling talent; of completely-excelling talent.*  
 Daroganair, *word of prophecy.*  
 Deigrdwyg, *a shedding of tear; tear-shedding.*  
 Dedwyddgall, *happily-discreet.*  
 Dibechddoeth, *unsinfully wise.*  
 Dwrdrwf, *water tumult; tumultuous as water.*  
 Diwagiath, *without vain language.*  
 Diwallgyrn, *exhaustless horns.*  
 Dewrfryd, *a brave mind; bravely-minded.*  
 Dihnnwas, *sleep-bereaved youth.*  
 Doethwlydd, *of wise urbanity.*  
 Eardorchogion, *golden-wreathed ones.*  
 Esgudfryd, *active mind; of active mind.*  
 Ebrwyddweilch, *quickly-passing hawks.*  
 Engyldorf, *throne of angels.*  
 Earflawd, *gold blossoms; of golden blossoms.*  
 Eangdorf, *an extensive throng.*  
 Ergydnew, *propelling spear; of propelling spear.*  
 Eiddilgorff, *slender body; slender-bodied.*  
 Erchliw, *a gloomy hue; of gloomy hue.*  
 Eurgleddyfrudd, *a ruddy golden sword.*  
 Fflamddur, *steel of flame; of flaming steel.*  
 Fflamgled, *sword of flame; of flaming sword.*  
 Fflamddwyn, *flame-bearing.*



- Fflamgryd**, *flame-trombling.*  
**Fflamgyrchau**, *flame onsets.*  
**Ffrwythlawch**, *fruit-cherishing.*  
**Ffrawddged**, *a diffusive treasure; treasure-shedding.*  
**Ffrawddwyn**, *a diffusive passion; of diffusive passion.*  
**Ffwyrdaer**, *of ardent pursuit.*  
**Ffurfgamp**, *a powerful exploit; of mighty feat.*  
**Gloewne**, *a transparent hue; of bright hue.*  
**Gloewnaws**, *brave disposition; of brave disposition.*  
**Gelyngno**, *a foe biting; foe-consuming.*  
**Gogyfred**, *partly of mutual course.*  
**Gloewddeigr**, *pellucid tears; of crystal tears.*  
**Gorffiamliw**, *ardent flame colour; of ardent flame colour.*  
**Gweilchlyw**, *leader of hawks.*  
**Gwythruthr**, *wrath onset; of wrathful onset.*  
**Gwendon**, *white wave; white-waved.*  
**Gwrolgadr**, *of manly power.*  
**Harddlw**, *sightly colour; finely coloured.*  
**Harddlun**, *a comely form; of comely form.*  
**Heilhoew**, *actively serving.*  
**Heulwedd**, *sun aspect; of aspect like the sun.*  
**Hoewdeg**, *sprightly and fair.*  
**Hirddydd**, *long day; of long day.*  
**Hoewfralch**, *active arm; of active arm.*  
**Hyddnald**, *stag leap; having the leap of a stag.*  
**Heieirnbu**, *iron feathers; iron-feathered.*  
**Haelwawr**, *generous luminary.*  
**Iawnfrawd**, *a right judgement.*  
**Iawnran**, *a right portion.*  
**Iawnryw**, *a right kind; of right kind.*  
**Irgrau**, *fresh gore.*  
**Irwaed**, *fresh blood.*  
**Irwedd**, *fresh aspect; of fresh aspect.*  
**Ieithfydr**, *metre of language.*  
**Ieithrym**, *energy of language.*  
**Iseldrem**, *a low glance of the look; a low look.*  
**Iseldir**, *low land.*  
**Llafndrochlad**, *a blade-drenching.*  
**Llafarwawd**, *vocal praise.*  
**Llawchfelrdd**, *protected bards.*  
**Llarieiddfalch**, *of gentle pride.*  
**Llithrwaed**, *gliding blood; blood-gliding.*  
**Llwyrtwared**, *complete deliverance.*  
**Llerwddoeth**, *meekly wise.*  
**Llithaerau**, *allurement of slaughters.*  
**Lloerwyneb**, *moon face; moon-faced.*  
**Lluchfrys**, *lightning haste; sudden as lightning.*  
**Manod**, *fine snow.*  
**Meingan**, *slender and white; a slender white one.*  
**Mawliaith**, *language of praise.*  
**Mawrfalch**, *greatly proud.*  
**Milfydd**, *thousand myriads.*  
**Milcanpraidd**, *hundred thousand booties.*  
**Morseren**, *star of the sea.*  
**Mingeimion**, *wry-mouthed ones.*  
**Mordon**, *sea wave.*  
**Mwyalchliw**, *ousel colour; ousel-coloured.*

Nadlais, *screaming voice.*  
 Nawddfawd, *happiness of temper.*  
 Nawwell, *nine times better.*  
 Nerthawglym, *potently keen.*  
 Nawswyllt, *of wild disposition.*  
 Noellw, *darkness of night.*  
 Noethdroed, *a naked foot; having a naked foot.*  
 Nwyfwawd, *amatory praise.*  
 Nwydwar, *of gentle passion.*  
 Nyfilw, *snow colour; of snowy hue.*  
 Oedlwydd, *age prosperity; age-prospering.*  
 Oerdranc, *a calamitous end.*  
 Oerlalth, *a calamitous dissolution.*  
 Oesdraw, *economy of life.*  
 Oesgur, *affliction of life; life tormenting.*  
 Oeswydr, *of frail life; age of glass.*  
 Onwaew, *ashen spear.*  
 Ornair, *a word of terror.*  
 Oesbratt, *of extended age.*  
 Ollymbrawf, *a trying one's self in all things.*  
 Parawdwysg, *of ready bias.*  
 Parthryw, *a particular kind.*  
 Podryael, *that is of four skirts.*  
 Parfrys, *of hastening spear.*  
 Pellglod, *far extended fame; far-famed.*  
 Perfeddnod, *a central point.*  
 Penteyrnwalch, *hawk of sovereignty.*  
 Preiddwalch, *hawk of pillage.*  
 Pedelrhaith, *of four languages.*  
 Porthlu, *assisting host.*  
 Rhadwehyn, *a shedding of grace; grace-diffusing.*  
 Rhagoriaith, *an excelling language.*  
 Rhuddbar, *a ruddy spear; ruddy-speared.*  
 Rhuddfedel, *ruddy reaping.*  
 Rhuddghawr, *ruddy ground.*  
 Rhuddgoch, *crimson red; of crimson red.*  
 Rhwyddged, *bounteous of treasure.*  
 Rhallfalch, *frankly proud.*  
 Rhwyddwawd, *easy-flowing eulogy.*  
 Rhyselfryd, *disposition for war; of hostile mind.*  
 Seindrom, *of heavy sound.*  
 Seilfaen, *foundation stone.*  
 Sychdir, *dry land.*  
 Swyngyfaredd, *a dealing in charms.*  
 Synwyrwan, *weak-witted.*  
 Synwyrhwl, *dull-witted.*  
 Synfeddwl, *deep-thought.*  
 Symudliw, *of moving hue.*  
 Seilgadr, *of strong foundation.*  
 Serllw, *star-light; glittering like stars.*  
 Taerdan, *ardent fire; of ardent fire.*  
 Turiandalch, *break of shield; broken-shielded.*  
 Taelraif, *ardent blade; of ardent blade.*  
 Tawelbryd, *calm aspect; of calm aspect.*  
 Taleithlys, *provincial court.*  
 Taerglau, *ardently continuing.*  
 Tawlwyn, *thick grove; of thick grove.*

## PART II.

## NOUNS.

## CHAPTER I. OF THE DIFFERENT SORTS OF WORDS.

SECTION 1. *The Parts of Speech, as defined by old Grammarians.*

I CONSIDER the division of the Parts of Speech by the primitive Welsh Grammarians so interesting, that I am induced to adopt it here, for the sake of giving it publicity; and because it appears easy to do so without any material inconvenience, or prejudice to the general arrangement. Supposing also that the reader may be gratified with seeing how this subject was originally treated, I have translated the following passage from the Grammar of EDEYRN:

"There are Two Parts of Speech; that is to say, a Name, and a Causal Faculty."

"A Name is every word that designates energy, or substance, or any such thing having the idea of existence, without the sign of addition, or being irrelevant to the peculiarity of its kind and its nature; or an accidental quality with respect to energy, and not as to the condition of its being."

"A Causal Faculty, or Verb, is any thing, or word, which denotes an action, or causation, from whatever thing, being, or person, the causing may be: whether from or towards any thing, being, or person. That is to say, every word that denotes action, or suffering of what is acted, with every word and causation; and that combined with time, mode and person."

These two classes of words furnish all the secondary agents, which are usually employed to express the various combination of ideas. But, from an attentive perusal of the works of our ancient bards, it may be supposed that there has been a period in the history of the Welsh language, when only these two classes of words were used in their original or absolute state; as instances of such a form of construction are frequently to be met with. Such are the following:

Rhydd alaf ddigrawn, alon ddigrain,  
Rhi, rhuddbar cyfar cyfwyrain;  
Rhyn diorddin Brynaich, ran orddawn brain  
A rifir.—

*Llywelyn Fardd.*

This quotation consists of nouns substantive and adjective, except the first and last words, which are verbs; the regimen, or form of construction, supplies the connection in other respects, so as to be of the following import in English:

Wealth unboarded, untouched of foes,  
Gives the chief, of ruddy shaft tempered with uprising wrath,  
The dread unbounded of Bernicians, the asperabundant meed of ravens  
That are deemed.

Cler yegwn, llafudwn orofn Llundain lawr;  
Arwr mawr prydfawr warant Prydain;  
Aer bybyr cryr dewrwyr dwyrain,  
Aer-gyfrwy gyfrwydd orwydd arwain,  
Arwydd na elwir yn elain feddiant.

*Llywelyn Fardd.*

The first four lines of the above consist entirely of nouns and adjectives; the last line has the words '*na elwir yn*,' equivalent to—not to be called as; and the others are nouns. In English the passage requires to be thus expressed:

The exaltation of minstrels, the broken-bladed terror of London streets;  
A hero of splendid glory, the safeguard of Britain;  
The potent slaughter eagle of the brave men of the east,  
With a led steed slaughter-saddled gifted with fleetness,  
Betokened not to be called as in the reach of the hind.

Llary deyrn cedyrn yn cadw gwesti cyrdd,  
Cerddorion gyflocchi;  
Coelfain brain, Brynalc gyfogi,  
Celenig branes berthles borthi,  
Ciliaw ni orug.—

*Llygad Garr.*

The mild prince of mighty ones keeping the festivals of songs,  
Songsters protecting;  
The glad omen of ravens, surfeited with Bernicians,  
A present for a flock of crows whom the fair benefit supports,  
To retreat he will not be compelled.

Llywelyn—cyfeisior Echdor, aerdor eurdeyrn,  
Eirf drabludd anghudd, angerdd Dinbyrn,  
Arbenig benaeth mab maeth meddgyrŷ.

*Eis. ab Gwalchmai.*

This quotation is made up of nouns and two adjectives; and which has this import:

Llywelyn, the counterpart of Hector, the golden prince of battle-breaking,  
Arms conspicuously confusing, with the ardency of Dinbyrn,  
A peculiar chieftain the foster son of mead-horns.

Tarf aergawdd, Aergwl gadarnwch,  
Torf eurgorf eurgyrn gyfeddwch,  
Cyfeddach Forach freinwch;  
Cyfeddfalch cyfeddweilch elwch,  
Elyf dralg dragon digrifwch;  
Alaf lyw, llaoedd amgelwch;  
Angeledd Brython, brythwch teyrnon  
Teyrnas ynialwch;  
Teulu Rhys, tellwng gwrys, gwrysiwch;  
Gwrys arloes eirloes eiriolwch.

*Cynddelw.*

All the above consists of nouns and adjectives, excepting the last words of the two concluding lines; and is to this purport:

A slaughter-galling terror, of the strength of Hercules,  
 The golden-bodied train with golden horns of conviviality,  
 Of the splendor of the banquet of Morach ;  
 Proud with feasting the convivial hawks of triumph,  
 Of a leader of pleasure with power of a dragon ;  
 The distributor of wealth, the protection of armies ;  
 The defence of Britons, the dread of the princes of  
     The kingdom of barbarism ;  
 Family of Rhys, worthy is the contention, contend ye ;  
 The splendid contention of keen argument do ye invoke.

## SEC. 2. *Of the usual Division of the Parts of Speech.*

From the two primary parts of speech, the Noun and Verb, according to the ancient institutes of the Welsh language, all the other species of words are derived, which may be denominated secondary parts. That is, those two primary parts respectively have the faculty of becoming the connecting agents of language, usually known by the names of Adjectives, Pronouns, Conjunctions, Prepositions, Articles, and Adverbs.

Some of the secondary parts originate from the Noun; others from the Verb.

The offspring of the Noun are, the Pronoun, the Adjective, and the Article.

The Verb is the parent of the Preposition, the Adverb, and Conjunction.

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## CHAP. II. OF SUBSTANTIVES.

### SECTION 1. *Of Gender.*

Substantives are of three genders, the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

Gender is susceptible of a twofold acceptance; one from the obvious distinction of sex, or identity of species; and the other from the grammatical characteristic appertaining to substantives.

The substantives, whose genders are designated in consequence of a distinction of sex, are so formed from the apparent identity of such a distinction; or by some conceived analogy.

Gender, as a grammatical characteristic, affects the form of a Substantive, by some slight change; and also the form of the Adjective connected with it, either to denote a masculine, a feminine, or the neuter attribute.

Substantives of the Neuter Gender are, by a figure of speech, generally resolved into masculines, or feminines. This is done by conceiving their properties to bear some resemblance to the qualities that are characteristic of sex, in animated beings.

Thus the Masculine Gender is given to Substantives, which are conspicuous for the attributes of energy; and of acting upon, and communicating to others. To such Substantives as seem to denote the passive attributes of bearing, containing, or bringing forth, we give the feminine gender.

Opinions sometimes vary with respect to such classification of attributes; and in some cases the distinction is arbitrary; particularly with respect to collective nouns. Thus many, which are masculines in the dialect of North Wales, are resolved as feminines in South Wales.

The characteristic forms of all derivative Substantives are known by appropriate terminations, and which also denote their Genders.

There are some general rules by which these distinctions of Gender are made. Most commonly the Gender is discovered in the terminations of derivative Substantives; and in primitives by the masculine or feminine vowels of which the words may be formed.

1. Derivative Substantives with the terminations—*awr, wr, ydd, yll, yn, yr, wr*, are agents of the masculine Gender.

2. Those ending with *as, ech, ed, ell, en, es, wries, yddes*, are feminines.

3. Collective or abstract Substantives, with the terminations *ad, aeth, ant, i, iad, iaeth, iant, deb, der, dra, dawd, awd, rwydd, yd, ineb*, are neuter, but generally resolved into the masculine Gender.

4. Those terminating in *ai, an, ar, iai, iar, eb, ig, wg, ed*, are agents of the neuter Gender, but generally resolved into the feminine.

Primitive Substantives have their Genders often denoted by their vowels.

1. The vowel *o* is masculine, which changed into *o* forms a feminine of the word.

2. In like manner the vowel *y* in words makes them masculine, which changed into *e* they become feminine.

3. The vowel *a* does not characterise a particular Gender; it therefore most generally denotes such as are neuter.

## SEC. 2. Of Number.

Substantives are of two Numbers, the singular and the plural. And in a few words we have a dual number, formed by prefixing *du* for the masculine, and *dy* for the feminine, to such words as are required to be of that number.

Substantives are made of the plural number two ways, by the inflection of their vowels, and by terminations.

Those made plural by inflection of vowels, are generally primitive words; of which the following are examples:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Aber, <i>a conflux</i> ;	ebyr.
Bardd, <i>a bard</i> ;	beirdd.
Bran, <i>a crow</i> ;	brain.
Croen, <i>a skin</i> ;	crwyn.
Dafad, <i>a sheep</i> ;	defaid.
Ffon, <i>a staff</i> ;	ffyn.
Gofant, <i>a smith</i> ;	gofaint.
Maen, <i>a stone</i> ;	mein.
Gwr, <i>a man</i> ;	gwyr.

All Substantives may have their plurals formed by terminations.

The plural terminations are numerous in Welsh; and they may be used indifferently for all words; though some are, by popular custom, appropriated to words of a particular character: that is to say, names of living beings have one class; inanimate things have another; and abstract or collective substantives have also their terminations.

The following is a list of the plural terminations:

*au, awr, ed, edd, i, iau, ion, od, oedd, on, wys, ydd.*

#### EXAMPLES.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Merch, <i>a girl</i> ;	merched.
Hydd, <i>a stag</i> ;	hyddod.
Teyrn, <i>a king</i> ;	teyrnedd.
Golwg, <i>sight</i> ;	golygon.
Dyn, <i>a person</i> ;	dynion.
Pen, <i>a head</i> ;	pennau.
Bryn, <i>a hill</i> ;	bryniau.
Mor, <i>a sea</i> ;	moroedd.
Heol, <i>a street</i> ;	heolydd.
Llèn, <i>a veil</i> ;	llèni.
Gwaew, <i>a spear</i> ;	gwaewawr.
Mon, <i>Anglesey</i> ;	monwys, <i>people of Anglesey</i> .

Such a number of plural terminations affords a vast scope for varying the expressions, and is particularly convenient for enriching poetical compositions. A few examples of their application are given below.

Diriedion ddynion ni ryddonych, dad,  
Dirydd ffydd ffoad, brad a'u bredych. *Carnodyn.*

Mischievous ones of men, whom thou shouldest not have gifted, father,  
Vold of the falsh of escaping, treachery will betray them.

Ieuainig, henion, gwryfon, molant Dduw;  
Ymgyfodant.—  
I rywmau eu breninedd mewn caledion efynau. *Dafydd Ddu.*

Young ones, old ones, chaste ones, they will praise God;  
They will arise,  
To bind their kings in hard ones of fetters.

Hirwyn fy mysawr. *Taliesin.*  
Long and white my fingers.

Molwch yr Arglwydd o'r nefoedd,  
Molwch ef uchellon leoedd,  
Molwch ef ei holl engylion,  
Molwch ef ei nerthoedd gleinion. *Dafydd Ddu.*

Praise ye the Lord of the heavens,  
Praise ye him places that are high ones,  
Praise ye him all his angels,  
Praise ye him his holy powers.

*Lloegrwys heddi afrifedi o Bowysydd.*

*Talesin.*

Lloegrwys kill an unlimited number of Powysians.

Hen widdon ———

A fal yn llenwi fal llong ar ddŷfrwys.

*Talesin.*

An old witch that would be filling like a ship on waters.

Nawdd Pedr arbenig lleithig llithion,

Oran porthoriau o'r porthorion——

Duw yn gyntaf

Y cyfarchaf,

Bênaf biau

Nef a dair,

A gwyllt a gwar,

Gwawr ysbrydau.

*Gr. ab yr Ynad Coch.*

The protection of Peter, the peculiar one of the throne of petitions, of porters the best of the porters.—God the first I will greet, the supreme possessor of heaven and earth, and wild and tame, the glory of spirits.

Plural Substantives agree equally with singular as with plural adjectives; therefore number may be used optionally with respect to adjectives, except *da*, good, and *drwg*, bad, which are generally used in the singular form; and excepting other primitive adjectives, which are mostly made plural with substantives that are so.

There are some substantives that may be denominated collective, which are only used in the singular form, unless various collections of the same are designed to be expressed; as *yd*, corn; *haidd*, barley; *aur*, gold; *arian*, silver; *graiian*, gravel; and the like.

A Particle, or one of such things as are designated by a collective substantive, is signified by suffixing one of the diminutive terminations; as *yn* for the masculine; *en*, for the feminine; and *an* for the neuter.

#### EXAMPLES.

*Had*, seed; *haden*, *f. hedyn*, *m.* a grain of seed; *hadau*, seeds.

*Yd*, corn; *yden*, a grain of corn; *ydau*, various sorts of corn.

*Haidd*, barley; *heidden*, a grain of barley; *heiddau*, barleys.

*Aur*, gold; *auryn*, a piece of gold; *euroedd*, varieties of gold.

*Arian*, silver; *arieny*, a piece of silver; *arianau*, varieties of silver.

*Graian*, gravel; *graieny*, a particle of gravel; *graiianau*, varieties of gravel.

There are some substantives, that are aggregate plurals, and which are not used in the singular number without the addition of the diminutive terminations, which are used with collective substantives.

#### EXAMPLES.

*Plant*, children; *plenty*, a child.

*Adar*, birds; *aderyn*, a bird.

*Gwybed*, flies; *gwybedyn*, a fly.

*Chwain*, fleas; *chwainen*, a flea.

*Plu*, feathers; *pluen*, a feather.

*Gwenyn*, bees; *gwenynen*, a bee.

*Estrin*, plumbs; *estrinen*, a plumb.

*Mes*, acorns; *mesen*, an acorn.



SEC. 3. *Of diminutive SUBSTANTIVES.*

The diminutive character of Substantives is formed by the suffixing of certain terminations.

There are diminutives of the singular and of the plural number; and which are joined either to common or proper names.

Those of the Singular form are, *an, en, yn, ig, og*.

Those of the Plural are, *ach, os*.

By using *ach*, we express contempt, or wretchedness; and the use of *os* denotes affection, or tenderness.

*Examples of the Singular.*

*Dynan, dynen, dynyn*, a manikin, of the neuter, feminine, and masculine gender; from *dyn*.

*Tan*, fire; *tanen*, a spark of fire.

*Oen*, a lamb; *oenyn, oenig, oenigen, oenigyn*, a lambkin.

*Darn*, a piece; *dernyn*, a small piece.

*Mil*, an animal; *milyn*, a little animal.

*Pwt*, anything short; *pwotig, pwotog, and pwten*, a short little female; *pwtyyn*, a short little thing.

*Examples of the Plural form.*

*Oen*, a lamb; *wyn*, lambs; *wynos*, pretty lambkins; *wyniach*, small lambs.

*Dyn*, a person; *dynion*, persons; *dynionos*, poor little men.

*Plant*, children; *da blantos, peidiwch!* good little children, be quiet!

Dowch, y pydron ddynionach,

Ynghyd, feirw byd, fawr a bach.

*Groww Owain.*

Come, ye frail mortals of corrupted frames,

Together, dead ones of the world, great and small.

In addition to the regular diminutives, there are some others used in fond language; such as end in *a*, and *ws*: thus, *nain*, a grandmother, forms *neina*, grandmammy; *tad*, father; *tada*, daddy; *min*, the lips; *minws*, sweet lips; and so for the proper name of William, we say *Bila* and *Bilws*, as they say Billy in English.

SEC. 4. *Of the characteristic forms of Substantives.*

All substantives may be arranged into the three classes of primitives, derivatives, and compounds.

The primitive substantives are those that are without any addition of formative terminations and prefixes; as,

*Duw*, God.

*Dyn*, man.

*Nef*, heaven.

*Daiar*, earth.

*Tir*, land.

*Mor*, sea.

*Pen*, a head.

*Troed*, a foot.

*Llaw*, a hand.

*Bys*, a finger.

*Coes*, a leg.

*Braich*, an arm.

*Du*, a black.

*Tu*, a side.

*Aw*, a fluid.

*Ci*, a dog.

*To*, a covering.

*Ffo*, a flight.

The derivatives are such as enter into combination either with prefixes or with terminations, and with both.

Those of the first form take the following prefixes.

- A*, augmentative, or emphatic.
- Ach*, being close upon.
- Ad*, repetition, iteration; equivalent to *re*.
- Add*, enhansive, in continuity.
- Af*, void, destitute, negative.
- All*, being outward or other.
- Am*, encompassing; equivalent to *amphi*.
- An*, destitute, negative.
- Ar*, being upon.
- As*, divergent, separating.
- Cy*, conjunctive, mutual.
- Cyd*, conjunctive, mutual.
- Cyf*, conjunctive, mutual.
- Cym*, conjunctive, mutual.
- Cyn*, first, former, foremost.
- Cynt*, first, former, foremost.
- Cys*, conjunctively precise.
- Dad*, iterative of undoing.
- Dam*, iterative of involving.
- Dar*, iterative and over.
- Ded*, iterative of reaction.
- Di*, privative, negative.
- Dir*, intensive, powerfully.
- Dis*, negative and precise.
- Dos*, iterative of extenuation.
- Dy*, iterative, frequentative.
- Dym*, iterative of mutual or reflective action.
- Dys*, iterative of precision.
- E*, adversative.
- Ech*, adversative, reflective.
- Ed*, denoting reaction; equivalent to *re*.
- Eil*, repeating; equivalent to second and *re*.
- Er*, impulsive.
- Es*, parting: answering to *ex*.
- Go*, extenuating; inchoative.
- Gor*, being extreme or over.
- Gos*, extenuating.
- Gwr*, being superior.
- Gwrth*, repulsive, contrary; equivalent to *anti*.
- Han*, expressive of origination.
- Hu*, pervasive, aptly.
- Hy*, aptly, tending to.
- Lled*, partly, half.
- Lly*, denoting amplitude.

*Ofer*, vainly.

*Oll*, all, completely.

*Rhag*, being before; equivalent to *pre*.

*Rhy*, excessive, over.

*Tra*, beyond, over.

*Try*, through, thoroughly.

*Ym*, mutual, reflective.

*Ys*, denoting precision or certitude.

The foregoing *Prefixes* are susceptible of being compounded in various ways; and in that state joined to nouns: as,

Ad-ddy	Anghyd	Dirag	Traym
Ador	Anghyf	Diwrth	Ymad
Ados	Anghyn	Diym	Ymdry
Adym	Anghys	Diys	Ymddad
Adys	Arddis	Dym	Ymddar
Adymddir	Cyfym	Dyddym	Ymddi
Adymgys	Dadym	Goled	Ymddir
Anadd	Darym	Gorym	Ymddis
Anes	Dia	Goym	Ymddy
Anhy	Diad	Gwrthym	Ymgy
Annar	Diadd	Lledaf	Ymgyd
Anned	Diaf	Lledym	Ymgyf
Anni	Diam	Lledys	Ymgyn
Annir	Dian	Oferym	Ymgys
Annis	Diddos	Rhyddi	Ymos
Annos	Diddy	Rhyddar	Ymry
Anys	Diled	Rhyor	Ymwrth

The second sort of *Derivative Substantives* are *Primitives* with the addition of various characteristic *terminations*, and of which the following is a list:

Ach	<i>Ysbleddach</i> , booty.	I	<i>Barddoni</i> , bardism.
Ad	<i>Trôad</i> , a turning.	Iad	<i>Toriad</i> , a breaking.
Aeth	<i>Gwybodaeth</i> , knowledge.	Iaeth	<i>Dysgeidiaeth</i> , education.
Ant	<i>Carant</i> , affinity.	Iant	<i>Mwyniant</i> , enjoyment.
Awd	<i>Pechawd</i> , iniquity.	Id	<i>Rhyddid</i> , liberty.
Awr	<i>Telynawr</i> , harpist.	Ineb	<i>Ffraethineb</i> , eloquence.
Dawd	<i>Duwdaud</i> , godhead.	Wr	<i>Morwr</i> , seaman.
Deb	<i>Crynodeb</i> , summary.	Wraig	<i>Llaethwraig</i> , dairywoman.
Der	<i>Gwylder</i> , shyness.	Ur	<i>Penadur</i> , chieftain.
Dra	<i>Tyndra</i> , tightness.	Uries	<i>Golchuries</i> , a washerwoman.
Ed	<i>Tynged</i> , destiny.	Ydd	<i>Gwëydd</i> , weaver.
Edd	<i>Nerthedd</i> , fortitude.	Yddes	<i>Gwniedyddes</i> , seamstress.
Ell	<i>Cyllell</i> , a cutter, knife.	Yll	<i>Brithyll</i> , trout.
En	<i>Mesen</i> , an acorn.	Yn	<i>Dernyn</i> , fragment.

Es	<i>Cares</i> , female friend.	Yr	<i>Llywawdr</i> , governor.
Did	<i>Dyndid</i> , manhood.	Iar	<i>Toniar</i> , a breaker, a wave.
Rwydd	<i>Cyweirwydd</i> , accuracy.	Eb	<i>Traetheb</i> , elocution.
Yd	<i>Bywyd</i> , vivacity.	Ig	<i>Oenig</i> , a lambkin.
Ni	<i>Trychni</i> , rudeness.	Wg	<i>Enyllwg</i> , Siluria.
Ai	<i>Llatai</i> , procurer.	Wch	<i>Mireinwch</i> , splendor.
An	<i>Gwylan</i> , a coy one; a gull.	Eg	<i>Rheitheg</i> , rhetoric.
Ar	<i>Gwyar</i> , that flows; gore.	Iach	<i>Cyfeillach</i> , friendship.

In the above list I have inserted English words with corresponding terminations to those in Welsh, as more likely to convey a better idea of their characteristics than by giving any other kind of illustration.

Some of the foregoing terminations are susceptible of combination; as follows:

Achwr	<i>Cyfeddachwr</i> , a jovial man.
Adur	<i>Traethadur</i> , a reciter.
Aduriaeth	<i>Traethaduriaeth</i> , the office of a reciter.
Aethwr	<i>Tystiolaethwr</i> , a testifier.
Awdwr	<i>Dygyawdwr</i> , an instructor.
Dodiad	<i>Dwyfundodiad</i> , theo-unitarian.
Dodiaeth	<i>Undodiaeth</i> , unitarianism.
Dodwr	<i>Pendodwr</i> , a determiner.
Dodydd	<i>Pendodydd</i> , a determiner.
Ediad	<i>Tyngediad</i> , destination.
Edwr	<i>Tyngedwr</i> , a destiner.
Edydd	<i>Tyngedydd</i> , a destiner.
Eiaeth	<i>Llateiaeth</i> , the office of a procurer.
Elliad	<i>Cyllleliad</i> , a cutting with a knife.
Ellwr	<i>Cylllellwr</i> , a knife-man.
Ellydd	<i>Taenellydd</i> , a sprinkler.
Iachwr	<i>Cyfeilliachwr</i> , a man who makes friendship
Iadwr	<i>Trefniadwr</i> , an arranger.
Iedydd	<i>Ceiniedydd</i> , a songster.
Inehwr	<i>Godinebwr</i> , an adulterer.
Inebydd	<i>Godinebydd</i> , an adulterer.
Odiad	<i>Penodiad</i> , ordination.
Odiaeth	<i>Penodiaeth</i> , ordination.
Odraeth	<i>Llywodraeth</i> , governorship.
Odraethiad	<i>Llywodraethiad</i> , the action of governorship.
Odraethwr	<i>Llywodraethwr</i> , a man who acts as a governor.
Odraethydd	<i>Llywodraethydd</i> , one who acts as a governor.
Odwr	<i>Penodwr</i> , an appointer.
Odydd	<i>Cysodydd</i> , compositor.
Oriaeth	<i>Peroriaeth</i> , minstrelsy.
Uriad	<i>Pechaduriad</i> , one who acts as a sinner.
Wriaeth	<i>Iachawdwriaeth</i> , the office of a saviour.
Ychiad	<i>Heddychiad</i> , pacification.

Ychwr	<i>Heddychwr</i> , a pacifier.
Ychydd	<i>Heddychydd</i> , a pacifier.
Yddiaeth	<i>Prydyddiaeth</i> , poetry.

The third form of *Derivatives* are those which take any of the foregoing *prefixes* of the first form, and *terminations* of the second form, into their composition. Such are the following :

<i>Darymchweliad</i> , an overwhelming.
<i>Anllywodraethiad</i> , a non-administration.
<i>Dirgehuch</i> , secrecy, or concealment.
<i>Dadymchwelwr</i> , an overwheeler.

The third class of *Substantives* are the *compounds*, *primary*, and *mixed*. The *primary compounds* consist in the union of *primitives*; and the *mixed* are the same with the addition of *prefixes* and *terminations*.

## EXAMPLES.

<i>Primary.</i>	<i>Mixed.</i>
<i>Irlwyn</i> , verdant grove.	<i>Didangnefedd</i> , want of tranquillity.
<i>Tangnef</i> , celestial stillness.	<i>Gogoelgrefyddusedd</i> , some degree of superstition.
<i>Coelgrefydd</i> , superstition.	

SEC. 5. *Of the Syntaz of Substantives.*

The various relations and connections of one thing to another are expressed in Welsh by the *collocation* of *Substantives*, in the first place, without any other aid; in the next, with the addition of a *definitive article*; and lastly, with *prepositions* in addition to both the other forms.

The *Substantives* undergo no changes, or inflections, to denote such relations; therefore the Welsh language is a stranger to those declensions, which occur in many others, under the name of *cases*.

There are several *Mutations*, however, which affect some *letters*, when they are the *initials* of words, under different forms of construction; but these arise from causes unconnected with the relations subsisting between one thing and another; and are explained in the analysis of the *literal mutation*.

The various *relations* of *Substantives* are comprehended in the following *rules*, corresponding with the *cases* in other languages.

The simply *Indefinite Substantive*, or that stands alone, and without reference to any object: as,

*Sail*, foundation, a foundation.

2. A *Definitive Substantive*, without connection, is preceded by the article *y* when it has a *consonant initial*, and *yr* when it has a *vowel*; and may precede any word except another substantive.

*Y sail*, the foundation; *y sail faen*, the stone foundation.

*Yr afon*, the river; *yr afon hon*, the river this, this river.

3. By the *collocation* of two *Indefinite Substantives* is expressed the simple state of *property*, or *possession*, in which the first stands to the subse-

quent one;\* and in this form many nouns may be collected successively : as,

*Sail ty*, (a, the) foundation of a house.

*Sail ty mab brenin Lloegr*, the foundation of the house of the son of the king of England.

4. Of two *Substantives collocated*, the second only can have the *definite article*, and is *possessive* with respect to the other, thus having the *article* between them ; so that two *substantives* do not come together with each a *definitive article*; or if the first has the *article*, the second becomes an *adjective*.

*Sail y ty*, (a, the) foundation of the house.

*Ty y sail*, (a, the) house of the foundation.

5. If two *Substantives* only are joined together, one being a proper name and the other a common noun, the latter is *Definite*; and if it is made to precede the other, the *article* must go before it, but not otherwise : as *y brenin Dafydd*, king David ; *Dafydd frenia*, king David.

6. The relations of *substantives* expressed by prepositions, when they are indefinite and definite, are various as the significations of the prepositions that may be used ; but the form is simple ; as follows :

#### *Indefinite.*

*I sail*, to, or into, a foundation.

*At sail*, to, towards, or as far as, a foundation.

*O sail*, of, from or out of, a foundation.

*Tua sail*, towards a foundation.

*Am sail*, about, for, or even with, a foundation.

*Er sail*, for, or on account of, a foundation.

*Yn sail*, in foundation.

*Wrth sail*, by a foundation.

*Ar sail*, on a foundation.

*Tan sail*, under a foundation.

*Is sail*, below a foundation.

*Uwch sail*, above a foundation.

*Trwy sail*, through a foundation.

*Tros sail*, over, or across, a foundation.

*Mewn sail*, in, or within a foundation.

#### *Definite.*

*I y sail*, i'r sail.

*At y sail*.

*O y sail*, o'r sail.

*Tua y sail*, tua'r sail.

*Am y sail*.

*Er y sail*.

*Yn y sail*.

*Wrth y sail*.

*Ar y sail*.

*Tan y sail*.

*Is y sail*.

*Uwch y sail*.

*Trwy y sail*.

*Tros y sail*.

*Mewn y sail*.

The plural form of *Substantives* produces no alteration of construction in the preceding rules. Thus we form, by Rule 1, *seiliau* : Rule 2, *y seiliau* : Rule 3, *seiliau ty*, *sail tyau*, and *seiliau tyau* : Rule 4, *seiliau y ty*, *sail y tyau*, and *seiliau y tyau* : Rule 5, *i seiliau*, *i y seiliau* : and so for all the rest.

The relations of *Substantives*, according to the rules laid down, may be illustrated by selecting some passages from the works of the bards,

\* Should any two substantives be joined to form a compound, the above rule is thereby reversed ; so that *sail-ty*, would imply house of foundation, or foundation-house. By inadvertently forming such compounds we have many improper names of places in Wales, and particularly of churches : such are *Llanthangel*, *Llanfair*, *Llanbedr*, and *Llanddewi*, which make the saints to be dedicated to the churches, and not the churches to them. They ought therefore to be separate words.

referring to the rules by the corresponding figures placed after the words in the quotations.\*

## EXAMPLES.

The figures refer to the rules of this section.

Rhys<sup>1</sup> fab<sup>1</sup> Rhys<sup>3</sup>, dyls dylwed Prydain<sup>2</sup>,  
Prydyddion<sup>3</sup> eidduned<sup>1</sup>. *LL. P. Mock.*

Rhys son of Rhys, securely let him possess Britain,  
The desire of poets.

Treisian<sup>1</sup> ardalau<sup>2</sup> ardwy<sup>3</sup> trin<sup>3</sup> rhyddug. *LL. P. Mock.*

The spoils of the regions the bulwark of conflict will bear away.

Cyn esgar llew<sup>1</sup> llachar, lluchwres,  
A'i alon<sup>1</sup>, a'i al<sup>1</sup> anghymes,  
Cynnifaid<sup>1</sup>, bleiniad<sup>1</sup>, bleiddiau armes<sup>2</sup> cad<sup>2</sup>,  
Bleiddiau coed<sup>2</sup> a'n llewes. *LL. P. Mock.*

Before the separation of the gleaming lion, of burning ire,  
And his foes, with his kindred uncontroled,  
Conflicting ones, foremost ones, wolves of the pressure of battle,  
The wolves of the wood did them devour.

Llyw<sup>1</sup> glyw, glew naw<sup>1</sup> traws, trwsiad cerddorion<sup>2</sup>,  
Leon<sup>2</sup> arwyddion, llaw iawn roddiad<sup>2</sup>;  
Llorf<sup>1</sup> corf<sup>2</sup> ced<sup>2</sup> cried<sup>2</sup>, cariad Gwynodydd<sup>2</sup>;  
Llywydd<sup>1</sup> mau hylwydd yn Mon hoewlad<sup>2</sup>. *Rhisierdyn.*

A commanding leader, of nature persevering and forward, the arrayer of songsters;  
With the banners of Leon, of hand rightly giving;  
The pillar of the body of the treasure of comfort, the love of the Venedotian,  
My regulator prosperous in Mona of active blessing:

Aswynaf, archaf arch<sup>1</sup> fawr i Beryf<sup>2</sup>  
A beris nef<sup>2</sup> a llaw<sup>1</sup>. *Cynddelw.*

I seek protection, I ask a great gift to the causer  
That caused heaven and earth.

Aer orun<sup>2</sup>, fal Rhun<sup>1</sup> rhudd ei onen<sup>2</sup>,  
Eryr teyrnedd<sup>2</sup> i Wynedd<sup>2</sup> wen. *LL. P. Mock.*

The tempest of the slaughter, like Rhun ruddy his ashen shaft,  
The eagle of royalty to Gwynedd the happy.

Gwenhwyfar<sup>1</sup> haul daiar<sup>2</sup> hoen: *Gro. Gyriawg.*

Gwenhwyfar the sun of the earth's surface.

Mawr yw i'm draig<sup>1</sup>, wawr<sup>2</sup> ffawr<sup>2</sup> ffaw<sup>2</sup>, ffwyr: ffysgiad<sup>1</sup>,  
Ffyglew<sup>1</sup> cad<sup>2</sup>, ced<sup>2</sup> wallaw<sup>1</sup>,  
Bod addef nef<sup>2</sup> yn eiddiau. *Ph. Brydydd.*

Great is it to my chief, of the dawn of the course of glory, the hastener of flight,  
The hastening lion of battle, the pourer of treasure,  
The being of the mansion of heaven in his possession.

\* The quotations, which are given, in general present some of the most uncommon and difficult forms of construction that could be found.

Teulu<sup>1</sup> Madawg<sup>2</sup>, mur dragon<sup>3</sup>,  
Mâl twrf<sup>1</sup> tormennoedd<sup>2</sup> Cynon<sup>3</sup>.

*Cynddelw.*

The family of Madog, the bulwark of a chief,  
Like the tumult of the conflicts of Cynon.

Owain<sup>1</sup>—

Drud rwyf<sup>1</sup> torf<sup>2</sup> twrf<sup>2</sup> llanw<sup>2</sup> yn aber<sup>4</sup>.

*Cynddelw.*

Owain,

The bold guide of the host of the tumult of a flood in a conflux.

Hawlwyr<sup>1</sup> hwylynt am breiddiau<sup>2</sup>,  
Haelon<sup>1</sup> cleddyfau<sup>2</sup> rhuddion clau.

*Cynddelw.*

Claimants were wont to range for booties,  
Generous ones of swords, red ones and persevering.

Gwenwynwyn<sup>1</sup>—

Argae<sup>1</sup> torf<sup>2</sup> rhac twrf aesarw<sup>2</sup>,  
Argleidiad<sup>2</sup> fleiniad<sup>1</sup>, flaid<sup>1</sup> gawr<sup>2</sup>.

*Cynddelw.*

Gwenwynwyn,

The stay of a host against the tumult of shields,  
The foremost one of protection, the wolf of the shout.

O orddwy<sup>2</sup> Ffranc<sup>2</sup> a Sais<sup>2</sup>,  
Llyw<sup>1</sup> glyw glewddrdd yth welais,  
Lloegr<sup>2</sup> goelcerth<sup>1</sup> llwybr-drafferth drais<sup>4</sup>.

*Ein. Wan.*

From checking a Frank and a Saxon,  
Commanding leader, ardently-brave I have seen thee,  
The conflagration of Lloegria of path-toiling ravage.

Gorng fy llyw—

Gwyar am aer-drydar<sup>2</sup> draed<sup>1</sup>.

*Prydydd Bychan.*

My leader caused

Blood round the feet of slaughter tumult.

Nid man tewi—

Am Forgant<sup>2</sup> gormant<sup>2</sup> gormes<sup>2</sup> Benlli<sup>2</sup>,  
Gormelsiad<sup>1</sup>, bleiniad<sup>1</sup> blaen<sup>2</sup> dyfygi<sup>2</sup>.

*Cynddelw.*

It is not for me to be silent

For Morgant of the plenitude of the ravage of Benlli,  
A ravager, a foremost one of the front of tumult.

Gwychyr ddyg<sup>1</sup>, fal terfysg<sup>1</sup> taerfor<sup>2</sup> gwellgi<sup>2</sup> gan  
Gwenyg<sup>2</sup> fan am lan<sup>4</sup> yn ymlenwi,

Gwasgarawdd ala<sup>1</sup>.—

*G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Of bold training, like the tumult of the encroaching sea of white torrent  
Of loud waves about a shore overwhelming,  
He scattered wealth.

Os hyn fyddaf, na<sup>1</sup> neirthiad<sup>2</sup>,

No thi, Fechain<sup>2</sup> ri<sup>1</sup> roddiad<sup>1</sup>,

Arfaeth yw genys<sup>1</sup>, arfaug-grychiad<sup>2</sup> deaurudd<sup>1</sup>,

Dodi dwf<sup>1</sup> i'th farwnad .

*Llywelyn Fardd.*

If older I shall be, lord of protection,  
Than thee, Mechain's king the bestower.  
A design is it with me, thou arms-resorting countenance,  
To bestow tears to thy death-cry.



Aerwyr<sup>1</sup> gawr<sup>3</sup> arfod<sup>1</sup> fawr faran<sup>3</sup>  
Arodiawn<sup>1</sup>, creulawn rhag creulawn<sup>3</sup>.

*Cyddelw.*

The slaughterers of the shout of the meeting of ample front  
Are the Arodians, cruel before the plain of blood.

Argledrad<sup>1</sup> trefnad<sup>3</sup> traf<sup>3</sup> broydd<sup>3</sup> gwynfyd<sup>3</sup>  
A'm try o gywyd<sup>3</sup> i'm tragywydd<sup>3</sup>.

*G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

The upholder of the order of the course of the regions of felicity  
Will turn me from my frail state to my eternity.

### CHAP. III. OF PRONOUNS.

According to the Grammar of EDEYRN, "a Pronoun is that which designates a personification, or personalty, or being, or agent, whatever it may be; and also any word that denotes appropriation and relation."

#### SECTION 1. Of the Personal Pronouns.

The Personal Pronouns are these following :

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Simple.	<i>Mi, fi, i, ym, I, me.</i>	<i>Ni, we, us.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Myfi, I, or me myself.</i>	<i>Nyni, we, or us ourselves.</i>
Conjunctive.	<i>Minnau, I also, me also.</i>	<i>Ninnau, we, or us also.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Myfinnau, I, me, or myself also.</i>	<i>Nyninnau, we, or us ourselves also.</i>
Simple.	<i>Ti, thou, thee.</i>	<i>Chwi, you, ye.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Tydi, thou, or thee thyself.</i>	<i>Chychwi, you yourselves.</i>
Conjunctive.	<i>Tithau, thou, or thee also.</i>	<i>Chwithau, you, or ye also.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Tydithau, thou, or thee thyself also.</i>	<i>Chychwithau, you yourselves also.</i>
Simple.	<i>Ef, he, him.</i>	<i>Hwynt, they.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Efe, he himself.</i>	<i>Hwyntwy, they themselves.</i>
Conjunctive.	<i>Yntau, he also.</i>	<i>Hwyntau, they also.</i>
Simple.	<i>Fe, he.</i>	<i>Hwythau, they also.</i>
Simple.	<i>Hi, she, her.</i>	<i>Hwy, they, them.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Hyhi, she herself.</i>	<i>Hwynt, they, them.</i>
Conjunctive.	<i>Hithau, she also.</i>	<i>Hwythau, they also.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Hyhithau, she herself also.</i>	<i>Hwyntwy, they, themselves.</i>
Simple.	<i>E, it,</i>	<i>Nhw, they.</i>
Simple.	<i>Fo, it.</i>	<i>Nwythau, they also.</i>
Simple.	<i>O, it.</i>	<i>Nhwy, they.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Efo, it itself.</i>	<i>Ydd, they, them.</i>

The Pronouns of the third person, singular and plural, admit of three Genders, the masculine, the feminine, and neuter.

## EXAMPLES.

Dyn ieuanc oedd raid yno;  
Gwae fi! nad fyf i hi fo.

*Dafydd ab Gwilym.*

A young man was necessary there;  
Ah me! that I myself were not him.

Gwyn ei fyd pydyw y rhoddir  
Cerennydd Duw a hoedl hir.

*Llewelyn.*

Happy his state to whom is given  
The favour of God and long life.

Tydi, Sion, tad y synwyr.

*D. ab Ieuan Ddu.*

Thou thyself, John, the father of wisdom.

Dewi—Ag ol ei farch, a'i ol yn tan;  
Ys adwaen y maen y maent ell dan,  
Ysidd hyn ar fryn gofen uchel.

*G. Brycheiniawg.*

Dewi, with the mark of his horse, and his mark too;  
For I recollect the stone where they are they too,  
As be this on a light high hill.

Neuam rhoddes i Rhun—Cant eldionydd?  
Ac un rodd oedd well nog udd.

*Llywarch Hen.*

Has there not been given to me of Rhun a hundred kine?  
And one gift was better than them.

Ef yn llafar, ef yn sud, ef yn fynud.—  
Dychymyg di pry yw  
Cread cyn dilyw.

He is loquacious, he is mute, he is full of motion.  
Do thou imagine who is  
A creature before the deluge.

Celsiwyd cythrenlaeth—

Ni allwyd a fynwyd; methlwyd wyntau.

*G. Brycheiniawg.*

There was sought the aid of demons:

What was wanted has not been effected, foiled they have also been.

Crist Cell, poed mi, o'm meithafint synwyr,  
Ai syniwy cyn henaint.

*Cynddelw.*

Christ the Mysterious, be that I, from my profound reason,  
May consider him before old age.

SEC. 2. *Of the adjective Pronouns.*

The *Pronouns* of appropriation, or *adjective Pronouns*, are of several kinds; namely, the *possessive*, the *demonstrative*, and the *indefinite*.

## 1. The Possessive Pronouns are the following:

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

*My, fy, ym, my.*

*Ein, an, yn, our.*

*Mau, mine.*

*Ny, ours.*

*Eiddof, mine.*

*Einom, einym, our own.*

*Ty, dy, yth, eith, thy.*

*Tau, thine.*

*Eiddot, eiddyt, thine own.*

*Ei, e, his.*

*Ei, i, her.*

*Eiddo, its.*

*Eiddi, hers.*

*Eich, ach, ych, your.*

*Awch, your.*

*Eiddoch, eiddych, eiddawch, your own.*

*Eu, u, their.*

*Eiddynt, their.*

*Eiddu, their.*

*Eiddydd, their.*

To the Possessive Pronouns may be subjoined *hun*, and *hunau*, self, and *hunais*, selves; and in their simple form, or thus combined, they may follow the personal pronouns.

The pronouns *ym, ein, yth, eich*, very frequently suffer an elision of their vowels; and in the dialect of North Wales *ei* becomes *i*; and after the preposition *i*, to, it irregularly changes to *w*; as *i'w*, instead of *iddei*: and anciently *wy* was often used.

#### EXAMPLES.

*Myhun mi wanglaf :*

*Fy mrodyr a'm tymyr a gwynaf!*

*Llywarch Hen.*

*Myself I feeble and sick :*

*My brothers and my native place I mourn !*

*Gwych wyd, y falwen—*

*A rhyfedd bod dy ddodrefn*

*I'rh gylch, a'th dy ar eith cefn.*

*L. Morris.*

*Clever art thou, the snail ;*

*And surprizing is it that thy furniture is*

*In thy compass, and thy house on thy back.*

*G. Ryfel.*

*Ni arfaidd neb y tau.*

*No body dares to come on thine.*

*Marw fy nglyw, byw my hunan !*

*Llywarch Hen.*

*Dead my leader, myself alive !*

*A hoenawr haf, o'i 'stafell,*

*A'm dengys a'i bys o bell.*

*I. Du y Bilwg.*

*And summer of playful ray, from her chamber,*

*Does point of me with her finger from afar.*

*Mau gur Owain ab Urien*

*Reged, am dy weled, wen !*

*Gut. Owain.*

*Mine the pain of Owain son of Urien*

*Of Reged, for beholding thee, fair maid !*

*Dynesa henaht ar lled arwedd ;*

*Dy glust, dy ddrem, dy ddaint, neud adwedd !*

*G. ab yr Y: Coch.*

*Old age draws near over the whole of the aspect ;*

*Thy ear, thy visage, thy teeth, do they not decay !*

*Tristyd a'm cyfyd cofion llef a deigr*

*Am degwch tri chantref.*

*G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

*Sorrow will of me raise recollections of moaning and tear*

*For the beauty of three provinces.*

Cymerawdd an Duw an dihewyd,  
 Canys ef a'n gorng ac a'n gweryd. *M. ab Gwalchmai.*  
 Take did our God our resolution,  
 For he did us make and us will redeem.

Gwel dy hun yn dy gymydwg. *Adage.*  
 Behold thyself in thy neighbour.

Neud afar galar—  
 Am fan deg ei llan llŷw ryf gorthir! *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*  
 Is there not the gloom of mourning,  
 For the maid fair her form of the hue of the upland snow!

Nid modd mai dewi heb honl pwy oeddynt,  
 Prynesynt en moli. *Gwalchmai.*  
 It is not possible for my being silent without asserting who they were,  
 They merited their eulogy.

Duw dofyddiad—  
 Ys teu di wlad nef. *Taliesin.*  
 God the regenerator,  
 It is thine thou the kingdom of heaven.

Oes anhawdd ys einym oll i gyd. *Ein. Wen.*  
 A life of difficulty is ours altogether.

Gwas ff fy mod yn fyw! *Llywarch Hen.*  
 Wee me my being alive!

Awch roddaf arawd orawen gyffes;  
 Awch roddes awch rhen  
 Wath awch bodd awch bod yn llawen. *Cyddfelo.*  
 You I will give an oration of acknowledgement of the exalted muse;  
 To you did your lord bestow  
 To be according to your wish your being joyful.

Dym gwedda urddas; dym gwaddawl i hi:  
 Megys i ddewrwr y dywedl. *Ll. P. Moch.*  
 To me befitting is honour; me endow with her:  
 As if to a courageous man thou dost speak.

## 2. The Demonstrative Pronouns are the following:

Simple.	<i>Hwn</i> , m. this.	} Plural:	<i>y rhai hyn</i> , these.
	<i>Hon</i> , f. this.		
	<i>Hyn</i> , n. this.		
Compound.	<i>Hwnyma</i> , m. this here.	} Plural:	<i>y rhai hynyma</i> , these ones here.
	<i>Honyma</i> , f. this here.		
	<i>Hynyma</i> , n. this here.		
Simple.	<i>Hwna</i> , m. that.	} Plural:	<i>y rhai hyna</i> . <i>y rhai yna</i> .
	<i>Hona</i> , f. that.		
	<i>Hyna</i> , n. that.		

Speaking of the 2d person, or of an object under cognizance.

Compound.	<i>Hwnyna</i> , m. that there.	} Plural: <i>y rhai hynyna</i> .	Speaking of the 2d person, or of an object near or present.
	<i>Honyna</i> , f. that there.		
	<i>Hynyna</i> , n. that there.		
Compound.	<i>Hwnaw</i> , m. that yonder.	} Plural: <i>y rhai hynaw</i> : <i>y rhai aw</i> .	those ones yonder.
	<i>Honaw</i> , f. that yonder.		
	<i>Hynaw</i> , n. that yonder.		
Simple.	<i>Hwnw</i> , m. that.	} Plural: <i>y rhai hyny</i> . those ones.	Speaking of the 3d person, that is distant, or not under cognizance.
	<i>Hono</i> , f. that.		
	<i>Hyny</i> , n. that.		

These Demonstrative Pronouns make a discrimination of persons and situation, for which the English *this* and *that* are not equivalent.

#### EXAMPLES.

A weli di hwn? Dost thou see *this male*?

Gwelaf: a hwna, a hona, hefyd. I do see: and *that male*, and *that female* also.

Pwy oedd hōno? Who was *that female*?

Newydd da yw hyn. Good news is *this*.

Pa bryd oedd hyny? What time was *that*?

Pera i hōna fyned at hōno. Bid *that female* there to go to *that female* absent.

Mae yn rhaid i hwn, a hwnyma, a hwna, a hwnyna, fyned at hwnw. It is necessary for *this male*, and *this here*, and *that*, and *that there*, to go to *that male* absent.

Nid hon, na hōna, ond honaw fu gyda hwnw. Not *this female*, nor *that female*, but *that yonder female*, was with *that male* absent.

Treigl i'r galon hon hoen geirw creignaint giwys  
Gloes alar ofellaaint.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

To *this* heart will the hue of the foam of the fair rock-brooks turn  
The anxieties of the pang of grief.

Ygafn oedd genyf esgarad pob dyn,

Wrth hwn Llywelyn llyw Perfeddwlad.

Bleddyn Fardd.

Light was it to me the separation of every man,  
To *this* Llywelyn the ruler of the Midland country.

Braint gwlad Paradwys a'm cynnwys;  
Breninaeth gywiw gywir hōno.

Meilyr ab Gwalchmai.

The pre-eminence of the state of Paradise may it harbour me;  
A kingdom altogether excellent and perfect is *that*.

#### 3. The Indefinite Pronouns are these:

*Ambell*, some, speaking of number.

*Rhai*, some, speaking of number.

*Rhyw*, some, speaking of kind. *Rhyw beth*, some thing.

*Arall*, other, another. *Un ac arall*, one and another.

*Arallion, ereill, others. Ni ac ereill, we and others.*

*Pawb, every, every body, all.*

*Pob, every, each.*

*Llall, other. Hwn a'r llall, this and the other.*

*Lleill, others.*

*Naill, either; one. Y naill ben, the one end.*

*Neb, none, any. Nid oes neb, there is none.*

*Nebawd, none.*

*Nebus, no one; any one.*

*Un, one. Ni bu yma un, there has not been one here.*

*Oll, all. Doant oll yno, they will all come there.*

*Rhywun, some one.*

*Rhywrai, some ones.*

## EXAMPLES.

*Nid oes anffawd nas gellir rhyw ffawd ohano. Adage.*

*There is no misfortune that some good fortune may not be had from it.*

*Ni ellir damwain na fo da i rai. Adage.*

*No event can be that may not be good for some.*

*Arallion gamweithredoedd. Dafydd Ddu o Hiraddug.*

*Others of misdeeds.*

*Nid da gwaith un cledd na yro ddan ereill i'r wain. Adage.*

*Not good the act of one sword that will not send two others into the sheath.*

*Nid oes ond dim a dim rhwng y naill a'r llall. Adage.*

*There is but nothing and nothing between the one and the other.*

*Os dir un cengant y llall. Adage.*

*If sure one certain the other.*

*Ni ddigonir nebawd  
Heb gyfoeth y Trindawd. Taliesin.*

*Enriched will be no one*

*Without the power of the Trinity.*

*Llan Gadfan, ger glan giasfor,  
Ni llefais neb trais tros ei hysgor;  
Ni chymhwyll neb twyll tyllu ei dor. Llywelyn Fardd.*

*The church of Cadfan by the shore of the blue sea,*

*None will dare trespass over its bounds;*

*No kind of deceit will contrive to make a hole in its door.*

*Cynghor da ni thyrr ben nebus. Adage.*

*Good advice will not break the head of any one.*

— O bobliadon

*Rhai yn ddruad, ereill yn ddoethion,*

*Rhai llwfr tra llafar eu son,*

*Ac ereill taerlew termadion.*

*Ll. P. Moch.*

Of various mortals, *some* are bold, *others* wise ones,  
*Some* over timid over loud *their* talk,  
 And *others* ardently vigorous silent ones.

Pei canffai basob a'u dyddysgai,  
 Ni cheffid annyg yn neb rhai.

Adage.

If *all* could perceive what would be instructive to *them*,  
 There would not be found lack of learning in *any* ones.

Na liwia i neb ei dynged ;  
 Heb fai nid neb à aned.

Aneurin.

Reproach to *no* one his destiny ;  
 Without fault *no* one has been born.

### SEC. 3. Of the Relative Pronouns.

The *Relative Pronouns* are of two kinds, those that answer to an *antecedent* ; and such as denote an *indefinite relation*, and *interrogation*.

1. The first class consists of *demonstrative* and *indefinite pronouns*, having their forms changed to the *relative* by the addition of the *articles* ; and which are the following :

Yr hwn, m. he that, whoso, who ; which.  
 Yr hon, f. she that, whoso, who.  
 Yr hyn, n. it that, that which, that.  
 Yr hwna, m. he that, who is present or in cognizance.  
 Yr hona, f. she that, who is present.  
 Yr hyna, n. it there, that, it that is present.  
 Yr hwnw, he that, whoso, who that is absent.  
 Yr hono, she that, who that is absent.  
 Yr hyny, it that, or that which is absent.  
 Yr un, the one, whoso, who, which.  
 Y neb, that which, whoso.  
 Y sawl, whoso ; which.  
 Y rhai, those, such ones.  
 Y llall, the other.  
 Y lleill, the others.  
 Y naill, the one ; either.  
 Y rhai hyn, these here, these.  
 Y rhai hyna, those there, those present.  
 Y rhai hyny, those absent.  
 Y rhai yma, these here ; these.  
 Y rhai yna, those present.  
 Y rhai yno, those absent.  
 Y rhai acw, those yonder.  
 Y rhai ereill, the other ones, the others.  
 Y naill rai, the other party, the other ones.

### 2. Pronouns of Indefinite Relation and Interrogation.

Pwy, what one ; what person, who.

*Pa*, which; *pa un*, which one; *pa gr un*, which the one; *pa rai*, which ones; *pa sawl*? how many?

*Py*, what; *py beth*? what thing? what?

## EXAMPLES.

*Pry á wyr canu*  
*Ger bron yr Iesu?*

*Taliesin.*

*Who knows how to sing*  
*In the presence of Jesus?*

*Prydu á wnaif, pa raid nerth?* *Grw. Owain.*

*Composé poetry I shall do, what occasion for strength?*

*Ni ddawr dedwydd pa addef.* *Adage.*

*The happy carts not what habitation.*

*Pwy enw y teir-caer*  
*Rhwng lliant a llaer?* *Taliesin.*

*What the name of the three ramparts*  
*Between the flood and ebb?*

*Gwreiddlew nad byw be wnaif o'i golled?* *Bloddyn Fardd.*

*The courageous lion that not being alive what shall I do for his loss?*

*A wddosti—*  
*Enaid pwy ei hadneu;*  
*Pwy bryd ei haelodau—*  
*Daiar pwy ei lled;*  
*Neu pwy ei thewed?* *Taliesin.*

*Dost thou know,*  
*The soul which her situation;*  
*What the aspect of her members:*  
*The earth what her breadth;*  
*Or what her thickness?*

*A wddosti—*  
*Pwy goren meddwdawd*  
*O fedd a bragawd?* *Taliesin.*

*Dost thou know*  
*What has caused intoxication*  
*From mead and bragget?*

SEC. 4. *Syntax of the Pronoun.*

A *Personal Pronoun* must precede a noun, if no other word intervenes; and also when it is accompanied only by an adjective or by an article; as, *ti ddyn*, thou a man; *ef egwan ddyn*, he a feeble man; *hi y fwn*, she the damsel.

It is optional for the pronoun to precede or to follow a verb, as well alone as when connected with other words; but with an active verb, when



it follows the pronoun, it is usual to put the adverbial particle *a* before the verb : as, *soniai hi am hyn, hi soniai am hyn*, or *hi a soniai am hyn, hi am hyn a soniai*, or *am hyn hi soniai*, or *am hyn soniai hi*, about this she would mention.

The *Possessive Pronoun* precedes the noun, which it governs ; except *mau* and *taw*, which are pronouns of a peculiar kind, sometimes used in poetical language, and generally after the noun preceded by an article : as, *dy ael*, thy brow ; *gwlad fy mam*, the country of my mother ; *ein mam wlad*, our mother country.

When the *Personal Pronoun* is required to be emphatic, there is a peculiar idiom in Welsh of expressing the possessive pronoun before the noun governed by it and the personal pronoun after it ; and with which idiom there is no analogy in English : as, *dy le di yw hwn ac nid ei lle hi*, thy place is this and not her place.

A pronoun must agree with its antecedent, and the noun for which it stands, in gender and number.

When *d* performs the functions of a Relative Pronoun, it agrees with the antecedent of all persons, the verb agreeing also with the antecedent ; as, *dyma y fân â garaf*, this is the damsel whom I love. But for the sake of emphasis, we also express the pronoun : as, *chwi oedd y rhai a garawon*, you were those whom I had loved.

## EXAMPLES.

*Y mawr drugarawg Ddau pa waif ! Llywarch Hen.*  
The great merciful God *what* shall I do !

*Ni ddawr newynawg pa ys. Adage.*  
The hungry cares not *what* he devours.

*Py gynnaill y byd,  
Na syrth yn eisiwyd ;  
Nen'r byd pei syrthiai,  
Py ar yd gwyddai ;  
Pwy ei gogynnalai ? Taliesin.*

*What* sustains the world, that it falls not for lack ;  
Or the world if it were to fall, *what* on would it tumble ;  
*Who* would it prop up ?

*Max aur rhudd ym rhoddion glyn :  
Mi Lywarch, tithau Lywelyn. Ll. P. Meck.*  
*Mine* ruddy gold as *my* pure gifts :  
*I* Lywarch, *thou* also Lywelyn.

*Dioryfig dyn ni welo ;  
Ni ddydawr, ni ddawr cwdd fo. Llafoed.*  
Void of exertion the man who looks not ;  
That concerns himself not, that cares not *what* may be.

*Dy deyrn feibon,  
Haelaf dynedon,  
Wy canant eu hysgyron  
Yn nhiredd eu galon. Taliesin.*  
*Thy* royal sons, most generous of men, *their* shafts will whistle  
In the lands of *their* foes.

## CHAP. IV. OF ADJECTIVES.

SEC. 1. *Of the nature and various kinds of Adjectives.*

As a substantive implies abstractedly any thing capable of being named, so every such substantive is also possessed of qualities, which its simple name does not express.

Therefore, as expressed by EDEYRN, "the accidental quality, or Adjective, appertaining to the substantive, signifies every thing that of itself cannot subsist, without having its concomitant substantive; or, which denotes not the substance in its abstract state, but in its kind, its nature, its complexion, its form, and its attribute; whatever that may be, different from another coexistent with it as to substance, but of a dissimilar aspect, as to the quality of accident."

Adjectives are formed of two kinds of words; namely, the *Primitives* and *Derivatives*.

The discrimination of Gender is partial with respect to primitive adjectives; and the derivatives are totally exempt from it.

Number is also partial; and indeed optional in most cases.

The Adjectives are susceptible of degrees of comparison.

The rules of *Literal Mutation* regulate the initial changes, which occur in the collocation and government of adjectives.

SEC. 2. *Of the Primitive Adjectives.*

The Adjectives of the primitive form consist of elementary words, without the additions of the common terminations, which characterise the derivatives.

Several Adjectives of this class are susceptible of a masculine and a feminine gender; and consequently they change their forms, by assuming the vowels that are characteristic of the masculine or feminine, so as to agree with the gender of the nouns with which they are used.

The following are the *Primitive Adjectives*, which admit of being modified to be masculines or feminines :

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>English.</i>
<i>Brych,</i>	<i>Brech,</i>	brindled.	<i>Llwm,</i>	<i>Llom,</i>	bare.
<i>Bychan,</i>	<i>Bechen,</i>	little.	<i>Llym,</i>	<i>Llem,</i>	sharp.
<i>Crom,</i>	<i>Crom,</i>	bending.	<i>Mehyn,</i>	<i>Melen,</i>	yellow.
<i>Crown,</i>	<i>Cron,</i>	round.	<i>Moll,</i>	<i>Moll,</i>	sultry.
<i>Dau,</i>	<i>Dwy,</i>	two.	<i>Pwl,</i>	<i>Pol,</i>	blunt.
<i>Gwynp,</i>	<i>Gwemp,</i>	splendid.	<i>Swr,</i>	<i>Sòr,</i>	sullen.
<i>Gwyn,</i>	<i>Gwen,</i>	white.	<i>Swrth,</i>	<i>Sorth,</i>	steep.
<i>Gwydd,</i>	<i>Gwerdd,</i>	green.	<i>Twn,</i>	<i>Tòn,</i>	broken.
<i>Hyll,</i>	<i>Hell,</i>	frightful.	<i>Tyn,</i>	<i>Ten,</i>	tight.
<i>Hysb,</i>	<i>Hesb,</i>	dried.			

These Adjectives with Gender lose that characteristic when they take the plural form, or have any of the terminations, by which they become derivative; and by losing such a characteristic they retain the form under which they denote the masculine gender.

The Primitive Adjectives may or may not agree in number with their substantives, optionally, as the euphony may require; but the prevailing form is for both to be in the same number; that is, when the noun is made plural for the adjective to be so also.

These Adjectives are made plural two ways, either by the inflection of their vowels, or by adding the plural terminations *on* and *ion*, which are the only ones that the adjectives take.

The following are examples of the Adjectives, which generally take the plural form, to agree with their nouns:

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>English.</i>
<i>Bychan,</i>	<i>Bychaim,</i>	little.	<i>Llaes,</i>	<i>Lleision,</i>	trailing.
<i>Cain,</i>	<i>Ceinion,</i>	bright.	<i>Llawn,</i>	<i>Llawinion,</i>	full.
<i>Cam,</i>	<i>Ceimion,</i>	crooked.	<i>Llwm,</i>	<i>Llymion,</i>	bare.
<i>Coch,</i>	<i>Cochion,</i>	red.	<i>Llydan,</i>	<i>Llydain,</i>	broad.
<i>Coeg,</i>	<i>Coegion,</i>	false.	<i>Main,</i>	<i>Meinion,</i>	fine.
<i>Cris,</i>	<i>Crision,</i>	brittle.	<i>Mawr,</i>	<i>Mawrion,</i>	great.
<i>Crown,</i>	<i>Crymion,</i>	bending.	<i>Mawr,</i>	<i>Mawrion,</i>	great.
<i>Crych,</i>	<i>Crymion,</i>	round.	<i>Newydd,</i>	<i>Newyddion,</i>	new.
<i>Cryf,</i>	<i>Cryfion,</i>	ruffled.	<i>Noeth,</i>	<i>Noethion,</i>	naked.
<i>Dall,</i>	<i>Deillion,</i>	strong.	<i>Oer,</i>	<i>Oerion,</i>	cold.
<i>Garw,</i>	<i>Geirwon,</i>	blind.	<i>Poeth,</i>	<i>Poethion,</i>	hot.
<i>Gwag,</i>	<i>Gweigion,</i>	rough.	<i>Rhydd,</i>	<i>Rhyddion,</i>	loose.
<i>Gwan,</i>	<i>Gweinion,</i>	empty.	<i>Sau,</i>	<i>Seiswion,</i>	ill.
<i>Hael,</i>	<i>Haelion,</i>	weak.	<i>Thos,</i>	<i>Tlyision,</i>	pretty.
<i>Hyll,</i>	<i>Hyllion,</i>	generous.	<i>Trwm,</i>	<i>Trymion,</i>	heavy.
		frightful.	<i>Tyn,</i>	<i>Tynion,</i>	tight.

The Primitive Adjectives combined with nouns form compound epithets, which occur very frequently in poetry. They may be also subjoined to prefixes, either to enhance or to negative their quality.

#### EXAMPLES.

*Gwlydd wrth awydd wrth wlad gyfawdd ;*  
*Gwrw wrth arw wrth awr gymlydd.*

*Cynddelw.*

*Meek to the meek in a social country ;*  
*Rough to the rough in the hour of conflict.*

*Haudd fu ei chara—*

*Hwyl orne haul fre ar froydd glasfor,*  
*Pan fydd gloew goror, gorwmp llethrydd.*

*Iorwerth Fychan.*

*It was easy to love her—*

*Of the brilliant course of the rising sun on the regions of an azure sea,*  
*When bright is the horizon, transcendently brilliant the cliffs.*

Ton wen orewyn wychyr wrth dreydd,  
Cyftio ag arien awr yd gynnydd. H. ab Owain.

*A white foam-crowned wave impetuous against the shores,  
Of the same colour with hoar the time it rises.*

Oedd glaw, oedd llew cyn llen gel;  
Oedd glwys, digurdd, hardd, Hywel. Bleddyn Fardd.

*He was brave, he was a lion before the covering veil;  
Lovely, without reproach, comely, was Hywel.*

Rhodri—  
Ef yn wyl, yn olud anfon;  
Ef diryt diwyll gwleddiadon. Ll. P. Moch.

*Rhodri,  
He is diffident, bestowing of wealth;  
He without diffidence supplies the partakers of banquets.*

Cerais—cyfeiliaw gwen wawr yn echwydd. H. ab Owain.

*I loved her who is like in hue to the fair dawn in the evening time.*

Wrth gamu brwynen braidd na ddygwydd,  
Bechanigen wen was ei gogwydd. H. ab Owain.

*In stepping over a rush scarcely but she falls,  
The tiny little fair one weak her gait.*

Gwen a hoew yw hon,  
Cyftio ertrai ton,  
Pan fydd eglur fron,  
A llon ei llais. Gr. ab D. ab Tudyr.

*Fair and sprightly is she, of equal hue to the ebb of the wave,  
When of conspicuous boom, and pleasing her sound.*

Hylathr ei ysgwyd, esgud barau gwrdd,  
Hylym yn cyhwrdd cyhoedd waedffrau. Llygad Gwr.

*Highly polished his shield, swift the ardent shafts,  
Most keenly coming in contact in public blood spilling.*

Rhudd fydd gryd grym aer;  
Ysgor glyw glewdaer  
Ysgwyd glaer glod arlwy. Cynddelw.

*Ruddy will be the dread of the might of slaughter;  
The defence of the leader ardently brave  
A splendid shield preparing the feast of fame.*

Oedd balch gwalch golchiad ei lain;  
Oedd beilch gweilch gweled ei werin. D. Benfras.

*Proud was the hero of the reeking of his blade;  
Proud were heroes with seeing his retinue.*

—Cyfym daered  
Cyflwion, gweilwion, gweilch ogyfred. Cynddelw.

*Amplly I have been enriched with  
Uniform coloured ones, pale ones, hawks equalling in swiftness.*

Porthais aiar tram tramawr odrig gwyth,  
Am wawr llwyth a lleithig !

*Eia. Wan.*

I have borne the *heavy* affliction of the *excessive* tarrying of wrath,  
For the glory of a nation and a throne !

*Cyfleuer* gwawr dydd pan ddwyre hynt,  
*Cyflaw* eiry gorwyn gorwydd epynt,  
Rhin wolaith woleddf wolau dremynt Rhian.

*Cynddelw.*

*Like the radiancy of the dawn of day when rising in its course,  
Equal in hue to the snow transcendently white of the summit of the precipice ;  
Of mildness secretly consuming is the bright countenance of the nymph.*

### SEC. 3. *Of the derivative Adjectives.*

The Derivative Adjectives are other words becoming such, by the addition of certain characteristic terminations. There is a great variety of those terminations, each of a peculiar import, by which the qualities they characterise are variously modified.

The following is a list of the Terminations :

Terminations.	Abstract import.	Examples.	English.
<i>Aid</i> ,	Covering ; plenal.	<i>Euraid</i> ,	Golden, gilt.
<i>Aidd</i> ,	Tending to ; like.	<i>Mabaidd</i> ,	Boyish, boylike.
<i>Ain</i> ,	Continuous, full of.	<i>Prydain</i> ,	Beauteous.
<i>Awg</i> ,	Abounding with.	<i>Boliawg</i> ,	Abounding with belly.
<i>Awl</i> ,	Relating to.	<i>Gurawl</i> ,	Manly.
<i>Awr</i> ,	Continuous.	<i>Geirtawr</i> ,	Talkative.
<i>Edig</i> ,	Endued with.	<i>Caredig</i> ,	Loved.
<i>Fawr</i> ,	Great.	<i>Gwerthfawr</i> ,	Costly.
<i>Gar</i> ,	Addicted to.	<i>Trugar</i> ,	Pitying.
<i>Ig</i> ,	Blended with.	<i>Diamlig</i> ,	Devilish.
<i>Lawn</i> ,	Full.	<i>Heddychlawn</i>	Peaceful.
<i>In</i> ,	Consisting of.	<i>Eurin</i> ,	Of gold.
<i>Ing</i> ,	Of the nature of.	<i>Cadelling</i> ,	Cadellian.
<i>Lyd</i> ,	Symptomatic.	<i>Gwaedlyd</i> ,	Bloody.
<i>Us</i> ,	Involved in.	<i>Drygionus</i> .	Mischievous.

Some of these Terminations may be joined together, so that the last shall modify the absolute character of the preceding one ; as follows :

<i>Awg</i>	<i>Aidd</i>	<i>Taiogaid</i> ,	Rather boorish
<i>Awg</i>	<i>Awl</i>	<i>Cymydogawl</i> ,	Neighbourly.
<i>Lawn</i>	<i>Us</i>	<i>Boddlonus</i> ,	Contented.
<i>Aidd</i>	<i>Awl</i>	<i>Santeiddiawl</i> ,	Sanctified.
<i>Edig</i>	<i>Awl</i>	<i>Caredigawl</i> ,	Affectionate.
<i>Us</i>	<i>Awl</i>	<i>Iachusawl</i> ,	Salutary.
<i>Us</i>	<i>Aidd</i>	<i>Trefnusaid</i> ,	Orderly.
<i>In</i>	<i>Awl</i>	<i>Gervinawl</i> ,	Severe.
<i>Fawr</i>	<i>Us</i>	<i>Clodforus</i> ,	Renowned.

The derivative Adjectives have not the characteristic of gender in their structure; they are therefore put in construction with nouns of all genders.

The Adjectives of this class seldom take the plural form, except in poetical language, when they are made to agree with plural nouns with happy effect.

The Adjectives in the plural form, besides being connected with plural substantives, do also stand for nouns themselves. Thus, *nefolion leoedd*, are heavenly places; but *nefolion*, alone, mean heavenly ones, or heavenly beings.

## EXAMPLES.

Duw *deu*n, gwerthefin gwyrrhan,  
Dywllaw attan ran o'th radau.

*Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

God omniscient, sovereign of wonders,  
Be shedding towards us a portion of thy blessings.

Ti deyrn *terwyn* buddygawl;  
Mi brydydd brydest *enianawl*;  
Ti wron *oren* eneidiawl;  
Mi digardd dy fawr fardd a'th fawl.

*Ll. P. Moch.*

Thou a *fiere* victorious king;  
I a poet of natural genius;  
Thou a hero *superior* of soul;  
I *without reproach* thy great bard that sings thy praise.

Dyniadon defnyddiaist i'th oddan;  
Dynaui ddyn *doniaug* wyf innau.

*Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Mortals thou hast formed for thy purpose;  
A human being *greatly gifted* too am I.

Ysytyn odd *arfrudd*—  
Arbenig bennaeth mab maeth meddgyrn.

*Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

To me there is a lord *of ruddy weapon*,  
A peculiar chieftain foster-son of mead-horns.

Nid *hygar* ond *hawddgar*;  
Nid *caredig* ond *cariadus*.

*Adage.*

None is *loving* but the *amiable*;  
None is *beloved* but the *lovely*.

Pan ei Rhys yn rhwysg ei arfau,  
Arfang, *cymynawg*, cymynad oswydd,  
Oes iddudd nid tymged.

*Ll. P. Moch.*

When Rhys goes in the strength of his arms,  
*Armed, having the power of hewing*, let him hew the flying foci,  
Life to them is not fated.

Gwae à ei yn ngam yn nghymlegyd Cain,  
Cynryfelawg, lygriad enbyd.

*Meilyr ab Gwalchmai.*

Woe such as goes into iniquity in the same respect as Cain,  
*Being the first rebellious, of awful* corruption.

Ardwyad cadair, cadr yth welaf heno,  
Arwridd Gymro gymradw Mordaf. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Ruler of a throne, powerful thee I behold this night,  
A heroic Welshman prodigal as Mordaf.

Y gwr á oren arwyrawl ednaint,  
Ac adnau daierawl,  
Erglyw fi, Arglwydd! canwynawl  
Erglywed gwawr nyfed nefawl. *Elidr Sais.*

The being that caused the aerial winged ones,  
And earthly sojourners,  
Hear me, Lord! congenial  
Is a readiness to hear with the dawn of celestial glory.

Duw—Naf daiarolion a phellenigion gluck. *Dafydd Ddu.*

God, the supreme of terrestrial beings and distant bodies full of velocity.

Gogoneddus Fair, war, weddus, feisus fanon,  
Ti a fegaist, ac a borthalst a byrth dynion. *Dafydd Ddu.*

Glorious Mary, a gentle, comely, delicate paragon,  
Thou didst nourish, and didst support him that will support men.

Yr aelwyd hon ai goglad gawr,  
Mwy gorddyfnasai ar ei llawr  
Medd a meddwn eiriau. *Llywarch Hen.*

This hearth deserted by the shout of war,  
More congenial would on its floor have been  
The mead and lequacious drunken men.

#### SEC. 4. *Of the Comparison of Adjectives.*

Adjectives are susceptible of certain degrees of comparison, by which their absolute form is modified, either to enhance or to extenuate its signification.

Such a comparison of Adjectives may be effected by three different ways; namely, by certain qualifying adverbs preceding the adjective in its positive state; by joining prefixes to it; and by adding at the end of it several terminations.

The adverbs used to denote degrees of comparison are, *can*, *mor*, *mwy*, *mwyaf*; as, *can dirioned*, equally as pleasing; *mor dirion*, so pleasing; *mwy tirion*, more pleasing; *mwyaf tirion*, most pleasing.

The prefixes that denote comparison are, *cy*, *cyf*, *cyn*, *go*, *gor*, *lled*, *tra*: as, *cyfdeg*, *cydecad*, and *cyndecad*, equally fair; *godeg*, somewhat fair; *gor-theg*, extremely fair; *lletteg*, partly fair; *tratteg*, over fair.

The terminations, which regularly mark the degrees of comparison, are *ed*, *ach*, *af*. By the first is denoted equality;\* by the next a comparative increase or diminution; and by the last a superlative degree of any quality denoted by the positive state; as,

*Main*, slender; *meined*, so slender; *meinach*, more slender; *meinaf*, most slender.

\*This is peculiar to the Welsh.

*Haelionus* gracious ; *haelionused*, so gracious ; *haelionusach*, more gracious ; *haelionusaf*, most gracious.

To these may be added the termination *aidd*, which also denotes comparison, like *ish*, in the English word *sweetish*.

The adjectives *da*, *drwg*, *hir*, *mawr*, *bach*, *hen*, *ieuanc*, owing to their being very familiar, are generally compared in an irregular manner, as here laid down.

Positive.		Equal.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1 <i>Da</i> ,	Good	<i>Mor dda</i>	<i>Gwell</i>	<i>Goreu</i>
2 <i>Drwg</i> ,	Bad	<i>Mor ddwg</i>	<i>Gwaeth</i>	<i>Gwaethaf</i>
3 <i>Hir</i> ,	Long	<i>Mor hir</i>	<i>Hwy</i>	<i>Hwyaf</i>
4 <i>Mawr</i> ,	Great	<i>Mor fawr</i>	<i>Mwy</i>	<i>Mwyaf</i>
5 <i>Bach</i> ,	Little	<i>Mor fach</i>	<i>Llai</i>	<i>Lleiaf</i>
6 <i>Hen</i> ,	Old	<i>Mor hen</i>	<i>Hyn</i>	<i>Hynaf</i>
7 <i>Ieuanc</i> ,	Young	<i>Mor ieuanc</i>	<i>Iau</i>	<i>Ieuengaf</i>

The above, though they may be all regularly compared, are often supplied from some of the following, owing to their corresponding in the sense required in the comparison.

Positive.		Equal.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1 <i>Gwell</i>	Improved	<i>Gwelled</i>	<i>Gwellach</i>	<i>Gwellaf</i>
1 <i>Goreu</i>	Superior	<i>Goreued</i>	<i>Goreuach</i>	<i>Goreuaf</i>
2 <i>Gwaeth</i>	Detoriated	<i>Gwaethed</i>	<i>Gwaethack</i>	<i>Gwaethaf</i>
3 <i>Hwy</i>	Extended	<i>Hwyed</i>	<i>Hwyach</i>	<i>Hwyaf</i>
4 <i>Mwy</i>	Magnified	<i>Mwyed</i>	<i>Mwyach</i>	<i>Mwyaf</i>
5 <i>Llai</i>	Extenuated	<i>Lleied</i>	<i>Lleiach</i>	<i>Lleiaf</i>
6 <i>Hyn</i>	Senior	<i>Hyned</i>	<i>Hynach</i>	<i>Hynaf</i>
7 <i>Iau</i>	Junior	<i>Iewed</i>	<i>Ieuach</i>	<i>Ieuaf</i>

The various forms of comparison above explained are applicable to all kinds of adjectives.

## EXAMPLES.

Merch brenin dwyrain a ddaeth i Frefi—  
Wrth glywed *daed* tynged Dewi.

G. Brycheiniawg.

A daughter of a king of the east did come to Brevi,  
By hearing *how* good the destiny of Dewi.

Am dy *laned*,  
Bardd tuchaned,  
A griddfaned  
Gwrdd ofynion.

W. Llyen.

For that thou art so *deauteous*, let a bard murmur,  
And let him loudly sigh his ardent wishes.

Fy march malyngan,  
Cyfred a gwylan.

Taltiesin.

My steed of yellow white,  
So *swift* as a sea-mew.



Goddefwn, gwyln gwaelod arau  
Gwyth gyman !

*Ll. P. Moch.*

Let us be patient, let us bewail *how* wretched upon us  
The contact of wrath !

Cynawys â gaffaf  
Or parth gorauaf.

*Talesin.*

Reception I shall obtain  
From the *most exalted* part.

Caru Duw, ef *diatfeiraf* gwaith;  
Eilwaith rhag cyfraith y cyfrifaf  
Ef yn ddiwael hael hawl *gymhenaaf*.

*Meilyr ab Gwalchmai.*

Loving God, it is the *most* not to be repented of work;  
Again for the law I do account  
It an undebased generous privilege the *most dignified*.

Drwg yw yn dryced an buchedd !

*G. ab Gwrgenau.*

Evil is it to us that *so evil* our life !

Syniwn—

*Diolued* fydd dyn y dydd y ganer !

*Gr ab yr Ynad Coch.*

Let us consider,  
*How helpless* is man the day he is born !

Arien doed,  
Elrian drefred,  
Arwydd coddod  
Am dy grieded,  
Er dy garu !

*Gr. Ddu.*

As the hoar *so fair*, of splendid state, the token of affliction  
For thy pleasure, on account of loving thee !

Gorpyf—Gorfod gorphowys baradwys ban,  
Myn na bydd dyn na hyn na iau !

*Eia. ab Gwalchmai.*

May I be to obtain the rest of the region of paradise,  
Where man will not be *older* nor *younger* !

## SEC. 5. *Syntax of the Adjectives.*

1. The idiom of the Welsh language requires that the Adjective, in its positive state, should follow the substantive to which it belongs.

The Adjectives of number are an exception to this rule ; and so are the adjective pronouns : for both these classes generally precede the noun.

The foregoing rule embraces the general idiom, but a deviation from it, as far as no other words are concerned, does not produce a false construction, nor does it in the least alter or destroy the sense ; so that, in poetical language, it is very frequently done. However, the adjective cannot so well precede its noun, when it is anywise modified by an adverb.

2. No change is produced in the form of a noun, except as far as relates to the initial mutation, by being preceded by the adjective. A

remarkable elucidation of this, in the Welsh is, that nouns want no plural termination after adjectives of number, because the adjective is competent to denote a plural in itself. Thus we say *tri dyn* for *three men*, but which strictly means *three of men in the aggregate*. Yet with the addition of a preposition the noun takes a plural form with an adjective of number; as *tri o ddynion*, equivalent to *three men*, but more literally *three of men*, or *three from among men*.

3. In all compound epithets, the first component part qualifies or modifies the following one; so that adjectives are always prefixed to nouns; and if two nouns are joined together, the preceding one assumes the nature of an adjective to the other.

4. Adjectives in a state of comparison are so adapted, that they may be optionally made to precede or to follow the nouns.

5. Several Adjectives may come together, either preceding or following the noun to which they belong; and they may intervene between such a noun and another, that is its genitive or object.

## EXAMPLES.

The figures refer to the same as are put before the rules.

Llywelyn—Mab difaf, difeff<sup>1</sup> ei nerth,  
Mab diwan eirian<sup>1</sup> Iorwerth.

*Einion Wan.*

Llywelyn, a faultless son, void of reproach his power,  
The void of weakness and splendid son of Iorwerth.

Cynhwrf tan lluch<sup>1</sup> faran llechan,  
Cyfnewid newydd las arfan.

*Llygad Gwr.*

The tumult of the fire of the gleaming aspect of lightnings,  
Be the interchange of new blue weapons.

—Ydoedd yn mhob<sup>1</sup> gobant  
Ellyllon fugeimion gant<sup>1</sup>.

*Dafydd ab Gwilym.*

—There were in every apparent dingle  
A hundred wry-mouthed sprites.

Cadr y celdw Cadfan glan glas<sup>1</sup> weilgi;  
Cadwrw<sup>1</sup> Eneas, gwanas gweddi.

*Llywelyn Fardd.*

Mightily will Cadvan keep the shore of the blue torrent;  
The mighty youth of Eneas, the support of prayer.

Hyllthr y gwelais dydd golau<sup>1</sup> ei fudd,  
A'i feddgryn<sup>1</sup> wirolau.

*Llygad Gwr.*

Freely gliding I beheld in open day his bounty,  
And his meadhorns' delicacies.

Hydr, glodrydd<sup>1</sup>, gynnydd gynflaen llwed,  
Hygyrch<sup>1</sup>, oedd ei lys.—

*Llygad Gwr.*

Confident, and free of fame, the increase of the preeminent one of a tribe,  
Free of resort was his court.

Iddo—Gwir<sup>1</sup> frenia Cymru, cymraleg<sup>1</sup> ddouiau,  
Gwraw!<sup>1</sup> hawl, boed hwl o ddëau<sup>1</sup>. *Llygad Gwr.*

To him, the rightful king of Wales, so ample of talents,  
Of manly claim, be a course in the right.

Triwyr a gollais, tri dyledogion,  
Brodorion haclon<sup>1</sup> o hil Rhodri! *Bleddyn Fardd.*

Three men I have lost, three honourable ones,  
Generous patriots of the progeny of Rhodri!

Moroedd mordon hyson<sup>1</sup>, ac afonydd—  
Molwch Naf nef. *Dafydd Ddu.*

Seas of mighty wave aptly sounding, and rivers,  
Praise ye the Lord of heaven.

Am wybod Saesneg, Saesni<sup>1</sup> don drygwas,  
Gwisg a gafas, las, laes<sup>2</sup> odreou. *Ior. Beli.*

For knowing English, anglicised the tone of the wicked chap,  
A garment he obtained, blue, of trailing skirts.

Gwelais fyrdd<sup>1</sup> o feirdd yn oson,  
Yn moli Rhodri rwyf dragon. *Ll. P. Moch.*

I have seen a myriad of bards in gentle murmur,  
Praising Rhodri the leading prince.

Er dy lwyrrw<sup>1</sup> farw, er dy elorwydd,  
A'r tradoeth gyfod y pryd trydydd<sup>1</sup>,\*  
Erbyn fy marwaw<sup>1</sup> ddiweddaw<sup>1</sup> ddydd! *Llywelyn Goch.*

For the sake of thy truly complete death, for thy appearing on a bier,  
And the transcendently wise rising the third season of time,  
Receive my mortal concluding day!

Ys gorwyn<sup>1</sup> ewyn rhy<sup>1</sup> yn rhedeg. *Dafydd Benfras.*

Transcendently white is the foam agitated in running.

Caeth<sup>1</sup> faeth ei feirdd maeth, mwth<sup>1</sup> ner,  
Coeth, doeth, drud, termud, tyner<sup>1</sup>! *Ll. P. Moch.*

Restricted the fostering of his fostered bards, the active chief,  
Pure, wise, brave, tacit, kind!

Dan<sup>1</sup> wr a folaf, fal ym caniad Dofydd;  
Dau<sup>1</sup> deg, dau<sup>1</sup> ddedwydd, dau<sup>1</sup> rydd roddiad. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Two men I praise, as I am permitted of the Lord;  
Two fair, two happy, two liberal givers.

—Dwygad<sup>2</sup> faw<sup>1</sup> faran:  
Un am fro Alun, elfydd can<sup>1</sup>, & Ffrainc,  
Yn ffrawddus fal Camlan;  
A'r ail yn Arfon, arfor<sup>1</sup> fan. *Ll. P. Moch.*

—Two battles of ample front:  
One about the region of Alun, a splendid vale, with the French,  
Being ardent like Camlan;  
And the second in Arvon, a maritime spot.

\* This is a singular exception to Rule 1.

Rhwyf myrdd! cyrdd, corddion wobaith;  
Rhudd diludd! diledd! gydymaith,  
Rhy gelwid Madawg, cyn no'i laith.

*Cynddelw.*

A chief of a myriad of songs, the hope of minstrels;  
A ruddy one not to be opposed, an inflexible companion,  
Had Madog been called, before his dissolution.

Am hyn, gwar! forwyn, liw! gwawr fore!  
Clywaf fy nghalon, ton, fal tandde yn lleogi!

*Ll. P. Moch.*

For this, gentle maid, of the hue of early dawn,  
I feel my heart, broken, like a conflagration burning!

Fy hoen—A ddygai cyn mai merwerydd gyflw!  
*Ior. Fychan.*

My complexion she would take away before May, who equals in hue the  
agitated torrent.

Gwae fi!—Myned mewn argel! wely,  
Meinir dwf is mynor dy!

*G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Woe me! that she of vigorous and slender growth is gone to the gloomy  
Bed beneath black marble!

## CHAP. V. OF THE ARTICLE.

### SECTION 1. *Of the different Articles, and their functions.*

There are two Articles in the Welsh language, which are *y* and *yr*; but the construction that demands their use is not very frequent, especially in ancient poetry.

These Articles are both of them definite; that is, they serve to discriminate a definite noun, in various forms of construction, from one that is indefinite, which is always without an Article.

There is no difference of signification between *y* and *yr*; for the adoption of one in preference to the other is merely for the sake of euphony.

The *y* is used before words with consonant initials: and *yr* precedes those that begin with vowels, and the letter *h*, on account of its affinity to the vocal sound.

The *yr* very frequently suffers an elision of its vowel, when preceded by another vowel, whatever letter follows, whether a vowel or a consonant. However this practice is too prevalent, and ought to be avoided, especially in elegant composition, and on solemn subjects. But there are causes where this elision prevents a disagreeable hiatus; particularly after the conjunctions *a* and *no*, the prepositions *i* and *o*, and the adverb *na*.

There are several forms of verbal construction wherein the Articles assume the form of adverbs, in going before the verbs.

### EXAMPLES.

Dygotawr *y* trillu  
Rhag drych drem Iesu.

*Takenin.*

The three parties will be brought  
Before the look of the countenance of Jesus.

Gwae wynt y cybyddion,  
A'r hoked-ddynion,  
A'u camfeddyllion  
Nid addola!

*Eliâr Sais.*

Woe them the misers,  
And the deceitful men,  
Who with their erring minds will not worship!

Arglwydd nef a hawen, gwawr y gwyrthion.  
Lord of heaven and earth, the dawn of the wonders.

*Dafydd y Coed.*

O thyr calon rhag galar,  
Y fau â fydd dan hanner!  
If a heart breaks from grief,  
The mine will be in two halves!

*Cynddelw.*

Mi osodaf ffynon yn yr uchellion.  
I will place a fountain in the high places.

*Heintyn.*

Gyr i ffordd—  
A char o draw, a chau'r drws.  
Drive him away, and beat him thence, and shut the door.

*Gro. Owain.*

## SEC. 2. *Syntax of the Article.*

The articles *y* and *yr* by preceding a noun render it definite.

An Article may be set before an absolute noun, or one that is not governed by another, in all cases where it is required to be definite: as *y ty*, the house; *yr aden hon*, this wing.

But a noun that by collocation stands in the state of possession, or is objective, by being governed by another noun, is rendered definite by such a collocation, and does not admit of the Article: as, *pen dyn*, the head of a man.

When the adjective is put before the noun, by inverting the common form of construction, the Article must precede both of them; or if two nouns thus come together, the first is reduced to the state of an adjective, by the Article going before them; as, *y pen dyn*, the head man; "*Y mawr drugarawg Dduw, ba wnaif!*" the great merciful God, what shall I do!

Of two nouns connected by collocation, that which is the governing one, or is in the genitive case, admits of the Article when it is required to be definite, unless it should be governed in its turn by another. Thus if several nouns follow in succession, the last only can admit of the Article: as, *tes yr haul*, the heat of the sun; *goleu ser y nefoedd*, the light of the stars of the heavens; *ceinion coron brenin y Saeson*, the jewels of the crown of the king of the English.

## EXAMPLES.

Fa les cael lloches o'r llaid?  
Daw rano dy i'r enaid! *H. Huws y Bardd Coch.*

What benefit to obtain a covering of the clay?  
May God dispense a house for the soul!

—Pa le onid awen,  
Cyn—cael o'r mor ei ddoran,  
A thyle dwr, o'th law dau?

*Goronwy Owain.*

—Where was found a muse,  
Before there was obtained of the sea its gates,  
And spread of water, from thy hand?

Aed y Hygdd i rodio;  
Aed o'r tir aed y to:  
Aeth Ieuan, ddilap ddolef,  
A'i dohren o'r nen i'r nef.

*I. G. ab I. ab Lleision.*

Let the mice go to ramble;  
From the land let the sparrows go:  
Gone is Ieuan, of disagreeable scream,  
With his thatching stick from the roof to the heaven.

Nid da'n bro na bai'r ty'n rhydd,  
A daed ydyw'r diodydd!

Not good my luck that the house be not open,  
And so good be the liquors!

I ddiolch yr af—  
Y farw rhudd, a'r wr a'i rhoes.

To thank that I go  
The red bull, to a person that it did give.

Am ddaed ti—  
Wyl'o'r wyf, eilw yr od!

About thee weeping that I am, second in hue to the snow!

Doe y froswyd at yr Iesu,  
I'r nef fry—

*Tudyr Aled.*

Yesterday that he was turned to the Jesus,  
To the heaven above.

### PART III.

## VERBS.

### CHAP. I. THEIR VARIOUS CLASSES DEFINED.

#### SEC. 1. *Of the nature of a Verb.*

ACCORDING to the grammar of EDEYRN, the verb, therein called *perwyddiad*, or *causal faculty*, is described to signify, "any word that denotes action or causation, from whatever person, thing, or being the causing may be; whether from, or towards any person, thing or existence. That is to say, every word that denotes action, or suffering of what is acted with every word and causation; and that accompanied with time, mood, and person."

"There are two classes of verbs: the *intransitive verb* and the *transitive verb*."

"An intransitive verb is that, which has a plenitude of the import of speech in itself, without having an object to another thing coming after."

"A transitive verb is that, which has an object to another thing following after it."

"A verb is of a twofold quality, the active and the passive."

"The active verb designates the performance of some action."

"The passive is that, which expresses the suffering of such action."

"There are two numbers appertaining to a verb, as there are to a noun; that is, the singular and the plural."

"Three persons belong to the verb: the first, the second, and the third."

"There are six moods appertaining to a verb: that is to say, the infinitive, the imperative, the indicative, the subjunctive, the optative, and the potential."

"There are three primary tenses to the verb: that is to say, the present, or that which now is, as *carwyf*, I love; the perfect, or that is gone past, as *carais*, I have loved; and the future, that is yet to come, as *caraf*, I will love."

"In addition to those primary tenses, there are two other contingent and simple tenses: the first is the imperfect tense, which is not gone away completely, as *carwn*, I did love; and the other is the pluperfect tense, which denotes what is past prior to a specified past time, as *carawn*, I had loved."

"The first future is, from its nature, capable of expressing present action, as being incipient from that point, which divides it from the past; and is therefore used to signify the present tense, unless the present is precisely to be denoted."

## SEC. 2. *Of the formation of the Verb.*

Many *primitive words* assume the threefold character of—a *noun*, an *adjective*, and a *verb*, in their original form: as *bod*, a being, existing, to be; *gosawd*, a placing, placing, to place; *trawcy*, a traversing, traversing, to traverse. But in general each class has its peculiar feature denoted by terminations. Thus, the verbs are mostly formed by vowel terminations, because the vowels abstractedly express motion and action. Therefore verbs of the infinitive mood are formed from nouns, by their taking the following vowel terminations:

a, aw, i, u.

As *llofa*, to glean; *wylaw*, to weep; *tori*, to break; *talu*, to pay.

Some verbs however take the following elements, as their characteristic endings, in the infinitive mood:

ed, eg, el, ain, yd, ei, yll, w.

Nevertheless all verbs fall into one universal form in all their inflections, throughout the other moods, and their tenses; and the last class of terminations disappear; so that one uniform conjugation, by inflection, is produced.

But a Verb may be formed either by inflection or by auxiliary verbs and prepositions. There are therefore two conjugations: one by inflections, and the other by auxiliaries.

The conjugation by auxiliaries consists in such Verbs taking the inflections, instead of the principal Verb, and that retains its form as in the indicative mood throughout.

Some of the auxiliaries precede the principal Verb alone; others require prepositions to intervene.

The action indicated by a simple Verb is capable of a variety of modifications, through the several moods and tenses, by means of certain transcendental prefixes; and more particularly by the following primary ones:

*di, dir, dy, ad, go, gor, lled, tra, rhy, ym, dad, dis, dym.*

And these primary prefixes may be combined in various ways, for extending such modifications of the Verb, as exemplified, in treating of the formation of the noun, in chap. II, sec. 4, and which is equally qualified by means of such prefixes.

The personal pronouns may be used or omitted, with the Verbs, either preceding or following them, in all their inflections. They are more particularly used when an emphasis is required on the pronoun.

### SEC. 3. *Of Primitive Verbs.*

In order to obtain a clear knowledge of the Welsh verbs, it is requisite to direct the attention of the student to the following primitive ones; because they are the basis upon which the formation of all other Verbs depend, through their various inflections. Or, strictly speaking, what appears as the inflections are identified, on due examination, to be these Primitive Verbs affixed to nouns, so as to form a verbal characteristic, in the different moods and tenses.

The Primary Verbs embrace three principles: one is expressive simply of motion; the other of being of time; and the last of being of person.

There is a general principle, founded upon the import of the elementary vowel words, by which the three primary tenses of verbs are characterised; that is, the past, the present, and the future. It is therefore of use to know the signification of those vowel words, as far as they respect the formation of such Tenses: The element *o* means *out, of, or from*; and with its inflections, *w, u, y*, represent any *past time* from a certain assigned point; the *a*, implies *present motion or action*, and its inflections, *e and ei*, represent an *incipient departure* from the *present*, either to the past or to the future; and *i*, implies a *progress forward, to, or into*, and therefore any future time.

The Primitive Verbs are the following:

*Au, addu, atku, actku, elu, myned.*

To continue moving; to proceed, to go.

*Bod*, to be; *bu*, was; *bi*, is to be; *bydd*, is to be, will be.

*Yw, ydyw, ydi*, is; *oes*, there is; *oedd, ydoedd*, was; *sy, sydd*, is.

*Mae*, is, there is; *ys*, is; *ydys*, the action is going on.



## CONJUGATION OF THE PRIMITIVE VERBS.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*Au, addu, athu, aethu, elu, myned, to go.*——*Bod, to be, to exist.*

## PERFECT TENSE.

*Bod wedi myned, to be after going, to have gone.*

## PARTICIPLES.

- Present. *Aäd, mynediad—yn au, yn myned, going,*  
*Yn bod, bwyad, being.*  
*Adwy, mynedadwy, being to go; capable of going,*  
*Bodadwy, going to be; capable of being.*  
 Perfect. *Edig, mynededig, wedi myned, gone.*  
*Bodedig, endued with being.*  
*Wedi bod, having been.*

Several of the Primitive Verbs are compounded with prefixes, preserving their original form of conjugation; as, *gwnaeth, daeth, from aeth; del, from el; gwybod, gorfod, darfod, dyfod, hanfod, canfod, adnabod, and cydfod, from bod.*

The student is to take notice, that the Primitive Verbs are very seldom used in the Infinitive Mood, excepting *myned* and *bod*; nor their participles, as above laid down, but as they are used for the terminations of derivative verbs. The common form of the participles is, by using the auxiliaries *yn*, and *wedi*, before the verbs, which then preserve their form of the infinitive mood, for the present; and take the inflection *edig*, for the past, with *yn*; and the infinitive with *wedi*.

## EXAMPLES.

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Plant gwirionedd <i>yw</i> (ynt) hen ddïarhebïen.  | <i>Adage.</i>           |
| Children of truth <i>be</i> (are) old proverbs.    |                         |
| Nid tafawd <i>yw</i> llafar car.                   | <i>Adage.</i>           |
| The tongue <i>is</i> not the language of a friend. |                         |
| A gadwo Duw cadwedig <i>gw.</i>                    | <i>Adage.</i>           |
| That God shall have preserved preserved <i>is.</i> |                         |
| A wnaïer ar ei ochel <i>ge</i> drwg.               | <i>Adage.</i>           |
| That is done for getting rid of <i>is</i> bad.     |                         |
| Cara Duw i bawb oedd byhyrlaf.                     | <i>M. ab Gwylchmai.</i> |
| To love God to every one were the best resolve.    |                         |

Ei dy yn eglwys—

Dyna fudd, da iawn ei fod.

*H. Huws Bardd Coch.*

His house being a temple,  
That is a benefit, very good its being.

Brodir, gnawd ynddi brydydd;

Heb ganu ni bu tîl bydd.

*H. Huws Bardd Coch.*

A social land, in it is a poet reared;  
Without singing it has not been, will not be.

Diffirwythwyd daiar trwy gareddau dyn;

Dinam fwyad à fu a'i goreu.

*M. ab Gwalchmai.*

The earth has been made unfruitful through the chastisements of man;  
Faultless being that was who it did cause.

Nid oedd iddu y puchyswn.

*Taliesin.*

It was not to them that I had shewn anxiety.

Gwae fi! 'twig f' awenydd,

O aros awr er y sydd!

*Tudyr Aled.*

Woe is me! solitary my muse,  
For abiding the hour for what there is!

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
<i>Awyf.</i>	<i>A*</i>	<i>aed</i>	<i>awn</i>	<i>ewch</i>	<i>ewch.</i>	1. Let me go.
<i>Elwyf</i>	<i>ela*</i>	<i>eled</i>	<i>elwn</i>	<i>elwch</i>	<i>elent.</i>	2. Let me go.
<i>Byddwyf†</i>	<i>bydda†</i>	<i>bydded  </i>	<i>byddwn</i>	<i>byddwch,</i>	<i>byddent§.</i>	1. Let me be.

The negatives of the Imperative are *na*, *nas*, before consonant initials;  
and *nad*, *nas*, before vowels.

### EXAMPLES.

Pleufo yr henfon,

Aed yn ei chynffon.

*Adage.*

Whoso that owns the cow of proceeding,  
Let him go at her tail.

Eled rhin yn ddrin.

*Adage.*

Let a plot become a conflict.

A fo pen bid pont.

*Adage.*

That would be the top let him be the bottom.

Ewch, feirdd, o Ddinbych i Fon,

Iach rydd, lle mae ywch roddion.

*D. ab Iwan Ddu.*

Go ye, bards, from Denbigh to Anglesey,  
Safe and free, where there are gifts for you.

\* For *d* and *ela*, *dos* is mostly used. —† *Bywyf* is often used. —‡ *Bydd* is as often used. —§ *Boed* and *bid* are as common, and *Byddent*, and sometimes *biad*, are used.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
<i>Awyf</i>	<i>awyt</i>	<i>ayw</i>	<i>ayn</i>	<i>aych</i>	<i>awynt.</i>	1. I am going.
<i>Elwyf</i>	<i>elwyt</i>	<i>elyw</i>	<i>elym</i>	<i>elych</i>	<i>elwynt.</i>	1. I am going.
<i>Byddwyf</i>	<i>byddwyt</i>	<i>byddyw</i>	<i>byddym</i>	<i>byddych</i>	<i>byddwynt.</i>	1. I be.
<i>Wyf</i>	<i>wyt</i>	<i>yw</i>	<i>ym</i>	<i>yeh*</i>	<i>ynt.</i>	1. I am.
<i>Ydwyf</i>	<i>ydwyt</i>	<i>ydyw</i>	<i>ydynt†</i>	<i>ydych</i>	<i>ydynt.</i>	1. I am.

The verbs *awyf*, *elwyf*, and *byddwyf*, of this tense, are seldom used, except to express the subjunctive, the optative, and the potential moods; but in their stead, those of the first future are used, except when the time is wanted to be precisely determined, and then one of the two last verbs, *wyf* and *ydwyf*, is taken as an auxiliary, and the other verb retaining the form of the infinitive mood; as, *wyf yn myned*, I am in going; *wyt yn bod*, thou art in being.

## EXAMPLES.

<i>Cyflym ydd â rym yr oes;</i> <i>Duw anwyl, fyred einloes!</i>	<i>Goronwy Owain.</i>
Swiftly does go the vigour of one's age: Dear God, how short is life!	
<i>Nid â oesb ar ynyd.</i>	<i>Adage.</i>
Punishment does not move the fool.	
<i>Llawer o ddwr a â heibio i'r felin.</i>	<i>Adage.</i>
Much of water does go past the mill.	
<i>A thair rhan y myr</i> <i>Mor ynt amrygr.</i>	<i>Taliesin.</i>
And the three portions of the seas How they are of various impulses.	
<i>Cywrysedd Prydain y sy bryder yn;</i> <i>Y sy brid i lawer!</i>	<i>Cynddelw.</i>
The contention of Britain is sorrow to us; It is dear to many!	
<i>Dau dafod a'm athrodant,</i> <i>Ac yn yr un genau'r ant.</i>	<i>Ieu. Deulwyn.</i>
Two tongues of me they do detract, And in the same lips they move.	
<i>Gwlad ydd ym ys agro ei maswedd;</i> <i>Mal dail o flaen gwydd dadwedd!</i>	<i>Gr. ab yr Ynad Coch.</i>
The country where we are is become mourning; Like leaves from the top of the wood fallen the reverse.	

\* For *yeh*, *yuch* is also used.† In the Dimetian *ayn* is used.

Ofer *yw* gwybodau, lle nid da defodau. *Adage.*  
Vain be sciences, where there are no good habits.

Nid goreu gwynfyd *yw* gall. *Adage.*  
Power is not the supreme felicity.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
<i>Awn</i>	<i>ait</i>	<i>ai</i>	<i>aem</i>	<i>aech</i>	<i>aent.</i>	1. I was going.
<i>Elwn</i>	<i>elit</i>	<i>elai</i>	<i>elem</i>	<i>elech</i>	<i>elent.</i>	1. I was going.
<i>Byddwn</i>	<i>byddit</i>	<i>byddai</i>	<i>byddem</i>	<i>byddech</i>	<i>byddent.</i>	1. I existed.
<i>Oeddw</i>	<i>oeddit</i>	<i>oeddi</i>	<i>oeddem</i>	<i>oeddech</i>	<i>oeddent.</i>	1. I was.

This tense, in the plural number, is also thus inflected: *aym, aych, aynt*; and the third person plural is also made *aint*, but not often.

## EXAMPLES.

Car a'm oedd ni'm oes,  
Corawg, fynawg foes. *Gwalchmai.*  
A friend to me *there was* who to me is not,  
Liberal, of courteous demeanour.

Brodyr a'm bwyd;  
O un i un eddynt oll! *Llywarch Hen.*  
Brothers to me there being;  
One by one *gone are they* all!

Byddai praff heddyw y pryned o'i fedd;  
Pei yn fyw y caffed! *Dafydd Benfras.*  
Great *would be* to-day if he were redeemed from his grave;  
If alive he could be had!

## PERFECT TENSE.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
<i>Ais</i>	<i>aist</i>	<i>aes</i>	<i>aesam</i>	<i>aesach</i>	<i>aesant.</i>	1. I have gone.
<i>Aethym</i>	<i>aethost</i>	<i>aeth</i>	<i>aetham</i>	<i>aethach</i>	<i>aethant.</i>	1. I have gone.
<i>Atheis</i>	<i>athaist</i>	<i>athoedd</i>	<i>atham</i>	<i>athack</i>	<i>athant.</i>	1. I have gone.
<i>Athwyf</i>	<i>athwyt</i>	<i>ethyw</i>	<i>ethym</i>	<i>ethych</i>	<i>ethynt.</i>	1. I have gone.
<i>Eddwyf</i>	<i>eddywt</i>	<i>eddyw</i>	<i>eddydym</i>	<i>eddych</i>	<i>eddynt.</i>	1. I have gone.
<i>Eisym</i>	<i>eist</i>	<i>aethws</i>	<i>aesom</i>	<i>aesoch</i>	<i>aesant.</i>	1. I have gone.
<i>Elaist</i>	<i>elaist</i>	<i>eles</i>	<i>elasam</i>	<i>elasach</i>	<i>elasant.</i>	1. I have gone.
<i>Buais</i>	<i>buaist</i>	<i>bues</i>	<i>buasam</i>	<i>buasach</i>	<i>buasant.</i>	1. I have been.
<i>Bum</i>	<i>buost</i>	<i>bu</i>	<i>buam</i>	<i>buach</i>	<i>buant.</i>	1. I have been.

The first and second persons plural are now made to terminate in *om* and *och*; as *aesom, aesoch*. *Aws* is also used for the third person singular of *eisym*. *Buwys* is often used for *bum*. *Buws, buwys, buoedd*, are also used for *bu*. The *ae* in *aethym*, may be inflected to *ew* in all persons.

## EXAMPLES.

Urien o Reged, ef haelaf y sydd, ac a fydd,  
Ac a fu er Addaf. — *Taliesin.*  
Urien of Reged, he the most liberal that is, and that will be,  
And that *has been* since Adam.

*Buwys* Llywelyn blau. *D. Benfras.*  
*I have been* Llywelyn's possession.

This tense is mostly used in the *compound moods*, and then it denotes simply the future; as in English, when preceded by *shall* and *will*.

## EXAMPLES.

Ys gwae fro lle ni bo crefydd.

*Llefydd.*

It is woe for a country where there *shall have been* no religion.

Cwyn yw can deryw! ni'm deiryd gortho,  
Canlliw aur gwenfro can ni bo byd!

*G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Woe reigns since she is at an end? I care not for an overwhelming,  
The golden splendour of the fair country since she is not to be of the world!

Na fo iawn ys pyd.

*Adage.*

That *shall not have been* right is dangerous.

Bydd ffrow lle bo drom y drin,  
A gweryrad gorwin.

*Gro. Owain.*

He will be audacious where *there shall be* heavy the contest,  
With neighing extremely rough.

## COMPOUND MOODS.

Those Moods, that are usually denominated the subjunctive, optative, and potential, have a common form with the indicative mood, so far as regards the inflections. Their peculiar characteristics are constituted by the aid of various auxiliary words, for which reason they properly come under the denomination of compound moods, in contradistinction to the infinitive, imperative, and indicative, whose tenses are formed by inflections; excepting when simple *interrogatives*, *conditions*, and *negations* are to be expressed, and then they require the aid of adverbs, that denote those incidents.

The characteristics that are necessary for the formation of the subjunctive, optative, or the potential, and the *interrogatives*, the *conditions*, and *negations* of the verbs active and passive, in all moods and tenses, are the following *adverbs* and *adverbial conjunctions*, as arranged in two columns, the first of which being used with verbs with consonant initials, and those in the other column precede vowel initials.

## 1.

*A*  
*Ai*  
*Neu, neu*  
*Ni, nis*  
*O, or, os*  
*Can*  
*Pan*  
*Oni, onis*  
*Os ni, os nis*  
*Pe, pes, pei*  
*Mal pe, mal pes*  
*Na, nas*

## 2.

*A, that acts, do, did, will.*  
*Ai? is it?*  
*Neud, neu, neur? is not?*  
*Nid, nis, not.*  
*Od, or, os, if.*  
*Can, since.*  
*Pan, when.*  
*Onid, onis, be not.*  
*Os nid, os nis, if not.*  
*Ped, pes, if.*  
*Mal ped, mal pes, as if.*  
*Nad, nas, that not.*

<i>Os na, os nas</i>	<i>O nad, os nas</i> , if that not.
<i>Mal na, mal nas</i>	<i>Mal nad, mal nas</i> , so that not
<i>Pe na, pe nas</i>	<i>Pe nad, pe nas</i> , if that not.
<i>O na, o nas</i>	<i>O nad, o nas</i> , oh that.
<i>Na, nas</i>	<i>Nad, nas</i> , but that, that.
<i>Y, yd</i>	<i>Yr, ydd</i> , that may.
<i>Mal y, mal yd</i>	<i>Mal yr, malydd</i> , so that may.

These adverbs and adverbial conjunctions are to be thus disposed into classes, accordingly as they characterise the different moods.

The *a, ai, neu, neud, neur, neu*, are interrogative in all moods and tenses. The *a* is a simple interrogative; and also denotes agency; and answers to *do, does, did*; and to *shall, should, would*, and *will*, when no emphatic discrimination is required. The *ai* is used when a discriminating question is asked, like *is it*, in English. The *others* interrogate to form an affirmative, like *is not*, and *be not*, in English.

## EXAMPLES.

Y dref wen—

El gwerin hwar derynt!

*Llywarch Hen.*

The white town—

Her inhabitants is it not that they are vanished!

The adverbs of negation, *ni, nid, nis*, are used in the indicative mood.

## EXAMPLES.

Nid dedwydd ni ddyfo pwyll.

*Adage.*

Not happy that shall not be rational.

Brodyr a'm bwyad—

Ni obrynynt ffaw er ffug.

*Llywarch Hen.*

Brothers to me have been—

They would not purchase glory through delusion.

Ni'm oes nawdd rhag cawdd coddiant;

Nid oes neb yn y bu gant.

*Llywelyn Fardd.*

There is not to me a refuge against the pressure of affliction;

There is not one where a hundred has been.

Nid dyfu, nid dyfydd

Neb cystal a Dofydd.

*Taliesin.*

There has not been, there will not be

None so good as the Lord.

Ni ellir derwydd, medd derwydd.

*Adage.*

There can not be a druid, says a druid.

The characteristics, by which the various conditional forms of the subjunctive mood may be expressed, are these:

*O, ed, or, os; pe, ped, pes; mal pe, mal ped, mal pes; can, pan.*

And the conditional negatives are the following :

*Na, nad, nas ; os na, os nad, os nas ; oni, onid, onis ; os ni, os nid, os nis ;  
mal na, mal nad, mal nas ; pe na, pe nad, pe nas.*

#### EXAMPLES.

*O chyrchent, rheoch i eirchriad  
Odwyn a rhodd ddien i'w rhaid.*

*Goronwy Owain.*

*If they resorted, you would give to suitors  
Bounty and gift complete to supply their want.*

*Bore ar bawb pan geto.*

*Adage.*

*It is early upon every body when he shall rise.*

*Rhys—un eisien n'f'm gwedd,  
Pan clyf, pan clyf/ Wynedd.*

*Lt. P. Moch.*

*Rhys, a single want he will not suffer on me,  
The chief of bounty, when I go to Gwynedd.*

*Can ethyw llawr llyw llawn awydd,  
Ys ernyw ys arnaf yd gwydd !*

*Cynddelw.*

*Since the leader full of ardour is gone into earth,  
There is ruin that is upon me falling !*

*Eres na bu fy atwyd !*

*L. Morris.*

*It is wonderful that my burial has not been !*

*Gelwyald ar Neifon ;  
Ar Grist, o achwyson,  
Hyd pen y gwaretai.*

*Taliesin.*

*There had been a calling on Neifon ;  
On Christ, for causes,  
Until when he should deliver.*

*Sant! d'm clyw—*

*Digomoynt wy fodd Daw cya gwng indwed !*

*Taliesin.*

*Those that hear me—*

*May they fulfil the will of God before the covering of earth !*

The optative is characterised by these :

*O na, o nad, o nas ; na, nad, nas.*

This mood is also expressed in the form of the imperative.

#### EXAMPLES.

*Bod of y bydder/ wedi boddrwd  
Cyd a'r Undew mawr yn ei undawd.*

*E. ab Gruekmot.*

*Be it that I may be after sepulture  
With the great One God in his entity.*

*Gogwydd ei Ddew ei ddweddawd,  
Pan ei yn ddygoll o'i holl bechawd.*

*Meilyr.*

*May his God regard him as to his end,  
When he shall have gone stripped of all his sin.*

Tro i, fy rhwyf, Gellid i'm enghyd,  
Ataf y tröf, ataf y tröych!

*Mod. ab Gwallter.*

Turn me, my lord, mysterious one, mayest thou be to encourage me,  
To thee I will turn, to me mayest thou be turning!

A'm bwyf gan Grist,  
Hyd na bwyf trist  
O ddwng, o dda.

*Taliesin.*

As to me let me be with Christ,  
So that I may not be sad  
As to evil, as to good.

O honot kendid fy ngobaith;  
O honof hanbych well ganwaith!

*Cynddelw.*

From thee be proceeding my hope;  
From me be proceeding to thee a hundred good wishes!

Rhydderchafwy Daw ar blwyf Brython  
Arwys llawanydd.

*Taliesin.*

May God amply exult over the community of Britons  
The triumph of gladness.

Y sawl y sy fan,  
Elont i'm deau;  
A waeth y camwedd,  
Elont i barth cledid.

*Taliesin.*

Such as be mine,  
May they go to my right;  
That did work iniquity,  
May they go to the left side.

The signs of the potential mood are the following:

Y, ydd, yr, that may; *mael y, mael ydd, mael yr*, so that may.

But in this, as well as in the optative, when the verb is required to be more pointedly expressed, another verb, that is capable of so doing, is used as an auxiliary.

#### EXAMPLES.

Pawb ai cenfydd o bydd bai,  
A bawldyn er na byddai.

*Goronwy Owain.*

Every body will discover it if there shall be a fault,  
And a mean fellow though there should be none.

Rhag Mabon heb galanedd hwy nid öynt.

*Taliesin.*

Before Mabon without slaughter they would not go.

A fyne glod bid farw.

*Adage.*

That would acquire fame let him die.

Ni allu drin twyllod.

*Adage.*

That can not accomplish force let him deceive.

Gnawd pwyll yn y be myfyr.

*Adage.*

There is usually reason in where there shall be reflection.



*A fo ddigwilydd a fydd ddigolled.* *Adage.*  
*That shall be void of shame will be void of loss.*

*Ciliat rhag ei lu Lloegrwys,*  
*Cadr fab Cedifor Wennhwys.* *Peryf ab Cedifor.*  
*There would retreat before his host the Lloegrans,*  
*The mighty son of the Gwentian Cedivor.*

*Mwyaf ei ddeall na ymddiristo iddel ddeall ei hun.* *Adage.*  
*He has the most understanding that shall not have trusted to his own under-*  
*standing.*

The uses of the adverbs and adverbial conjunctions, above enumerated, are further illustrated in the examples under the conjugation of the derivative verbs.

#### SECTION 4. *Of Auxiliary Verbs.*

The auxiliary verbs are of two kinds : the personal, and the impersonal.

##### THE PERSONAL AUXILIARY VERBS.

These are conjugated like one or other of the primitive verbs; because they are derived from them, by the latter taking some particular primitive verb as a termination.

The principal verb, to which any of the auxiliaries may be joined, preserves its form as it appears in the infinitive mood.

The following are the leading verbs of this class, ranged opposite to such primitive verbs as form their conjugation.

<i>Auxiliary Verbs.</i>	<i>Conjugated like.</i>
<i>Dawed</i> , to come.	<i>Af.</i>
<i>Gwneyd</i> , to make, to do.	<i>Af.</i>
<i>Gallu</i> , to be able.	<i>Af.</i>
<i>Cael</i> , <i>caffael</i> , to obtain.	<i>Af.</i>
<i>Gorugaw</i> , to accomplish.	<i>Af.</i>
<i>Gwneuthur</i> , to make, to do.	<i>Aeth.</i>
<i>Gwyddaw</i> , to know.*	<i>Aeth.</i>
<i>Daeth</i> , came.	<i>Aeth.</i>
<i>Deu</i> , to come.	<i>Elu.</i>
<i>Dothoedd</i> , came.	<i>Oedd.</i>
<i>Canfod</i> , to perceive.	<i>Bod.</i>
<i>Darfod</i> , to make an end.	<i>Bod.</i>
<i>Gwybod</i> , to know.	<i>Bod.</i>
<i>Gorfod</i> , to be obliged.	<i>Bod.</i>
<i>Hanfod</i> , to originate from.	<i>Bod.</i>

The primitive verbs, *bod*, *oedd*, *mae*, *sy*, *sydd*, joined with an adjective, are often used as auxiliaries, with or without a pronominal preposition : as,

\* *Gwn*, I know, and *gwyf*, he knows, are irregularly used, in general, instead of the regular verb in the present tense of the indicative.

*Bu dda i ti beidiaw*, it was well for thee to desist; *a oedd raid iddi ymolchi?* was it necessary for her to wash herself? *mae yn rhaid imi dori*, it is necessary for me to break.

These forms frequently dispense with the Auxiliary Verb: as, *rhaid iddynt roddi*, necessary for them to give, or they must give.

### THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

The primitive verbs in the impersonal form are often used as auxiliaries of neuter and passive verbs.

All verbs may be conjugated in this impersonal form, and with peculiar elegance and simplicity.

There is only one inflection for each tense in the conjugation of the impersonal verb; and all the persons are passive to its energy.

When an impersonal verb is used as an auxiliary, the other verb preserves the form of an active participle, through all the tenses.

### THE IMPERSONAL CONJUGATION OF PRIMITIVE VERBS.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Aer*, be there going.  
*Eler*, be there going off.  
*Bydder*, let there be.

This tense is often made to terminate in *id*, like the imperfect.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

##### PRESENT TENSE.

*Aer*, there is going.  
*Eler*, there is going off.  
*Rydder*, there is being.  
*Ydyr*, there is acted.

##### IMPERFECT TENSE.

*Aid*,\* there was going.  
*Aethid*, there was a going.  
*Aesid*, there was a going.  
*Elid*, there was going off.  
*Byddid*, there used to be.  
*Oeddid*, there was going on  
*Buid*,† there used to be.

\* This tense is frequently made to terminate in *ed*, instead of *id*.

† *Buid*, is also used, and sometimes *byiad*.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*Awyd*, there has been a going.  
*Aethwyd*, there has been a going.  
*Athryd*,† there has been a going.  
*Eddwyd*,† there has been a going.  
*Elwyd*, there has been a going off.  
*Bwyd*, there used to have been.  
*Oeddwyd*, there used to have been.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*Aethasid*, there had been a going.  
*Athasid*,† there had been a going.  
*Elasid*, there had been a going off.  
*Buasid*, there had been.

The passive form of the verb in the pluperfect tense is also inflected in its terminations, thus : *Aethesid*, *athesid*, *elasid*, *buesid* ; and the latter form into *eithysid*, *ethysid*, *elysid*, *baysid*. An elision is common in the penultima ; as *elsid*, for *elasid*. This tense is also made to terminate often in *ed* ; as, *bwasied*, for *buasid*.

## FUTURE TENSE.

*Air*, there will be a going  
*Etir*, there will be a going off.  
*Byddir*, there will be taking place.

The first person singular is commonly inflected into *eir*.  
*Byddis* is often substituted for *byddir*, the third person singular.

## EXAMPLES.

Hir y byddis yn enoi tamaid chwerw. *Adage.*  
 Long will there be a chewing of a bitter morsel.

Rhaid ymddiddwyn a'r byd os eir i'r nef. *Adage.*  
 There must be a refraining from the world if there is to be a going to heaven.

SEC. 5. *Of the Derivative Verb.*

The active and passive conjugation of *adeiliaw*, to build.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

## Active.

*Adeiliaw*, to build.  
*Bod yn adeiliaw*, to be building.  
*Bod am adeiliaw*, to be about to build.

## Passive.

*Bod yn adeiliedig*, to be built.  
*Bod i adeiliaw*, to be to build.  
*Bod yn adeiliadwy*, to be about to be built.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*Active.**Bod wedi adeilïaw*, to have built.*Passive.**Bod wedi ei adeilïaw*, to have been built.

## PARTICIPLES.

*Present.**Adeiliad*, building,*Yn adeiliedig*, being built.*Yn adeilïaw*, building.*Yn adeiliadwy*, being to be built.*Adeiliawd*,† building.*Yn adeiliawg*, being built.*Perfect.**Adeiliedig*, built.*Adeiliedig*, built.*Adeiliawr*,† become building.*Adeiliator*,† become to be built.*Future.**Adeiliadwy*, being to build.*Adeiliadwy*, being about to be built.*Compound Perfect.**Gwedi adeilïaw*, after building.*Gwedi ei adeilïaw*, having been built.*Ar ol adeilïaw*, after building.*Gwedi bod yn adeiliedig*, having been built.*Gerund.**Adeiliator*,† in building.*Supine.**Adeiliator*,† to be building.

## EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

*Gwna dda tra bo yr amser yn peri.**Adage.*Do good while the time shall be *causing*.*Ni bu oleuada**Cyn Cell Crëad.**Taliesin.*

There has been no illumination

Before the Mysterious One's *creating*.*Gwae Fon ac Arfon, gorfod colli rhwyf,**Rwyg angerdd Elifri.**Bleddyn Fardd.*

Woe to Mon and Arfon to be obliged to lose a leader,

Of the ardent disposition of Elifri,

*Mwynawg am ran cwyniator.**Aneurin.*The ambitious for a share *complaining*.*Gwelator arwyddion,**Gwyniaeth â'r Saeson.**Taliesin.**Beholding tokens,*

Of wrath on the Saxons.

Arwredd Gwynedd *gweinidator*,  
Arwyrain Owain *canu cenitor*. *Cynddeiw.*

The heroism of Gwynedd in *serving*,  
The panegyric of Owain *elegantly to be singing*.

Cathl gwae *canator*  
Cylch Prydain *amgor*. *Taliesin.*

The dirge of woe is in *singing*  
Round Britain's borders.

*Canator* cathl gwynfyd *gwenleufer*,  
Goluchaf glew hael, bilig naf ner. *Meigant.*

In *singing* the hymn of the happiness of the splendid light,  
I will adore the gracious intrepid one, offspring of the supreme cause.

Llyfn mor, *brithator* tired. *Llywarch Hen.*  
Smooth the sea, *become to be arrayed in various hues* the land.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

*Dywededig* yw hyd llyn o gyfraith llys, a chyfraith y wlad; a *dywed-*  
*adwy* yw rhaglaw o'r arferoedd. *Welsh Lawd.*

*Spoken* is it as far as *this* of the law of the court, and the law of the country;  
*to be spoken* is it in the sequel of the customs.

Gwae â edewls drysor  
Yn nglyn *llewitor*. *Taliesin.*

Woe to him that has left a treasure  
In the region below *to be burning*.

*Chwarddedig* bryd wrth â garer. *Adage.*  
*Gladdened* is a mind with the beloved object.

Pob llwrf *llemitor* arno;  
Pob ffer dyater heiblo. *Llyfod.*

Every coward *to be trodden* upon;  
Every bold one is suffered to pass.

Chwerddid bryd wrth â garawr. *Adage.*  
Be gladdened the mind with such as *is loving*.

Cyn ymarwar Lludd a Llefelys  
*Dysgogelawr* perchen y Wen Ynys. *Taliesin.*

Before the reconciliation of Lludd and Llefelys,  
*Becoming disturbed* the proprietor of the White Island.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

##### ACTIVE.

##### PASSIVE.

<i>Adeiliwyf</i> , let me build.	<i>Adeiliwn</i> , let:	<i>Adeillier</i> , <i>fi</i> , <i>añ</i> , <i>ef</i> , <i>hi</i> , <i>ni</i> , <i>chwi</i> ,
<i>Adeilia</i> , do thou build.	<i>Adeiliwch</i> , do:	<i>hwyt</i> , let there be built, me,
<i>Adeilied</i> , let him build.	<i>Adeilient</i> let:	thou, him, her, us, you, them.

This tense may be thus formed by an auxiliary verb :

*Byddwyf* (*bydda, bydded, byddwn, Bydder yn* (*fy, dy, ei, ein, eich, eu*)  
*byddwch, byddynt*) *yn adeiliaw, adeiliaw,*

Let me (thee, him, us, you, them) Be (I, thou, he, we, you, they)  
be building. built.

The pronouns may be also added, in the active form : as—

*Adeiliwyf fi, adeilia di, adeilied ef, (hi, her) adeiliwn ni, adeiliwch chi, adeilient hwy,* let me be building, &c.

The third person singular is often made to terminate in *id*.

The passive verb is often made to terminate in *awr*, by the ancients.

The third person singular of this mood has a common termination with the passive verb of the imperfect tense of the indicative; and the third persons plural of the active verb are alike in both these moods. The first person plural of the imperative, has the same ending as the first person plural of the first future of the indicative, and the first person singular of the imperfect tense of the same mood.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

*Y ddair derchafed, moled molaennod. Ddydd Ddu.*

The earth let it exalt, let it adore the most adorable.

*Nachreded pen ced*

*Cadarn gyhudded ;*

*Creded y teced*

*Y dywedaf.*

*Llysochyn Fardd.*

Let not the chief of bounty believe

A strong accusation ;

Let him believe that so fairly

I do speak.

*A fynd Duw derfdd.*

*Adage.*

That God shall have willed be it accomplished.

*Amcelfid dedwydd ef amcang.*

*Adage.*

Let the observer have observed about his footsteps.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

*Ner! na rysemer rhai sy yma,*

*Bwriaf fi weddi ym a wedda.*

*Ior. ad y Cyriog.*

Lord! be not disappointed those that are here,  
I ejaculate a prayer for me that befits.

*Golchetawr ei lestri,*

*Bid gloew ei freci ;*

*A phan fo anawell,*

*Dyddycawr o gell ;*

*Dyddycawr rhag rhiau,*

*Yn nghain gyfeddan.*

*Tellurist.*

*Let his vessels be cleansing,  
Be clear his wort;  
And when it shall be fit to enliven the muse,  
Let it be brought from the cellar;  
Let it be brought before chieftains,  
In splendid banquets.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

## ACTIVE.

## PASSIVE.

*Adeiliwyf*, I build. *Adeiliym*, we : *Adeilir*, building is going on.  
*Adeiliwyf*†, thou : *Adeiliych*, you : *Adeilir fi, ti, ef, ni, chwi, hwynt*,  
*Adeiliwyf*†, he : *Adeiliynt*, they : I, thou, he, we, you, they, be built.

The first future tense is generally used for this, in the indicative mood only.

The ancients often made the passive verb to end in *awr*.

This tense forms its negative by putting *ni* before the verb.

## EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

*Culvardd* ceisiodd rwy,  
*Cadw* camp *ni allwy*.

*Taliesin*.

*Culvardd* is attempting too much,  
To support a feat *he is not able to do*.

*Nid cerddawr* celfydd  
*Ni molwy* Ddofydd ;  
*Nid cywir* ceiniad  
*Ni molwy* y Tad.

*Taliesin*.

He is not a minstrel of talent.  
*Who praises not* the Creator ;  
He is not an accurate songster  
*Who praises not* the Father.

*Herwydd* da grefydd, *dagrau* dadolwch  
*Dyddelwynt* yn hydr hyd fy ngruddian. *E. ab Gwalchmai*

From the effect of pure religion, tears of reconciliation  
*They are coming* freely over my cheeks.

*Goren* bwyall *a bieuwyf*.

*Adage*.

The best hatchet is that *I possess*.

*Gwell* bach *a feddwyf* no mawr *a welwyf*.

*Adage*.

Better the little *I am holding* than the great *I am beholding*.

*Maen* a *dreigla*  
*Ni fysyna*.

The stone that rolls  
Will gather no moss.

## EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

A rodder i dlawd

A dellr ddydd brawd.

*Adage.*

What *is given* to the poor,  
Will be paid on the day of doom.

Dau edryd y sydd a *synwyrwyr*,

—Nef ac uffern.

*Cynddelw.*

Two resorts there be that *claim consideration*,  
Heaven and hell.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

## ACTIVE.

## PASSIVE.

*Adeiliwn*, I built. *Adeiliem*, we : *Adeilitid*, *fi*, *tydi*, *ef*, *ni*, *chwi*, *hwynt*,  
*Adeilit*, thou : *Adeiliech*, you : There was built, me, thee, him, us,  
*Adeiliai*, he : *Adeilient*, they : you, them.

This tense is not much used in the indicative mood ; the perfect being put instead of it ; but it obtains its due station in the subjunctive, optative, and potential moods.

The verbs of the plural number, have their terminations very often inflected into *ym*, *ych*, *ynt* ; and also into *om*, *och*, *ont*.

The second person singular often ends in *ud*.

The passive verbs have their terminations inflected into *ed* sometimes.

## EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Echdoe a doe y *deuon*,

Er byd da i'r bywyd hwn.

*Guf. Owain.*

The day before yesterday and yesterday *I came*,  
For good living into this life.

Ar farch *gwelwn* yn wir fo,

A mawr donau mor dano.

*D. ab Iwan Du.*

On a horse *I saw* him verily,  
With the great waves of the sea beneath him.

*Addafai* na *fedrai* fo—

Ddeall erioed ddall yr iaith.

*Goronwy Owain.*

*He confessed* that *he was* not able  
Ever to understand the structure of the language.

Pei *meddyliai* dyn—Ni *wnai* bechawd.*G. ab yr Ynad Coch.*

If a man *thought*—  
*He would* not commit sin.

Mynych y *ffromai* meinwen,

Wrth edrych ar wrych yr en.

*Goronwy Owain.*

Frequently the slender fair one *would stand agast*,  
On looking at the bristles of the chin.



*Dyddoynt gawrthfor  
Gwyddfaerh dyarfor.*

*Taliessin.*

*They came over sea  
Wooden wafers of great tumult.*

*Ser bore a ddwygreynt  
Yn llu i gydgannu gynt.*

*Geromey Owen.*

*The stars of the morning were wont to rise  
In a host to sing together of yore.*

*Cenynt cerddorion,  
Erysynt cadfaon;  
Dadwyrain i Frython  
A oreu Gwdion.*

*Taliessin.*

*Minstrels sang,  
The war bands wondered;  
A renovation to Britain  
Did Gwdion accomplish.*

*Arglwydd, ni wyddom,  
Mai ti a grogasom;  
Gwledig nef a phob tud,  
Ni wyddom pwy oeddud.*

*Taliessin.*

*Lord, we knew not,  
That it was thee whom we crucified;  
Lord of heaven and every region,  
We knew not who thou wert.*

*Tebyg yw, mal y tybiem,  
I'r bwa gwlaw—y paen.*

*D. ab Iwan Ddu.*

*Similar, as we might imagine,  
To the rainbow is the peacock.*

#### EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

*Cadair Maelgwn hir a hyberid i feirdd;  
Ac nid i'r gofeirdd yd gyferchid:  
Ac am y gadair hono heddyw'bei houndd,  
Bod sefyst, herwydd gwir a brait yd ymbregid;  
Byddynt derwyddion prydion Prydain;  
Nes gwaew yn adain nid attygid. Ph. Brydydd.*

*The chair of Maelgwn the tall was frankly enjoined for bards;  
And not to the poetasters was it complimented:  
And as to that chair to-day if it were obtained,  
Being that they would stand, for truth and right it would be tried  
There would be druids the recorders of Britain;  
Until a pain in wing they would not be opposed.*

#### PERFECT TENSE.

##### Active.

##### Passive.

<i>Adeiliais, I have built.</i>	<i>Adeiliasam, we :</i>	<i>Adeiliwyd, it, tydi, ef, ni, chiwi,</i>
<i>Adeiliaist, thou :</i>	<i>Adeiliaech, you :</i>	<i>Amgyst. There has been built,</i>
<i>Adeiliodd, he :</i>	<i>Adeiliasant, they :</i>	<i>me, thee, him, us, you, them.</i>

The first person singular sometimes ends in *um* and *idum*.

The termination *odd*, of the third person singular, being an inflection of *awdd*, is now popularly used for this person. It also used to be made to end frequently in *is*, *es*, *as*, *ws*, *wsys*; which forms are still retained in the dialects of South Wales; and *is* and *es* are not uncommon in North Wales. The verbs *canu* and *gwanu*, are often, by an anomaly, made to end in *t*; as, *cânt*, for *canodd*.

The first and second persons plural have also their inflections like the imperfect tense, in *om* and *och*, instead of *am* and *ach*, and sometimes *awch*; but the third person plural ends most usually in *ant*, and sometimes in *aint*.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Madawg—can deryw, *darfuam* o'i laith;

Can daerawd, *darfu* gydymaith!

*Cynddelw.*

Madawg, since he is at an end, *we have perished* from his death;  
Since he is laid in earth, friendship *has come to an end*!

Ni adwna Duw a *wnathoedd*.

God will not undo what *he has done*.

*Cawsant* genyd farn, nid adfernych byth,

Na thranc eu hoernych, nac ei hirnych.

*M. ab Gwallter.*

*They have received* from thee a sentence, so that thou mayest never repeal,  
Nor the term of their chilling nest, nor their lasting torment.

A *rennys* nef a *gafas*.

*Adage.*

Who *has distributed* heaven *has obtained*.

Y mab ydoedd,

A *anydoedd*,

Dan ei nodau.

*Mad. ab Gwallter.*

The child was,  
*Having been born*,  
Under his tokens.

Tros y rhiw *tores* yr haul

Wên bore wyneb araul.

*Goronwy Owain.*

Over the cliff the sun *has spread out*  
The smile of morn of blithsome countenance.

Gwr a *beris* lloer llwry goleuni;  
Gwr a *beris* haul nid traul trengi;  
I'r gwir Dduw ydd wyf yn erchi  
—Tori glas efy.

*Hywel Foel.*

He who *has caused* the moon to shed a light;  
He who *has caused* the sun not consuming to dissolution;  
To the true God I am imploring  
—The breaking of the blue fatters.

*Ceristum gerdd i Nest cyn noi threngi ;  
Cant cant ei moliant, mal Elifri !*

*E. ab Gwalchmai.*

*I have sung a lay to Nest before her end was come ;  
A hundred have sung her praise, like Elivri !*

*Marchawg a gyrch y ddinas,  
A'i gwn gwynlen, a'i gyra bras,  
Ni'th adwaen ni rythwelas.*

*Mabinogion.*

*Knight who is resorting to the city,  
With his white dogs, and his large horns,  
He knows thee not who has not before seen thee.*

#### EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

*Ef an gwnaethbwyd ni megys dyddanedigion.*

*D. Ddu.*

*We have been formed as once endowed with happiness.*

*Cors y Gedol—*

*Lle hifwyd llu o haelfon.*

*Goronwy Owain.*

*Cors y Gedol,*

*A place where a host of generous men has been produced.*

*Claddwyd mewn teml a wnathoeddid yno.*

*Brut y Breninoedd.*

*He was buried in a temple that had been built there.*

#### PLUPERFECT TENSE.

##### Active.

*Adeiliaswn, I had built.*

*Adeiliast, thou :*

*Adeiliasai, he :*

*Adeiliasem, we :*

*Adeiliasech, you :*

*Adeiliasent, they :*

##### Passive.

*Adeiliasid, fi, di, ef, ni, chwi,*

*kwynt, there had been built,*

*me, thee, him, us, you, them.*

This tense frequently has *a* in the penultima, inflected into *y* ; and sometimes the *e*, in the termination of the plural number, is also changed to the same letter ; especially in the *Powysian dialect*.

The second person singular is sometimes made to end in *wd*. This person is made to end sometimes in *oeddit* and *oeddud*, for *asit*.

This tense is often expressed by the perfect with *rhwy* prefixed to the verb.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

*O bridd, o briddred,  
Pan ym digoned,  
O flawd daned,  
O ddwfr tdn nawfed,  
A'm ewynasai Math.*

*Taliessin.*

*Of earth, of earthly course,  
When I was made to exist,  
Of the spreading bloom,  
Of the water of the ninth wave,  
Me had Math protected with spells.*

Yn an dechreu—

Rbyn *parasai* Duw heb ddim eisiau.*M. ab Gwalchmai.*

In our beginning—

Previously us God *had caused* to be without any want.

Byddinoedd Cadwaladr cadr y denent;

Rhydyrchafwynt Cymmry, cad a wnäent;

Cad anolalh *rhyddygyrchasant.**Golyddan.*

The hosts of Cadwaladr powerfully they would come;

Previously the Cymmry would be rising, a battle they would give;

A battle of no half carnage *had they been previously hastening to.*Llawenla á wnaethynt e angen y brewnla á gymhogyrruawai. *Brut y Breninoedd.*They did rejoice *for* the death of the king who *had theretofore reigned.*

Y deml hōno rhywnathoedd ef yn anrhydedd i Ianli Biffrontis.

*G. ab Arthur.*That temple *he had constructed* in honour to *Jamil Biffrontis.*

## EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Sirian *senysid*;

Bedw ar ei fawr fryd,

Ba hwyr *gwisgysid.**Taliesin.*The cherry-tree *had been represented*;

The birch full of his great intention,

Late *was it he had been arrayed.*

## FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

*Active.**Passive.**Adeiliaf*, I will build. *Adeiliwn*, we: *Adeilir*, there will be builded.*Adeili*, thou: *Adeiliwch*, you: *Adeilir*, *fi*, *di*, *ef*, *ni*, *chwi*, *hwynt*.*Adeilia*, he: *Adeiliant*, they: *I*, thou, he, we, you, they, will be builded.

This tense is also used generally for the present, except when that point of time is wanted to be precisely expressed.

The third person singular often ends in *iff*; and it is very commonly used without the termination, leaving the verb in its radical form: as, *cariff*, and *car*, he will love. The vowel, if it is a broad one, in such a radical, may be inflected into another that constitutes its small sound; as, *llaww*, into *lleimw*, he will fill; *tro*, into *try*, he will turn; *rhodd*, into *rhydd*, he will give. Sometimes the ancients made it to end in *i*; as, *cedwi*, for *ceidw*, from *cedw*.The passive verb is often made to end in *er*, like the present.

## EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

A mi *ddysgoganaf* dyddaw etwa

Medrawd, ac Arthur modur tyfa.

*Merddin.*And *I will foretell* that there *will come* again  
Medrod, and Arthur the arrayer of a host.

*Archafarch i Dduw, ar ddorau nef*  
*Na ddoto Pedr glöau,*  
 ——— I'm luddias. *Eia. ab Gwalchmai.*

*I will crave a boon of God, on the gates of heaven*  
*That Peter may not place locks,*  
*To hinder me.*

*Pan wnei Duw dangaws ei faran,*  
*Dyddwyre dy daered arnan.* *Caenedyn.*  
*When God shall reveal his presence,*  
*The house of earth will be rising over us.*

### EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

*A orchfygo yma à gorenir fry.* *Adage.*  
*Who shall have conquered here will be crowned above.*

*A chwidryn, o chair adref,*  
*Afreidiawl un diawl ond ef.* *Geronwy Owain.*  
*And the vagabond, if at home he shall be had,*  
*Unnecessary any devil but him.*

*Da i ddiriad ni ater,*  
*Namyn tristyd a phryder.* *Llywarch Hen.*  
*Property to the mischievous will not be left,*  
*But sorrow and anxiety.*

### SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

#### Active.

#### Passive.

*Adeiliaf*, I shall have built. *Adeiliom*, we : *Adeiliawr*, *fi, di, ef, ni, chiwi*,  
*Adeiliot*, thou : *Adeilioch*, you : *hwyt*. There shall be built,  
*Adeilio*, he : *Adeiliont*, they : *me, thou, he, us, you, them.*

This tense is not so much used in the indicative, as in the subjunctive, optative, and potential moods.

The second person singular also terminates in *yck*; and the third person plural in *hwyt*.

### EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

*Taled bawb tal hyd y bo*  
*Addewid à addawo.* *Iolo Goch.*  
*Let every one pay a payment as far as there shall be*  
*A promise that he shall have promised.*

*Bardd yman y mae*  
*Ni gaint : à gano*  
*Caned; pan ddarfo*  
*Sywedydd yn yd fo.* *Taliesin:*  
*A bard there is here*  
*Who has not sung : what he shall have to sing,*  
*Let him sing; when he shall have finished*  
*An astrologer then he may be.*

Da gwyr ddewisaw ai dewiso ef;  
Gwr â gynnal nef al nerthâo. *M. ab Gwalchmai.*

Well he knows to choose who shall have chosen him;  
He that upholds heaven may he be to strengthen him.

Pan ddyfонт l'r gad nid ymwadant;  
Gofynant i'r Saeson, py geislysant. *Golyddan.*

When they shall have come to the battle they will not deny themselves;  
They will ask of the Saxons, what have they wanted.

Cyreifaint a gaiff a gaffas Dduw,  
Lle nis dirmyco,  
A nef y nos y trango. *Llefoed.*

Forgiveness he shall find that shall have found God,  
Where he shall not have contemned,  
And heaven on the night he may die.

Pa ddyn bynag fych,  
Pa gerdd a fedrych,  
Gyd ag a nodych  
Yn enwedig;  
Dyred pan fynych,  
Croesaw pan ddelych,  
A gwedi delych  
Tra fynych trîg. *D. ab Ieuan Ddu.*

What person soever thou mayest be,  
What art thou mayest be acquainted with,  
Besides what thou mayest point out  
In particular;  
Come when thou shalt have a mind,  
Welcome when thou shalt have come,  
And after thou shalt have come,  
Whilst thou shalt have a mind, tarry.

## EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Pan ddel Cadwaladr—  
Dileuwr Saeson o dirion Brydain. *Merddin.*

When Cadwaladr comes—  
The Saxons shall be extirpated from fair Britain.

Yn wir dyddenawr,  
A'i lu a'i longawr,  
A darfysgydawr. *Taliesin.*

In truth there shall be caused to come,  
With his host and his fleet,  
That shall put to flight the shield-bearing ones.

Nid-lawnder nid oesawr. *Adage.*

It is not equity where the course of life shall not be completed.

Gwynt gwaedd feni  
Galeuwr Eryri. *Taliesin.*

Peaks causing the wind to howl  
Eryri shall be called.

### SEC. 6. *Of the various forms of Conjugation.*

There are many varieties in the conjugation of the verbs, besides the inflections, arising from two sources. One of these is the optional use or disuse of the personal pronouns with the verb; the other is when an auxiliary is used with the principal verb; so that then the conjugation takes the form of inflection belonging to such an auxiliary, as explained in the *fourth section*.

These varieties of conjugation run almost uniformly through the indicative, subjunctive, optative, and potential moods; it will be therefore sufficient to exhibit examples of the present tense of the former mood, as popularly expressed by the inflections of the first future, as far as they may be concerned.

The insertion of the pronouns with the verb is optional in many instances; but when a discriminating emphasis is necessary, it is by adding the pronoun that this is to be effected.

1. The pronoun may either precede or follow the verb; and in the indicative it may do both. But, when there is a negation, in that case one of them is omitted; and most usually the one that precedes; as—

#### ACTIVE.

*Caraf*, I love.  
*Caraf fi*, I love.  
*Mi garaf*, I love.  
*Myfi garaf*, I love.  
*Mi garaf fi*, I love.  
*Ni charaf*, I love not.  
*Ni charaf fi*, I love not.  
*Mi ni charaf*, I do not love.  
*Myfi nis caraf*, I do not love.  
*Mi nis caraf*, I do not love.  
*Nis caraf*, I love not.  
*Nis caraf fi*, I love not.

#### PASSIVE.

*E ym carer*, I am loved.  
*Ffe ym carer fi*, I am loved.  
*Fe'm carer*, I am loved.  
*E ym carer fi*, I am loved.  
*Carer fi*, I am loved.  
*Ni ym carer*, I am not loved.  
*Mi ni charer*, I am not loved.  
*Mi nis carer*, I am not loved.  
*Myfi ni charer*, I am not loved.  
*Myfi nis carer*, I am not loved.  
*Ni charer fi*, I am not loved.  
*Nis carer fi*, I am not loved.

2. When the pronoun precedes the verb, the adverbial particle *a* is usually put between them, except when there is a negative, or any other adverb which assumes its place.

#### ACTIVE.

*Mi a dalaf*, I do pay.  
*Mi a dalaf fi*, I do pay.  
*Myfi a dalaf*, I do pay.  
*Mi ni thalaf*, I do not pay.  
*Myfi ni thalaf*, I do not pay.  
*Mi nis talaf*, I do not pay.

#### PASSIVE.

*Mi a daler*, I am paid.  
*Myfi a daler*, I am paid.  
*Mi ni thaler*, I am not paid.  
*Mi ni thaler*, I am not paid.  
*Myfi ni thaler*, I am not paid.  
*Myfi nis taler*, I am not paid.

By altering the verb in this form to end in the third person singular, all the other persons may be made to speak in that.

3. Of the auxiliary verbs, *bod*, to be; *wyf* and *ydwyf*, I am; *sy* and *sydd*, is; *oedd* and *ydoedd*, was; any one may precede the principal verb, which then assumes the form of an active participle; and a pronoun may optionally be put immediately before or after such an auxiliary; but when it is first, an adverbial particle may be interposed; except there is a negation or other adverb, and that immediately precedes the auxiliary: as,

## AFFIRMATIVE.

*Wyf yn somi*, I am disappointing.  
*Ydwyf yn tori*, I am breaking.  
*Wyf â yn noſlaw*, I am swimming.  
*Ydwyf yn lledu*, I am expanding.  
*Mi wyf yn rhedeg*, I am running.  
*Myst wyf yn galw*, I am calling.  
*Mi ydwyf yn cerdded*, I am walking.  
*Myst ydwyf yn taraw*, I am striking.  
*Mi sydd yn gormain*, it is me that is screaming.  
*Mi sydd yn sisial*, it is me that is whispering.  
*Myst sydd yn gwedyd*, it is me that is saying.  
*Myst sydd yn hela*, it is me that is hunting.  
*Mi a wyf yn bwyta*, I am eating.  
*Myst a wyf yn peri*, I am causing.  
*Mi a ydwyf yn dal*, I am holding.  
*Myst a ydwyf yn gofyn*, I am asking.  
*Mi y sydd yn colli*, it is me that is losing.  
*Mi y sydd yn gwellu*, it is me that is mending.  
*Myst y sydd yn goswedd*, it is me that is placing.  
*Myst y sydd yn gorphen*, it is me that is completing.

## NEGATIVE.

*Nid wyf yn somi*.  
*Nid ydwyf yn tori*.  
*Nid wyf (â) yn lledu*.  
*Nid ydwyf (â) yn lledu*.  
*Mi nid wyf yn rhedeg*.  
*Myst nid wyf yn galw*.  
*Mi nid ydwyf yn cerdded*.  
*Myst nid ydwyf yn taraw*.  
*Nid mi sy yn gormain*.  
*Nid mi sydd yn sisial*.  
*Nid myst sy yn gwedyd*.  
*Nid myst sydd yn hela*.  
*Mi nid wyf yn bwyta*.  
*Myst nid wyf yn peri*.  
*Mi nid ydwyf yn dal*.  
*Myst nid ydwyf yn gofyn*.  
*Nid mi y sydd yn colli*.  
*Nid mi y sydd yn gwellu*.  
*Nid myst y sydd yn goswedd*.  
*Nid myst y sydd yn gorphen*.

The passive form is omitted here, as it only requires to substitute the impersonal *ydys* and *ys*, for the personal verb, and the possessive pronoun for the personal; as, *ydys yn fy somi*, a disappointing of me is carried on, or I am disappointed: or, we may change the terminations of the active participles into *edig*, to produce it; as, *wyf yn somedig*, I am disappointed.

Verbs of various significations are given here, to avoid too much sameness, and to increase the student's stock of words.

The first four of the above verbal forms may be made simple interrogations by putting the adverbial *a* before them: as, *a wyf yn somi*? am I disappointing? All the others take *ai* before them, by which they are made discriminating interrogatives: as, *Ai mi sydd yn sisial*? is it me that is whispering?

4. Before the personal auxiliary verbs any one of the adverbial particles *y*, *yd*, *ydd*, *yr*, *ys*, may be used in the indicative mood; the principal verb, in the form of an active participle, preceding or following; except when a negation is to be expressed, and in that case the negative takes the place of the adverbial particle, when it is next to the auxiliary, whether it precedes the principal verb or otherwise; but if the negative is prefixed to the principal verb, the auxiliary follows, and the adverbial particle is retained; as --



*Affirmative.*

*Yr wyf yn celu*, I am concealing.  
*Yr ydwyf yn penodi*, I am appointing.  
*Yr wyf fi yn ateb*, I am answering.  
*Yr ydwyf fi yn ofni*, I am dreading.  
*Yn barnu ydd wyf*, judging I am.  
*Yn yfed ydd wyf fi*, drinking am I.  
*Yn medi ydd ydwyf*, reaping am I.  
*Yn malu ydd ydwyf fi*, grinding am I.

*Negative.*

*Nid wyf yn celu*.  
*Nid ydwyf yn penodi*.  
*Nid wyf fi yn ateb*.  
*Nid ydwyf fi yn ofni*.  
*Yn barnu nid wyf fi*.  
*Yn yfed nid wyf fi*.  
*Yn medi nid ydwyf*.  
*Yn malu nid ydwyf fi*.

*Nid yn codi yr wyf*, not rising am I.

*Nid yn tyllu yr wyf fi*, not boring am I.

*Nid yn methu yr ydwyf*, not failing am I.

*Nid yn dysgu yr ydwyf fi*, not learning am I.

5. The principal verb being of the infinitive mood, present tense, the auxiliary may precede or follow it, with or without the pronouns, observing that in following one of the adverbial particles, *y*, *ydd*, *yr*, is to be interposed, when the auxiliary is a personal verb; and *a*, when any other auxiliary is used. But if a negation is to be expressed, one of the negatives, *ni*, *nid*, *nis*, takes the place of such a particle; or otherwise, the negative *nid* may precede the principal verb.

*Affirmative.*

*Priodi yr wyf*, marrying I am.  
*Palu ydd wyf fi*, digging I am.  
*Hëu yr ydwyf*, sowing I am.  
*Llenwi yr ydwyf fi*, filling I am.  
*Sëri y byddwyf*, growing sulky I be.  
*Camu á wnafl*, bend I do.  
*Taflu á allaf*, throw I can.  
*Gallaf droi*, I can turn.  
*Gwnaf fi brynu*, I will purchase.  
*Mi fedraf seuthu*, I know how to shoot.  
*Mi allaf fi doi*, I can cover.  
*Mi á allaf ladd*, I am able to kill.

*Negative.*

*Priodi nid wyf*.  
*Nid palu ydd wyf fi*.  
*Hëu nid ydwyf*.  
*Nid llenwi yr ydwyf fi*.  
*Sori ni byddwyf*.  
*Camu ni wnafl*.  
*Taflu ni allaf*.  
*Nis gallaf droi*.  
*Ni wnafl brynu*.  
*Ni fedraf seuthu*.  
*Ni allaf fi doi*.  
*Mi ni allaf ladd*.

It may be directed generally, that when any one of the characteristics, which denote the subjunctive, optative, or potential mood, is to be expressed, the adverbs used for that purpose take the same position and are governed by the same rules, as are above laid down, for the forming of a negative.

6. The foregoing form of the verb in the infinitive mood may be expressed by the aid of prepositions; more especially *i*, to, or for; *am*, about, for; *ar*, upon; *gvedi*, after :—

*Rhaid yw imi dalu*, necessary is it for me to pay.

*Rhaid imi alw*, I must call.

*Gwell imi dewi*, better for me to be silent.

*Dos i geisiaw*, go to fetch.

*Wyf yn myned i rodiaw*, I am going to take a walk.

*Wyf am fyned*, I am for going.

*Wyf ar fedr*, I am upon intending.

*Wyf wedi marw*, I am after dying, I am dead.

*Wyf wedi darfod*, I am after finishing, I have done.

#### SECTION 7. *Of the Syntax of the Verb.*

For the sake of shewing the construction in the examples of the rules of syntax, there are figures affixed to the three principal parts of the sentences; that is,—to the subject, or nominative case, 1 is joined; to the attribute, or verb, 2; and to the object, or accusative case, 3 is put.

The verb must agree with its subject, or nominative case, in person; and also in number, except when a primitive verb occurs, which may be used with a singular and a plural indifferently.

#### EXAMPLES.

*Rhifed syr syrthiasant<sup>1</sup> yn nghrau<sup>2</sup>. Li. P. Moch.*

Numerous as the stars *they* fell in blood.

*Dy wleddan<sup>1</sup> rif dail<sup>2</sup> oeddynt<sup>3</sup>. Goronwy Owain.*

Thy banquets of the number of the leaves *they* were.

*Yn Aber Teifi tew<sup>1</sup> oedd<sup>2</sup> brain<sup>1</sup> uch ben,  
Yni döed perchen parchus gyfrain. Einion ab Gwgan.*

In Aber Teivi thick *were* ravens over head,  
So that there was obscured the lord of an honoured host.

*Holl gelfyddydau byd<sup>1</sup> sy yn byddinaw<sup>2</sup> im bron<sup>3</sup>;  
Canys gwn à fu, ac a fydd rhagllaw. Taliesin.*

All the sciences of the world *be assembling* into my bosom;  
For I know that has been, and that will be in future.

*Handoedd<sup>2</sup> dy achoedd<sup>1</sup>—  
O echen<sup>3</sup> lawen wrth lef a gwys. Llywelyn Fardd.*

Thy lineages *be originated*—  
From a gladsome stem ready at the cry and summons.

*Atborton<sup>3</sup> fydd<sup>2</sup> Brython<sup>1</sup> pan ddyorfyn<sup>1</sup>. Golyddan.*

Off-casts *will be* the Britons when they have conquered.

The verb may precede or follow the object, the subject being implied by the termination of the verb: as—

*Gwolychaf<sup>2</sup> fy nhad<sup>3</sup>,  
Fy Nuw<sup>3</sup>, fy neirthiad<sup>2</sup>. Taliesin.*

I will adore my father,  
My God, my strength.

The subject, the attribute or verb, and the object, may interchangeably invert their order. Thus, whether the subject precede the verb or the contrary, the object may follow them in either order immediately; and so

may the verb. The object may also precede, with as much propriety as the subject; but in either, an adverbial formative particle is often interposed next to the verb.

—Mawr erysi<sup>1</sup>

A fydd<sup>2</sup> yn Mhrydain<sup>3</sup>, ac ni'm<sup>4</sup> dorbi.<sup>5</sup> *Merddin.*

—Great wonders

Will be in Britain, and I shall not be concerned.

Dy wled dan<sup>1</sup> rif dal<sup>2</sup> oeddynt<sup>3</sup>.

*Goronwy Owain.*

Thy banquets of the number of the leaves they were.

Rhoed<sup>3</sup> Daw<sup>4</sup> i'm adwedd<sup>2</sup> iawnwedd yno!

*Goronwy Owain.*

May God grant me a refuge befitting there!

Chwlthan y seinniau<sup>1</sup> sylloch<sup>2</sup> am dangnef<sup>3</sup>.

*M. Dwygraig.*

You too the saints, may you be meditating about tranquillity.

Ni'm gatwy<sup>3</sup> Rhen<sup>1</sup> yn rhan fadden<sup>2</sup>!

May the Creator not leave me in the discarded portion!

The order of the above sentences may be transposed, without altering the sense, many different ways; as these examples will shew:

Mawr erysi yn Mhrydain á fydd, ac ni'm dorbi.

Mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi, á fydd yn Mhrydain.

Mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi, yn Mhrydain á fydd.

Yn Mhrydain y bydd mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi.

Yn Mhrydain, ac ni'm dorbi, y bydd mawr erysi.

Yn Mhrydain, ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi á fydd.

Yn Mhrydain, mawr erysi á fydd, ac ni'm dorbi.

Yn Mhrydain, mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi, á fydd.

Bydd yn Mhrydain, ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi.

Bydd yn Mhrydain mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi.

Ac ni'm dorbi, bydd yn Mhrydain mawr erysi.

Ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi á fydd yn Mhrydain.

Ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi yn Mhrydain á fydd.

Ac ni'm dorbi, yn Mhrydain y bydd mawr erysi.

Ac ni'm dorbi, yn Mhrydain mawr erysi á fydd.

The subject may be separated from the verb and the object: as—

I'th lu di' difri, difrych, gwynolen,

Ar y llaw ddëen ym<sup>3</sup> lleŷych<sup>2</sup>; *M. ab Gwalter.*

Among thy host, solemn, immaculate, gloriously bright,

On the right hand station thou me!

Ni cholli<sup>3</sup>, o'i thir<sup>1</sup>, nac o'i thewdor annedd<sup>1</sup>,

Troedfedd<sup>2</sup>—

*Llywelyn Fardd.*

There shall not be lost from her land, nor from her thickly spread inhabitancy,  
A foot.

Caffwyf<sup>2</sup>, o ioli Crist, Celi ced,

Caffael yn addef Naf nef noddod<sup>3</sup>. *Ll. P. Moch.*

May I have, from adoring Christ, the treasure of the Mysterious one,  
To obtain in the mansion of the Lord of heaven a refuge.

Chwilt<sup>a</sup> ef' yr uchellon,  
A mor, a thir am wyrth Ion<sup>a</sup>.

*Goronwy Owain.*

He will explore the high places,  
And sea, and land, for the wonders of the Supreme.

Am ei roddion<sup>a</sup>,  
A'i 'madroddion<sup>a</sup>,  
Hoew wr cyflon<sup>a</sup>,  
Hir y woder<sup>a</sup>!

*Goronwy Owain.*

For his presents,  
And his conversations,  
The lively and righteous man,  
Long shall he be remembered.

An adverb of simple interrogation, which is *a*, immediately precedes a verb of the indicative mood of all persons and tenses.

A wyddost<sup>a</sup> i—  
Py<sup>a</sup> peris parwyd  
Rhwyg dyn ac anwyd?

Dost thou know who caused a partition  
Between man and the cold?

The discriminating interrogative *ai* requires the formative particle *a* to be interposed between it and the verb, in the indicative mood; or a negative to that verb, or a pronoun; or else a verb of the infinitive mood, followed by *y*, *ydd*, or *yr*, may supply that place as a principal verb, with an auxiliary coming after it: as—

Ai ymofyn ydd ych h'i gilydd am ddywedyd o hanof hyn?

*W. Salesbury.*

Do you enquire one of the other on account of my having said this?

## CHAP. II. OF PREPOSITIONS.

The preposition is a kind of official agent, in the form of a verb of the third person singular, and serving to mark or to signify the state and reference which other words and expressions may have as to each other. Thus, for every connection, restriction, distinction, opposition, or stress, that may be formed in the mind, as to the object of the idea, so many different means must be used to express them; and these means are the prepositions, which perform such offices, according to the various abstract meanings they possess themselves.

The prepositions are of two classes, the simple, and those that are compounded with pronouns.

### SEC. 1. *Of the simple Prepositions.*

The following is a list of the Prepositions:

*Ach*, by, hard by, close upon. *Am*, round about; for, on account of.  
*Allan*, out; henceforth. *Amgylch*, round about, about.

<i>Ar</i> ,	on, upon; of.	<i>Parth</i> ,	on the side.
<i>At</i> ,	to, close to.	<i>Peuparth</i> ,	on both sides.
<i>Can</i> ,	with.	<i>Peutu</i> ,	about.
<i>Cer</i> ,	by.	<i>Plegid</i> ,	because.
<i>Cerfydd</i> ,	by.	<i>Rhag</i> ,	before, against.
<i>Cyd</i> ,	with.	<i>Rhagblaen</i> ,	forward.
<i>Cyda</i> ,	with.	<i>Rhagbron</i> ,	in presence.
<i>Cydag</i> ,	with.	<i>Rhagwyneb</i> ,	forward.
<i>Cyferbyn</i> ,	over against.	<i>Rhwng</i> ,	between.
<i>Cylch</i> ,	about.	<i>Rky</i> ,	over, in excess.
<i>Cyn</i> ,	before.	<i>Tan</i> ,	under.
<i>Er</i> ,	for.	<i>Tanodd</i> ,	beneath.
<i>Erbyn</i> ,	against.	<i>Tra</i> ,	beyond.
<i>Frys</i> ,	from, since.	<i>Trach</i> ,	beside, hard by.
<i>Gor</i> ,	over.	<i>Trag</i> ,	by, in succession.
<i>Goris</i> ,	below.	<i>Traw</i> ,	yonder.
<i>Goruch</i> ,	above.	<i>Traws</i> ,	over.
<i>Goruwch</i> ,	above.	<i>Tros</i> ,	over; for.
<i>Goruwchben</i> ,	over-head.	<i>Trosodd</i> ,	over.
<i>Gwedi</i> ,	after.	<i>Trwodd</i> ,	through.
<i>Gwrth</i> ,	in opposition.	<i>Trwy</i> ,	through.
<i>Heb</i> ,	without.	<i>Tu</i> ,	on the side.
<i>Heblaw</i> ,	beside.	<i>Tua</i> ,	toward.
<i>Heibio</i> ,	by, past.	<i>Tuag</i> ,	toward.
<i>Hwnt</i> ,	yonder.	<i>Tuagat</i> ,	toward.
<i>Hyd</i> ,	as far as, to, along; over.	<i>Uch</i> ,	above.
<i>I</i> ,	to, into; for.	<i>Ucho</i> ,	above.
<i>Iar</i> ,	off, about, upon.	<i>Uchod</i> ,	above.
<i>Idd</i> ,	to, into.	<i>Uwch</i> ,	above.
<i>Is</i> ,	below.	<i>Uwchben</i> ,	over head.
<i>Isaw</i> ,	below.	<i>Uwchlaw</i> ,	above.
<i>Iso</i> ,	below.	<i>Ymhlith</i> ,	among.
<i>Isod</i> ,	below.	<i>Ymysy</i> ,	among.
<i>Maes</i> ,	out.	<i>Yn</i> ,	in; at.
<i>Med</i> ,	till; towards.	<i>Ynghyd</i> ,	together.
<i>Mewn</i> ,	within.	<i>A dan</i> ,	under, from under.
<i>O</i> ,	out, out of; from.	<i>Ar du</i> ,	on the side.
<i>Oc</i> ,	out, out of; from.	<i>Ar hyd</i> ,	along.
<i>Odd</i> ,	out of, from.	<i>Ar lawr</i> ,	down.
<i>Oddeutu</i> ,	from about; about.	<i>Ar led</i> ,	abroad.
<i>Oddi</i> ,	out of.	<i>Ar ol</i> ,	after, behind.
<i>Oddiallan</i> ,	from without.	<i>Cer bron</i> ,	in presence.
<i>Oddiam</i> ,	from about.	<i>Cer llaw</i> ,	at hand.
<i>Oddiamgylch</i> ,	from about.	<i>I faes</i> ,	out.
<i>Oddiar</i> ,	from off; above.	<i>I fewn</i> ,	into.
<i>Oddisewn</i> ,	from within.	<i>I wrth</i> ,	in opposition.
<i>Oddiwrth</i> ,	from by.	<i>O beutu</i> ,	from about; about.
<i>Ofewn</i> ,	from within.	<i>O blaid</i> ,	because.

<i>O blegid</i> ,	because.	<i>O'r tu yma</i> ,	from this side.
<i>O blith</i> ,	from among.	<i>O'r tu yna</i> ,	from that side.
<i>Oc y tu draw</i> ,	from the further side.	<i>Parth a</i> ,	towards
<i>O dan</i> ,	under, from under.	<i>Parth ag at</i> ,	towards.
<i>O du</i> ,	from beside; by the side	<i>Tu ag at</i> ,	towards.
<i>O du allan</i> ,	from outside.	<i>Tu blaen</i> ,	before.
<i>O du draw</i> ,	from yonder side.	<i>Tu cefn</i> ,	behind.
<i>O du fewn</i> ,	from within side.	<i>Tu draw</i> ,	other side, beyond.
<i>O du hwnt</i> ,	from the further side.	<i>Tu hwnt</i> ,	beyond.
<i>O du yma</i> ,	from this side.	<i>Tu yma</i> ,	this side.
<i>O ddeutu</i> ,	from about; about.	<i>Tu yna</i> ,	that side.
<i>O faes</i> ,	from out.	<i>Tu yn ol</i> ,	behind.
<i>O flaen</i> ,	from before; before.	<i>Uch ben</i> ,	over head.
<i>O gil</i> ,	from behind.	<i>Uwch ben</i> ,	over head.
<i>O gylch</i> ,	from about, about.	<i>Yn mhlith</i> ,	among.
<i>O'r tu allan</i> ,	from the outside.	<i>Yn mysg</i> ,	among.
<i>O'r tu draw</i> ,	from the further side.	<i>Yn nghyd</i> ,	together.
<i>O'r tu hwnt</i> ,	from the further side.		

## EXAMPLES.

*Am Wenhwyfar**Gwn drais galar**Gan draws guli!**G. ab M. ab Dafydd.**For Gwenhwyfar**I know the oppression of sorrow**With untoward pining!**Gnawd diogelwch am hywil.**Adage.**Security reigns about the watchful.**Ing ar ddyn eang ar Dduw.**Adage.**What is strait on man is ample on God.**A fo da gan Dduw ys dir.**Adage.**What shall seem good with God is certain.**Ni hyna hawl er ei hoedi.**A claim will not grow old for its being delayed.**Gnawd rhygas wedi rhyserch.**Adage.**Common is extreme hate after extreme fondness.**Ni bydd dda gan Dduw ei didoll:**Na bo didawl Nest: nef boed eiddi! Ein. ab Gwalchmai**It will not seem good with God to separate her:**Be Nest not separated: heaven be her's!**Un fath & llong ar gefnfor,**Heb raff, heb hwyf, heb angor,**Ydyw ieuanc heb gynghor.**Y Misocedd.*

Similar to a ship on the main sea,  
*Without rope, without sail, without anchor,*  
 Is a youth *without council.*

Gwae ef a gynnydd  
 Gogan a chelwydd,  
 Cyn ei elorwydd  
 Onis gogela.

*Ionas Mynyw.*

Woe to him that accumulates  
 Slander and falsehood,  
*Before his lying on the bier,*  
 If he does not beware.

Crist a ddaeth i'r byd  
 I amlenwi nef amgylch Naf uchel,  
 A golles angel anghelyddaf.

*Bleddyn Fardd.*

Christ did come *into the world*  
 To fill heaven *on all sides* about the Lord supreme,  
 That was lost by an angel the most indiscreet.

No Gruffudd—  
 A dan ser ni bydd, ac ni bu, un well,  
 Fawr glod, bell, diballu.

*Einion Wae.*

Than Gruffudd,  
*Beneath the stars there will not be, and there has not been, one*  
*better,*  
 Of great fame, far extending, uninterrupted.

Mor hylithr a dwfr hyd asiant.

*Adams.*

As aptly gliding as water *along* the eaves.

A chludaw ei hawl ei chlod a he  
 Hyd y daerawd haul, hyd y dwyre.

*L. P. Muck.*

With ~~conveying~~ her demerits her fame will be shed,  
*Far as the sun declines, far as he rises.*

Cedwyr o du myr, o du morian,  
 Uchel yn cadw eu rhyfel nid ymgelan'.

Warriors *by the side* of waters, *by the side* of the sea-brink,  
 Eminently supporting their war they will not secrete themselves

I'th wenwlad—  
 Ener, gyda thi yno,  
 F'ynad ben, fy enaid bo!

*Def. y Coed.*

To thy blest abode,  
 Lord, *along with* thee there,  
 My supreme judge, my soul may it be!

Trydydd dydd deddyw o ddifaint.

*Carnedyn.*

The third day he came *from* absence.

Uch nef, is nef, nid gwledig namyn ef.

*Taliesin.*

*Above* heaven, *below* heaven, there is no sovereign but him.

- Wrth a fyne Daw dim ni ellir.* *Adage.*  
 Against what God wills nothing can be done.
- Ni obwyll o Dduw ddiffydd.* *Llefoed.*  
 The infidel will not think of God.
- Mewn nef bu, mewn y bydd, mewn y mae etwa. Taliesin*  
 In heaven he has been, in he will be, in he is yet.
- Gwae fy llaw Nam rym tyngid!* *Llywarch Hen.*  
 Woe my hand the step to me decreed!
- Calon worth galon.* *Gair Beirdd Dyfed.*  
 Heart to heart.
- Anturiwn, hwyliwn heli a thonau,*  
*A thynwn fed au rhi.* *Carnodyn.*  
 We will venture, we will traverse the brine and waves,  
 And we will draw towards our lord.
- Gwelais Lywelyn—*  
*A llinyn ar dyn ar du celain,*  
*A llinon rhag bron rhag bro Fargain.* *Eia. ab Gwgan.*  
 I saw Llywelyn,  
 With string on a stretch on the direction of a corpse,  
 And an ashen shaft before the breast against the region of Fargain
- Rhag angen ni thycia ffo.* *Adage.*  
 Against death it will not avail to flee.
- Owain ab Madawg—*  
*Arllong torf rhag twrf cammawu,*  
*Mal twrf ebyr yn llyr llawn.* *Cynddelw.*  
 Owain son of Madog,  
 The bulwark of a host against the tumult of combat,  
 Like the tumult of water-outlets in full flood.
- Pawb yn llosgwrn ei henfon.* *Adage.*  
 Every body at the tail of his cow of procession.
- I Wendenydd y dywedaf*  
*Oes trag oes; dysgoganaf*  
*Wedi Cadwaladr, Cyndaf.* *Merddin a Gwendenydd.*  
 To Gwendenydd I will declare  
 Age after age; I predict  
 After Cadwaladr, Cyndaf.
- Gwir tros byth yn yr un-man.* *Adage.*  
 Truth for ever in the same place.
- Ffwyr dra ffwyr dra llwyr, dra lloegr fethlu;*  
*Ffrawdd dra ffrawdd dra chawdd, dra chynhennu;*  
*Ffwrst dra ffwrst dra thrwst trothan o Lundain,*  
*Traethader Prydain, wyf yn pryda.* *G. Brycheiniawg*



Flight *after* flight most complete; while foiling of England;  
 Impulse *after* impulse of extreme toil, while contending;  
 Bustle *after* bustle of the extreme noise of imposing tributes  
*from* London,

I, the reciter of Britain, am singing.

O dywedeisi air arweecy *heb* porth,

*Parh* eurgolofn Cymmry,

Diwygaf, honaf hyny.

*Ph. Brydydd.*

If I have spoken over foolishly *without* support,

*Towards* the golden pillar of the Welsh,

I will make amends, I will publish that.

Byth *am* walch rhwyddfalch *rhyn* doeth trais galar:

Bu traws golofn cyfoeth!

*Bleddyn Fardd.*

Ever *for* the hawk freely towering over *us* is come the oppression of grief:

He has been the froward pillar of dominion!

*Rhyn* goren angen angen orddwy drais,

*Am* draws fab Goronwy.

*Bleddyn Fardd.*

Over *me* death has caused the oppression of the cruelty of fate,  
 For the froward son of Goronwy.

## SEC. 2. Of Pronominal Prepositions.

There are several of the prepositions that admit of combination with the personal pronouns; and to which I have given the name of pronominal prepositions.

The prepositions that undergo such a combination are these, *am, ar, at, er, heb, dŵr, hyd, i, idd, hân, hŵn, cŵn, o, odd, tŵn, tros, trwy, oddiar, odditan, rhag, rhwng, wrth, yn*.

The following list, divided into three classes, explains the form of such compound prepositions; the first of which is given through the different persons, to shew the terminations, wherein all the others of the first class agree.

### CLASS 1.

#### Singular.

*Amdanaf*, about me.

*Amdanat*, about thee.

*Amdano*\*, about him, it. }

*Amdani*, about her. }

#### Plural.

*Amdancm, amdanamt, amdanant*:

*Amdanoch, amdanawcht*:

*Amdanynt, amdanut, amdanaddwt,*

*amdanaddynt*:

*Arnaf*, upon me.

*Darnaf*, upon me.

*Ataf*, to me.

*Ohonaf*, out of me.

*Oddiarnaf*, from off me.

*Tanaf*, under me.

*Odditanaf*, from under me.

\* The ancients sometimes used *Amdenyne* for the third person singular of all genders.

## CLASS 2.

This differs from the above only in the first and second persons singular, which terminate in *of* and *ot*, or *yf* and *yt*, instead of *af* and *at*: as follows—

*Erof, erddof, erddwyf*, for my account  
*Hebof*, without me.  
*Hebddof, hebddwyf*, without me.  
*Hydof*, along or over me.  
*Hyd-ddof, hyd-ddwyf*, along or over me.  
*Hanof*, of me.  
*Honof*, of me, from me.  
*O hanof*, out of me.  
*O honof*, out of me.  
*Canthof, cantof, canddof, canthwyf*, with me.  
*Canof*\*, with me.  
*Oddiganthof, oddiganthwyf*, from my possession.  
*Oddiganof*, from my possession.  
*Wrthof, wrthwyf*, by me.  
*Oddiwrthof, oddiwrthwyf*, from by me.  
*Odduchtof*, from over me,  
*Trosot*, over me, for me.  
*Trostof*, over me, instead of me.  
*Trwof*, through me.  
*Trwyddof, trwyddwyf* through me.  
*Rhagof, rhagddwyf*, against me, from me.  
*Rhyngof, rhyngddwyf*, between me,  
*Ynof*, in me.  
*Ynddof, ynthof, yntof*, in me.  
*Eiddof*, in my possession.

## CLASS 3.

This only consists of the preposition *i*, *to*, joined to the several persons: as—

<i>Imi</i> , to me.	<i>Ini</i> , to us.
<i>Iti</i> , to thee.	<i>Ichwi</i> , to you.
<i>Iddo</i> , to him, or it.	<i>Iddynt</i> , to them.
<i>Iddi</i> , to her.	<i>Iddudd, iddu</i> , to them.

The first and second persons, in both numbers, are often contracted thus:—*imi, im'*; *iti, it'*; *ini, in'*; *ichwi, ich'*.

When the pronoun requires to be emphatically expressed, it is added after the pronominal prepositions of class 1 and class 2; And those of class 3 are thus formed, *i mi, i ti, iddo fe, iddo fo, iddi hi, i ni, i chwi, iddynt hwy, iddynhw*.

## EXAMPLES.

Cnud a chnud á fud awdanadydd.

Gwalchmai.

Sculk after sculk hover around them.

\* This has its vowels often inflected; as, *cenyf, cenyd, cenyw, cenyum, cenygh, and cenynt*.

Gnawd ym rhi ruddfeirdd o faran,  
A rhoddi rhuddwisg *amdanau*.

*Cynddelw.*

Congest to my chief a retinue of ruddy bards,  
And to give a ruddy garment about us.

Hiraeth a'm dag *amdrygw*;  
Er ys mis eres fy myw!

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Grief has taken hold of me about him;  
For this month it is a wonder that I live.

Hoedlffyrion, haellion hil Bleddynt,  
Trwm *arnaf* eu lletgynt!

*Llywelyn Fardd.*

The short-lived-ones and generous progeny of Bleddynt,  
Heavy upon me their destiny!

Pawb ys ofnawg  
Rhag eu safnau,  
Yn dlagyrnu  
Dannedd *arnu*.

*G. ab yr Ynad Coch.*

Every one is fearful of their jaws, snarling with their teeth upon them.

Pam na ddol di ataf, nen fi atod?

*Gwilym Dafydd.*

Why wilt thou not come to me, or me to thee?

A dydd brawd y daw ef atam ni yma.

*Taliesin.*

And on the day of doom he will come to us here.

Nid af atddynt, ganthynt ni byddaf,  
Ni chyfarfach fi Gogledd.

*Taliesin.*

I will not go to them, with them I will not be,  
I will not greet the North.

A dyrydd ei fudd i feirdd proestlawn;  
A dyran atam; ataw ydd awn.

*Cynddelw.*

And he will give his bounty to tuneful bards;  
And he will share towards us; to him we will go.

Daeth Crist i'r byd—  
Erom, heb ymwmmedd.

*Gr. ab yr Ynad Coch.*

Christ came into the world,  
For our sake, without refusing himself.

Ti hebaf nid heba eodd tan;  
Mi hebod ni hebaf innau.

*Cynddelw.*

Thou without me no converse was to thee;  
I without thee I also do not converse.

Bendith Duw *genuech*, gynreinion!

*Cynddelw.*

The blessing of God with you, foremost men of spears!

—Gwedl car dilaen,  
Llawer cof canthudd â ddichwain.

*Seisyll.*

After the fallen friend,  
Many a sigh with them will happen.

*Cenydd, 324 Cyn, culwydd, cywir, mawr—*

*Caffwyf nef!*

*Dafydd y Coed.*

*Of thee, Lord of Mystery, source of prosperity, just and great,  
May I obtain heaven!*

*Gwyth ygor tra mor, tra Menai,*

*Gwlydd eifydd ei wais o honci,*

*Tra fy Owain mawr ni moddi.*

*Cynddelw.*

*The security against violence beyond sea, beyond Menai,  
The genial region I gathered benefit from it,  
While Owain the great has been who owned it.*

*Mynech dychnudd fal bleiddiawr,*

*O gyfranc iddud a'n gwiddianawr.*

*Taliesin.*

*Monks sculk together like wolves,  
From an occasion to them with their hags.*

*Dybryd yn, feirdd byd, bod dalar arno,*

*Ac arnan ei alar.*

*Ll. P. Moeh.*

*Melancholy to us bards of the world, there being earth upon him,  
And upon us his mourning!*

*Caer Sidi—*

*A'r ffynawo ffirwythlawn ysaydd odduchti,*

*Ys hwegach no'r gwin gwyn y llyn yndi.*

*Taliesin.*

*Caer Sidi,*

*And the fruitful fountain that is over it,*

*Sweeter than the white wine is the liquid in it.*

*Deddeg meib Israel,*

*A thair mam iddu,*

*Onaddu y doeth rhad,*

*A gelsidydd mad.*

*Taliesin.*

*The twelve sons of Israel,*

*And three mothers to them,*

*From them there came a blessing,*

*That is sought of the good.*

*Gwych ydd aethi traws bennaeth trostudd,*

*Gwedd elor etelfydd Gwrfudd.*

*Cynddelw.*

*Gallantly went the forward chieftain over them,*

*Ardent like the progeny of Gwrfudd.*

*Gwrthf ni bo trist, Crist, creadur.*

*Ll. P. Moeh.*

*With me, Christ be not a creature sad.*

*Owain ab Madawg—*

*I writhyd na'm gwrthod;*

*O'm bodd ni byddaf hebod.*

*Cynddelw.*

*Owain son of Madog*

*To be by thee refuse me not;*

*From my will I will not be without thee.*

SEC. 3. *Syntax of the Prepositions.*

The simple preposition governs the noun, or pronoun, which comes after it in the objective case, or to which anything is expressed to be connected; as, *daioni i ddyn*, goodness to man; *to ar y ty*, a roof on the house.

Several prepositions may be used in the same sentence, with an intention of shewing one or many relations of things, with respect to each other: as, *er lles i ti dy hun*, *peraf i ti dewi rhag y canlyniad*, for a benefit to thee thyself, I enjoin to thee silence for fear of the consequence.

The pronominal prepositions include within themselves, in consequence of their combination, the government, or connection, denoted to subsist by using the simple prepositions with the nouns and pronouns: as, *aed hon ato*, let this female go to him; *neidia drosto*, jump over it; *pwysa arno*, press upon it.

## CHAP. III. ADVERBS.

SEC. 1. *Of the general Adverbs of Quality.*

The adverbs may be properly arranged under two divisions; one comprehending such as acquire an adverbial character by a regular formation; and in the other division are to be ranked such words as are assumed to be adverbs, without having undergone a change of their original structure, by any addition of the adverbial characteristics.

All words that are resolved into the form of adjectives are susceptible of being preceded by the general formative adverbs, of the first division: and, it is by the formatives, so connected with adjectives, that the adverbs of quality, and of the manner incidental to any action or thing, are more especially constituted.

These regular adverbs are capable of the same degrees of comparison as the adjectives, and by the same characteristic forms.

The formative adverbs, already mentioned, are certain adverbial words, which are of universal use, like the corresponding adverbs, given as their significations, are in English; and are applied in like manner to qualify adjectives, and other adverbs. Those adverbial words are—

*Can*, equally.

*Go*, in a degree; rather, or pretty.

*Iawn*, rightly, or very.

*Môr*, so, as,

*Ni*, *na*, no, not.

*Pur*, purely, or very.

*Rhy*, too, or over.

*Yn\**, in the state of.

\* The frequent use of this agent constitutes one of the leading peculiarities of the Welsh language; before a noun it is the preposition *in*, and it also reduces them to a kind of adverbial state, in many forms of expression; before a verb it turns it into a participle; and by its preceding an adjective an adverb is formed, and that too in many cases, as with the nouns particularly, where no such discrimination is made in other languages.

All these precede the adjectives, or the other adverbs, which they qualify, except *iawn*, which follows them, most generally.

There is also a class of adverbs, which may be called auxiliary formatives, being certain particles, or elementary words, used to give form to a phrase, without possessing in themselves an obvious signification, and being often mere expletives: And, these are—

*a, ai, ar, as, y, yd, ydd, yr, ys, e, ef, efe, fe.*

#### EXAMPLES.

Am faes Tref Galw lys torf emys ein glyw

A glywir *yn kysbys*;

Twrf gawr gorwyddawr gochwys,

Mâl twrf torredwynt am brya.

*Seisyll.*

Around the field of Tref Galw court the troop of horses of our leader

Will be *signally* heard;

A tumult of the shout of a cavalcade half involved in sweet,

Like the tumult of a hurricane about a forest.

Pennydd cylch elfydd haul á hwyliá;

*Yn uchel* odduchom y lleafera.

*Taliessin.*

Daily the circle of the elements the sun revolves;

*High* above us it does illumine.

Erioed ym dyfu dyfal dreth angau

*Yn ddiau* ddiameth.

*Llywelyn Fardd.*

Ever has there been to me the constant tribute of death

*Unerringly* certain.

#### SEC. 2. *Of the Absolute Adverbs.*

The second division of adverbs are such words as originate from one of these subtle movements, of which there are many examples, in the mechanism of language; and of which the mind can scarcely trace the progress; so that we are therefore contented with considering the use of certain words as adverbial expressions to be resulting merely from an assumption of that character.

But there are many of the absolute adverbs whose formation is to be traced to an elision of the adverbial sign *yn*, and often of an antecedent auxiliary verb, so that the simple adjectives assume their functions. This, however, scarcely ever occurs, except when an adverb begins the phrase, or sentence: as, in this verse—

*"Hawdd yw dywedyd dacw'r Wyddfa."*

*Easy* is it to say yonder see you Snowdon.

Which may be also expressed thus—

*Yn hawdd yw dywedyd dacw'r Wyddfa.*

*Yn hawdd mae dywedyd dacw'r Wyddfa.*

*Yn hawdd y dywedir dacw'r Wyddfa.*

*Mae yn hawdd dywedyd dacw'r Wyddfa.*

The absolute adverbs being of various characters, it will be convenient to distribute them into the several classes generally adopted by grammar.

riance; that is to say, those relative to number, order, position, time, comparison, quantity, doubt, interrogation, affirmation, negation, and interjection.

### 1. ADVERBS OF NUMBER.

These are formed by affixing either *gwaith*, time; *tro*, turn, or *plyg*, fold, as a termination to any proposed numeral; but *waith* is the most usual affix: as *unwaith*, once; *dwywaith*, twice; *canwaith*, a hundred times; *milcanwaith*, a hundred thousand times: again, *untro*, in one turn; *deudro*, in two turns; and, *unplyg*, in one fold; *deuplyg*, two-fold; *triphlyg*, three-fold.

#### EXAMPLES.

Awen ber, wiwber ei waith,  
Oedd i Selyf, ddialw; *eilwaith*  
Fe gant Gan—y Caniadau. *Gorauwy Oorain.*

A sweet muse, transcendently sweet his work,  
There was to Solomon, without debasement; a second time  
He sang the Song—of Songs.

Pe cait, o dre' mangre'r mwg,  
O'th wiw-wlad *unwaith* olwg,  
Cait' lechyd.— *L. Morris.*

If thou shouldst have, from the town that is the seat of smoke,  
Of thy more worthy country once a sight,  
Then wouldst have health.

### 2. ADVERBS OF ORDER.

These are commonly constructed by setting *yn* before the proposed ordinal number; and also before the usual terms of succession: as *yn gyntaf*, first; *yn ail*, secondly; *yn olaf*, lastly; *yn ddiweddaf*, finally. But as it is equally common to omit the adverbial characteristic *yn*, so that all the ordinals, become of the division of absolute adverbs, it may be useful to exhibit a series of numbers, in their several capacities, taking notice that those of the first column are used as nouns and adjectives; and each of the other two in the three-fold capacities of nouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

#### Absolute Numbers.

- 1 *Un*
- 2 *Dau*
- 3 *Tri*
- 4 *Pedwar*
- 5 *Pump*
- 6 *Chwech*
- 7 *Saith*
- 8 *Wyth*
- 9 *Naw*
- 10 *Deg*
- 11 *Unarddeg*
- 12 *Deuaddeg*
- 13 *Triarddeg*

#### Numerals.

- Unwaith*
- Dwywaith*
- Teirgwaith*
- Pedeirgwaith*
- Pumwaith*
- Chwegaith*
- Seithwaith*
- Wythwaith*
- Nawgwaith*
- Degwaith*
- Unarddegwaith*
- Deuaddegwaith*
- Teirarddegwaith*

#### Ordinals.

- Unfed*
- Deufed*
- Trifed*
- Pedwarfed*
- Pummed*
- Chwechfed*
- Seithfed*
- Wythfed*
- Nawfed*
- Degfed*
- Unarddegfed*
- Deuaddegfed*
- Triarddegfed*

14 <i>Pedwararddeg</i>	Pedeirarddegwaith	Pedeirarddegfed
15 <i>Pymtheg</i>	Pymthegwaith	Pymthegfed
16 <i>Unarbymtheg</i>	Unarbymthegwaith	Unarbymthegfed
17 <i>Deuarbymtheg</i>	Dwyarbymthegwaith	Deuarbymthegfed
18 <i>Triarbymtheg</i>	Teirarbymthegwaith	Triarbymthegfed
19 <i>Pedwararbymtheg</i>	Pedeirarbymthegwaith	Pedwararbymthegfed
20 <i>Ugain, ugaint</i>	Ugeinwaith	Ugeinfed
30 <i>Deg ar ugain</i>	Degwaith ar ugain	Degfed ar ugain
40 <i>Deugain</i>	Deugeinwaith	Deugeinfed
50 <i>Deg a deugain</i>	Degwaith a deugain	Degfed a deugain
60 <i>Trigain</i>	Trigainwaith	Trigeinfed
70 <i>Deg a thrigain</i>	Degwaith a thrigain	Degfed a thrigain
80 <i>Pedwarugain</i>	Pedwarugainwaith	Pedwarugeinfed
90 <i>Deg a phedwarugain</i>	Degwaith a phedwarugain	Degfed a phedwarugain
100 <i>Cant</i>	Canwaith	Canfed.
200 <i>Degant</i>	Denganwaith	Denganfed
300 <i>Trichant</i>	Trichanwaith	Trichanfed
400 <i>Pedwarcant</i>	Pedwarcanwaith	Pedwarcanfed
500 <i>Pumcant</i>	Pumcanwaith	Pumcanfed
600 <i>Chwecchant</i>	Chwechanwaith	Chwechanfed
700 <i>Seithcant</i>	Seithganwaith	Seithganfed
800 <i>Wythcant</i>	Wythganwaith	Wythganfed
900 <i>Nawcant</i>	Nawcanwaith	Nawcanfed
1000 <i>Mil</i>	Milwaith	Milfed
2000 <i>Dwyfil</i>	Dwyfilwaith	Dwyfilfed
3000 <i>Fedwfil</i>	Totriwfilwaith	Totriwfilfed
10,000 <i>Myrdd</i>	Myrddwaith	Myrddfed
100,000 <i>Canmil</i>	Canmilwaith	Canmilfed
1,000,000 <i>Myrddiaen</i>	Myrddiynwaith	Myrddiynfed

The numerals *dau*, *tri*, *pedwar*, have also feminine forms; as, *dwy*, *tair*, *pedair*, which forms they assume in all their combinations, when used with feminine nouns. They therefore take such forms in the adverbs of number, because *gwaith* is resolved to be feminine.

For *unfed*, *deufed*, *trifed*, *pedwarfed* we popularly use *cynaf*, *aif* or *eifed*, *trydydd* or *trydedd*, and *pedwerydd* or *pedwarodd*.

For *unarddeg*, *deuarddeg*, *triarddeg*, the ancients sometimes used *undeg*, *deuddeg*, *trideg*; thence *undegwaith*, *deuddegwaith*, *tridegwaith*, and also *undegfed*, *deuddegfed*, *tridegfed*. For *deuarddeg*, we have still retained *deuddeg*, for the popular term. But a more classical form than either, for the numerals between 10 and 20, would be to say—*Un a deg*, *dau a deg*, *tri a deg*, *pedwar a deg*, *pump a deg*, *chwecch a deg*, *saith a deg*, *wyth a deg*, *naw a deg*.

For the numeral adverbs of 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, we most usually say, *unwaith ar ddeg* or *unfed waith ar ddeg*, *teirwaith ar ddeg*, or *trydedd waith ar ddeg*, *pedeirwaith ar ddeg*, *unwaith ar bymtheg*, *dwywaith ar bymtheg*, *teirwaith ar bymtheg*, *pedeirwaith ar bymtheg*: And, for the ordinal adverbs, 11th, *unfed ar ddeg*; 13th, *trydydd ar ddeg*; 14th, *pedwerydd ar*



*ddeg*; 16th, *unfed ar bymtheg*; 17th, *eilfed ar bymtheg*; 18th, *trydydd ar bymtheg*, *deunawfed*; 19th, *pedwerydd ar bymtheg*.

The ordinals have often, like the numeral adverbs, *waith* put after them: as, *ugeinfed waith*, twentieth time.

From 15 to 20 would be expressed equally clear by *pumparddeg*, *chwecharddeg*, *saitharddeg*, *wytharddeg*, *nawarddeg*.

From 20 upwards we count to every succeeding score, instead of by tens, which is a cumbersome mode; that is, we express the same numerals as to the first 20, adding after each, the words *ar ugain* or *over twenty*: as, *unarbymtheg ar ugain*, for thirty-six. Instead of this it would have been much better to say, *trideg*, 30, for *deg ar ugain*; and *trideg a naw*, or *naw a thrideg*, for thirty-nine; and in the same manner for the other tens, to a hundred.

The number 100,000 is also called *milcant*; and in ancient numeration, *mwnt*, *catyrfa*, and *rhialtu*: so a million used to be called *mynta*, *buna*, and *catyrfa fawr*.

For expressing any number of hundreds we may use the terms compounded or otherwise; as it is equally common to say *tri chant*, as *trichant*, for 300; and so for any other number; so it is also to say, *tri chant o weithiau*, for *trichanwaith*; and similar adverbs of numbers.

When we would express any odd number above 20, 100, 1000, and the like, it is usual to join the things numbered to the odd number, which comes first in the series: as—

23 men:	<i>Tri dyn ar ugain.</i>	Three men over twenty.
602 ships:	<i>Dwy long a chwechant.</i>	Two ships and six hundred.
1803 years:	<i>Tair blynedd wyth gant a mil.</i>	Three years eight hundred and a thousand.

But which are also expressed thus—

<i>Tri ar ugain dyn:</i>	<i>Tri ar ugain o ddynion.</i>
<i>Chwechant a dwy long:</i>	<i>Chwe chant a dwy o longau.</i>
<i>Mil wythgant a thair blwyddyn:</i>	<i>Un mil wyth gant a thair o flynyddau.</i>

It is an extraordinary circumstance that the Britons should have in their language so many means for expressing large numbers, as are to be met with, independently of the very ancient terms of *mwnt*, *mynta*, *buna*, *catyrfa*, and *rhialtu*; and that too with remarkable facility and brevity: as—

<i>Milfil,</i>	thousand thousands.
<i>Milcanmil,</i>	thousand of hundred thousands.
<i>Milcanmil o filoedd,</i>	thousand of hundred thousands of thousands
<i>Milcanmyrdd,</i>	hundred thousand myriads.
<i>Milcanmyrddiwn,</i>	hundred thousand millions.
<i>Canmilfedran,</i>	hundred thousandth part.

*Hyd ynt clydwr,*  
*Chwechantnllwr,*  
*Miled Efral.*

*Taliesin.*

While they are in protection, the six hundred thousand warriors, of the Hebrew multitude.

## 3. ADVERBS OF POSITION.

The adverbs of position are numerous, many of them simple words, but the greater part are compound expressions. The former are put down here first in order; and the others follow.

*Simple Adverbs of Position.*

<i>Acw</i> , yonder.	<i>Pellack</i> , further.
<i>Adref</i> , home	<i>Rhaco</i> , yonder.
<i>Allan</i> , out,	<i>Sylla</i> , lo there.
<i>Bry</i> , fry, above.	<i>Syna</i> , lo there.
<i>Cw</i> , where.	<i>Tua</i> , towards.
<i>Cwdd</i> , where.	<i>Tuag</i> , towards.
<i>Draw</i> , yonder.	<i>Tuedd</i> , towards.
<i>Hyd</i> , as far as.	<i>Ucho</i> , above.
<i>Hunt</i> , away.	<i>Uchod</i> , above.
<i>Isa</i> , below.	<i>Wela</i> , lo, see here.
<i>Isod</i> , below.	<i>Wng</i> , hard by.
<i>Lherw</i> , towards.	<i>Wnc</i> , hard by,
<i>Maes</i> , out.	<i>Yma</i> , here, hither.
<i>Mân</i> , where.	<i>Yman</i> , here.
<i>Men</i> , where.	<i>Yna</i> , there, thither.
<i>Mewn</i> , within.	<i>Yno</i> , there, in such a place.
<i>Myn</i> , where.	<i>Ymaith</i> , hence.
<i>Obry</i> , below.	<i>Yny</i> , where.
<i>Oco</i> , yonder.	<i>Ygo</i> , hard by.
<i>Pell</i> , far.	<i>Ygod</i> , hard by.

*Compound Adverbs of Position.*

<i>Lledled</i> , broader and broader	<i>Pendraphen</i> , head over head.
<i>Nemes</i> , nearer and nearer.	<i>Pendramwogl</i> , topsy-turvy.
<i>Oddiamgylch</i> , from about.	<i>Pendrosben</i> , topsy-turvy.
<i>Oddiar</i> , from off.	<i>Pen yn erfid</i> , topsy-turvy.
<i>Obentu</i> , from about.	<i>Pentu</i> , on both sides.
<i>Oddentu</i> , from about.	<i>Ymhen</i> , at the end.
<i>Odditan</i> , from under.	<i>Ymlaen</i> , forward.
<i>Oddiwrth</i> , from by.	<i>Ar wahan</i> , apart.
<i>Oddiyma</i> , from here.	<i>Ar neilltu</i> , aside.
<i>Oddiyna</i> , from there.	<i>Hyd at</i> , as far as to.
<i>Oddiyno</i> , from thence.	<i>Hyd yma</i> , as far as here.
<i>Odducho</i> , from above.	<i>Hyd yna</i> , as far as there.
<i>Odduchod</i> , from above.	<i>Hyd yno</i> , as far as such a place
<i>Oddyma</i> , from here.	<i>I ba le</i> , to what place, whither.
<i>Oddyman</i> , from hence.	<i>I faes</i> , outward.
<i>Oddyna</i> , thenceforth.	<i>I lawr</i> , downward.
<i>Oddyno</i> , from such a place.	<i>I fyny</i> , upward.
<i>Penben</i> , cheek by jole.	<i>I waered</i> , downward.

P

*I mewn*, to within.

*I ba le bynag*, to what place soever.

*Neb le*, any where,

*O facs*, from without.

*O fewn*, from within.

*O ba le*, from what place.

*O ba le bynag*, from what place soever.

*O hyn*, from this.

*O hyna*, from that.

*O hyny*, from thence.

*O hyn allan*, from henceforth.

*O hyny allan*, from thenceforth.

*Pon o draed*, head by feet.

*Rhyw fan*, somewhere.

*Rhyw le*, somewhere.

*Yn walle*, any where; no where.

### EXAMPLES.

Rhyfedd redeg dwg dwfr echwydd :

*Cirdd â? cirdd ymdda? cw treigl, cw trefna?*

*Taliesin.*

A wonderful course takes the water of the tide :

*Where goes it? where wanders it? where its revolution, and where ordained?*

Granwysion trychion—

*Trachwyddynt, ben o draed.*

*Cynddelw.*

The pale-cheeked wounded ones—

*They fearfully fell with head and feet promiscuous.*

Cylch Prydain bo

*Fflemychid ygo*

*Draig nid ymgalo.*

*Taliesin.*

The circumference of Britain be it

*That a gleaming shall be near*

*Of a leader who shall not have secreted himself.*

*Myn y mae meillion,*

*A gwith ar dirion;*

*Mys y mae cerddorion*

*Yn nghywair cyson.*

*Taliesin.*

*Where there are trefells,*

*And dew drops on the blossoms;*

*Where there are minstrels,*

*In harmonious concord.*

*Hyd Gaer Gaint, i gadw baint Brython,*

*Hyd Gaer Llyr, a hyd Gaer Lleon,*

*Hyd Ystreigl Eingl, hyd Aeron ydd aeth*

*Ei benaeth o Benmon.*

*Cynddelw.*

*As far as to Canterbury, to preserve the right of Britons,*

*As far as to Leicester, and as far as to West Chester,*

*As far as to the Ystreigl of the Angles, as far as to Aeron has*

*Extended his sovereignty from Penmon.*

*Llys Owain hael—*

*Yny mae yfed, heb neued, heb nag,*

*No nebawd eisied.*

*Cynddelw.*

The court of Owain the Generous—

*Where there is drinking, without anxiety, without a refusal,*

*Nor any kind of want.*

*Ni wddant cwdd ânt rwy coddes.*

*LL. P. Moch.*

*They know not where will go such as afflicted them.*

*Yaglyfion yaglyfynf hwrw bar.* *Li. P. Moch.*  
Birds of prey Wert seeking prey towards wrath.

*Gorwen tŷn tuedd Porth Wyddno.* *Ph. Brydydd.*  
Transcendently white the wave besides the port of Gwyddno.

*Pell oddyman Aber Llyw.* *Llysoarch Hen.*  
Far from hence Aber Llyw.

## 4. ADVERBS OF TIME.

These, for the most part, are simple words, and originally either nouns, prepositions, or conjunctions; and are as follow—

<i>Ambell dro</i> , sometimes.	<i>Hyd hyn</i> , hitherto.
<i>Ambell waith</i> , sometimes.	<i>Hyd oni</i> , until that.
<i>Anaml</i> , seldom.	<i>Hyd onid</i> , until that.
<i>Ar dro</i> , on a time.	<i>Llawer tro</i> , oftentimes
<i>Ar droion</i> , at times.	<i>Mach</i> , soon.
<i>Ar fyr</i> , shortly.	<i>Nes</i> , until.
<i>Ar fyrder</i> , shortly.	<i>Oddiyna</i> , thereafter.
<i>Can</i> , since.	<i>Oddignoth</i> , thereafter.
<i>Cyd</i> , as long as.	<i>O hyn allan</i> , from henceforth.
<i>Cyn</i> , sooner.	<i>Oni</i> , until, so that.
<i>Cynt</i> , heretofore.	<i>Oid</i> , until.
<i>Diannod</i> , immediately.	<i>Onio</i> , until.
<i>Doe</i> , yesterday.	<i>Pan</i> , when.
<i>Echdoe</i> , the day before yesterday.	<i>Panyw</i> , when, whence, since; from.
<i>Echwng</i> , just now.	<i>Pellach</i> , further.
<i>Eirioes</i> , already.	<i>Pennoth</i> , nightly.
<i>Eirus</i> , already.	<i>Peunos</i> , nightly.
<i>Eleni</i> , this year.	<i>Peunydd</i> , daily.
<i>Erioed</i> , ever, the past.	<i>Pob amser</i> , all times, always.
<i>Erlynnedd</i> , last year.	<i>Pryd</i> , when.
<i>Ermoed</i> , in all my life.	<i>Pyth</i> , ever.
<i>Er ys enyd</i> , long since.	<i>Rhagllaw</i> , hereafter.
<i>Er ys talen</i> , long ago.	<i>Toc</i> , presently.
<i>Eto</i> , again.	<i>Toc a da</i> , presently and in good time.
<i>Eton</i> , again.	<i>Tra</i> , whilst.
<i>Ewca</i> , again.	<i>Tradwy</i> , fourth day hence.
<i>Ewnoeth</i> , again.	<i>Tranoeth</i> , the next morning.
<i>Gwedi</i> , afterwards.	<i>Trenydd</i> , the second day hence.
<i>Gwedi hyn</i> , after this.	<i>Weithian</i> , at length.
<i>Gwedi hyny</i> , after that.	<i>Weithiau</i> , sometimes.
<i>Gwrthdrenydd</i> , the third day hence.	<i>Weithion</i> , now, at this time.
<i>Hagen</i> , yet, still, however.	<i>Y bore</i> , in the morning.
<i>Haiach</i> , instantly.	<i>Yfory</i> , to-morrow.
<i>Haiachen</i> , instantly.	<i>Yna</i> , after this.
<i>Heddyw</i> , to-day.	<i>Ynaeth</i> , thereafter.
<i>Heno</i> , to-night.	<i>Yn aml</i> , often.
<i>Henoeth</i> , to-night.	<i>Yn awr</i> , now, at this time.
<i>Hwy</i> , longer.	<i>Yn ddiannod</i> , immediately.
<i>Hyd</i> , as long as.	<i>Yn fore</i> , early.

*Yn fynych*, frequently.  
*Yn hwyr*, late.  
*Yni*, until.  
*Yn uniawn*, directly.  
*Yn uniawn deg*, immediately.

*Yn y lle*, immediately.  
*Yn y man*, by and by.  
*Y pryd hyn*, this time.  
*Yr awr hon*, this time.  
*Y tro yma*, for this time.

## EXAMPLES.

*Moes yna eyfraith.*

*Adage.*

*Manners then law.*

*Pan ddaw nos a lliant,*  
*Pan fydd y difiant,*  
*Cwdd a nos rhag dydd ?*

*Taliesin.*

*When there shall come night with an overwhelming,*  
*When there shall be the disappearance,*  
*Where retreats the night from day ?*

*Ceiniadon, moch clywyf eu gofalon.*

*Taliesin.*

*Minstrels, soon I hear their cares.*

*A fo marw ni moch wellr.*

*Llefoed.*

*Who shall have died will not soon be seen.*

—*A folais l'gynt ;*  
*Cymrawd ewyn dwfr ai dyfriw gwynt !*

*Cynddelw.*

*Whom formerly I praised :*  
*Is frail as the course of the foam of water that the wind doth spray*

*Ni thewais ermoed o'i moli mal drud.*

*Cynddelw.*

*I have not been silent through my life with praising her like one*  
*distracted.*

—*Heb ymarbed*  
*Yd gillai pob llwfr yni ladded.*

*Cynddelw.*

*Without deliverance*

*There would be every coward fleeing until he should be slain.*

*Llas llary frodyr gwyr gorfynt ;*  
*A chyd lleddid lladdesynt.*

*Cynddelw.*

*Brothers have been slain by malignant men ;*  
*And while they were slain they also slew.*

*Can cafas eurwas air a lwydda,*  
*Can gaffed hir hynt byd bod yma,*  
*Can Duw nef—ys caffo drugaredd !*

*D. Benfras.*

*Since there has been obtained by the splendid youth a prosper-*  
*ing word,*  
*From obtaining a long course of life in being here,*  
*From the God of heaven—may he obtain mercy !*

*A gŷad yn mabolaeth*  
*Carwn pei caffwn etwaeth.*

*Llywarch Hen.*

*What was obtained in youth*  
*I should love if I could obtain it again.*

Pwy a wledych oddynasth? *Merddin a Gwenddydd.*

Who shall reign from that time?

Ydd wyf yn ymdaith gan wylaith a gwyllon,  
Gwedi da ddigawn a dyddan cerddorion. *Merddin.*

I am sojourning with shades and gloomy sprites,  
After a sufficiency of wealth and the amusement of minstrels.

Pa bennaeth gnaeth a fydd? *Merddin a Gwenddydd.*

What sovereign then shall be?

Cannorthwyaist ni, Gell gwyliad;  
A'r awr hon eton, Dnw Ren, atad  
Rhedwn.— *Ll. Geck ab M. Hen.*

Thou hast helped us, Mysterious One omniscient;  
And at this hour again, God supreme, to thee  
We will hasten.

## 5. ADVERBS OF COMPARISON.

Nearly all these adverbs are adjectives also, without having undergone any change of their original structure: those that are otherwise are such as are of a compound formation. The following is a list of them:

<i>Ail</i> , second to, like.	<i>Llawm</i> , fully, completely.
<i>Amgenach</i> , more otherwise.	<i>Mad</i> , well.
<i>Chwaethack</i> , much less.	<i>Mâl</i> , like.
<i>Da</i> , well.	<i>Mâl kyn</i> , in this manner.
<i>Deftu</i> , in the manner.	<i>Mâl hyna</i> , in that manner.
<i>Drwg</i> , badly.	<i>Mâl hyny</i> , in such a manner
<i>Echre</i> , rather.	<i>Megys</i> , like, as.
<i>Felly</i> , in that manner, so.	<i>Mwy</i> , more.
<i>Goreu</i> , of the best.	<i>Mwyach</i> , any more.
<i>Gwaethack</i> , worse.	<i>Mwyaf</i> , most.
<i>Gwaethaf</i> , worst.	<i>O yr eithaf</i> , at the most.
<i>Gwell</i> , better.	<i>Ymron</i> , almost.
<i>Llai</i> , less.	<i>Yn hytrach</i> , rather.
<i>Lleiaf</i> , least.	<i>Yr un fath</i> , of the same sort

## EXAMPLES.

*Mal* rhod tanwydin tros elfydd;  
*Mal* ton teithlawg Liwyfenydd;  
*Mal* cathl cyflef Gwen a Gweithen;  
*Mal* Mor Mwynfawr yw Urien. *Taliesin.*

*Like* an orb of kindling meteor through the elements;  
*Like* the bursting wave is the rightful lord of Liwyfenydd;  
*Like* the harmonious chaunt of Gwen and Gweithen;  
*Like* Mor the greatly courteous is Urien.

Gwyn ei fyd ! Ffreuer, *mor yw fan heno*  
Gwedi angen Elfau ! *Llywarch Hen.*

Alas ! Freuer, *how loud the moaning to-night*  
After the death of Elvan !

*Delw ym peirch a meirch mygr hydaith,*  
*Mynw eilon, mai gwylion goddaith.* *Cyddelw.*  
*In the manner he honours me with splendid steeds seeking for*  
*the corn,*  
*Of the form of hinds, skimming like sprites of conflagration.*

*Dyhidl ei aur yn arfed ffawdd-feirdd,*  
*Mal ffirwyth coed llawn addfed.* *Ll. P. Moeh.*  
*He pours his gold into the lap of ardent bards,*  
*Like the fruit of trees fully ripened.*

*Mad tywymist lu, Lloegr irdant,*  
*Ar derfyn Mechain.* *Ll. P. Moeh.*  
*Well thou didst lead a host, the affliction of Lloegr,*  
*On the border of Mechain.*

*Gwedi Owain, Mon mor ddiobaith cyrdd !*  
*Cerddorion, mor ynt gŵith !* *Scriyll.*  
*After Owain, how hopeless Mon of songs !*  
*Minstrels, how oppressed are they !*

*Megys saethau yn llaw meddiannuauon,*  
*Felly meiblon ysgydwedigion.* *D. Ddu.*  
*Like to arrows in the hands of those that hold in possession,*  
*So children that are tottering ones.*

#### 6. ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

This class, like the preceding one, consists of adjectives assuming the character of adverbs, in construction.

<i>Achlan</i> , wholly.	<i>Mawr</i> , greatly.
<i>Agaws</i> , nearly.	<i>Mwyfwy</i> , more and more.
<i>Aml</i> , abundantly, frequently	<i>Odid</i> , scarcely.
<i>Bach</i> , little.	<i>Pa faint</i> , how much.
<i>Braidd</i> , scarcely.	<i>Pa gymaint</i> , how great
<i>Bychan</i> , little.	<i>Peth</i> , some.
<i>Bychydig</i> , little.	<i>Prin</i> , scarcely.
<i>Cymaint</i> , as much.	<i>Pynag</i> , soever,
<i>Digon</i> , sufficiently.	<i>Swm</i> , a good deal.
<i>Gormodd</i> , too much.	<i>Syrn</i> , a good deal.
<i>I gyd</i> , wholly.	<i>Tran</i> , pretty much.
<i>Llawer</i> , much.	<i>Ychydig</i> , a little.
<i>Lleilai</i> , less and less.	<i>Ynghyd</i> , altogether.

#### EXAMPLES.

*Odid urddas o drais.* *Adage.*  
*Seldom comes honour from oppression.*

*Ami ywch, feirdd, ei fudd,  
Emys llys nyw lludd,  
Emys rhudd ruthr gwyddfoch.*

*Cyddfelo.*

*Abundantly to you, bards, his bounty,  
Princely steeds he will not withhold,  
Bay steeds of the onset of wild boars.*

*Allawr deg, ni eill dyn ddysgwyl arnei  
Ychwaneg cyfoeth crefydd beri.* *G. Brycheiniawg.*

*The fair altar, a person cannot expect upon it  
Of bounty more than causing a pious disposition.*

*Rhwyf ner, by aroher bynag,  
Nid rhyw i'm ner rhoddi nag.* *Einion Wan.*

*What, sovereign lord, is asked sooner,  
It is not of the nature of my lord to give a refusal.*

*Neud amser ganaf—  
Neud arllen arien Eryrl weithion;  
Neud uchel gwendon gwyndir; Enlli;  
Neud wyf hoed fwyfwy trwy drueni;  
Neud wyf hoen hyboen heb arglwyddi! Bleddyn Fardd.*

*Be it not the time of winter—  
Be not the hoary vapour involving Snowdon now;  
Be not the white wave leud about the blessed land of Enlli;  
Be not I in anxiety more and more through misery;  
Be not I with woe-afflicted aspect without chieftains!*

*A lle teg, tebyg i draeth,  
A wnaeth fy hiraeth fwyfwy.* *Cyddfelo.*

*And a fair place, similar to a strand,  
Has made my anxious longing more and more.*

*Neud mai, neud lleilai Hif yn afon;  
Neud malth ym dyrraith dir ofalon,  
Neud mwyfwy galar.* *D. Benfras.*

*Is it not May, is not less and less the torrent in the river;  
Is there not a tedious return to me of cruel cares,  
Is not more and more the grief.*

## 7. ADVERBS OF DOUBTING.

These are mostly of a compound form, consisting of a preposition joined to a noun, verb, or adjective. Sometimes they appear as simple words, by the omission of the preposition. The following are some of both sorts:

*Agatfydd, peradventure.*

*Odid, it is a chance.*

*Beth? what?*

*O ddamwain, perchance.*

*Fe allai, it might possibly; possibly.*

*Ond odid, perchance.*

*Gallai, possibly.*

*Osid, if there is.*

*Hwyrack, perhaps.*

*Padyw? what is it that?*

*Malpai, as if.*

*Pyr, if that, so that.*

*Nid hwyrack, perhaps.*

*Ygatfydd, peradventure.*



## EXAMPLES.

*Osid wch yn mhant,  
Neud Urien ai gwant;  
Osid wch yn mynydd,  
Neud Urien a orfydd?*

*Tallesin.*

*If there is a push in the vale,  
Is it not that Urien will divide it through;  
If there is a push in the mountain,  
Is it not that Urien will overcome?*

*Odid fod neb nad edwyn,  
Trwy'r iaith, enw'r Doctor Wyn.*

*L. Morris.*

*It is a chance of there being any but who knows,  
Through the language, the name of Doctor Wyn.*

*Amwyn, Duw Trindawd,  
Pyr y traethwn i draethawd  
Namyn o honawd.*

*Tallesin.*

*Protect me, Triune God, so that I should recite an oration  
But of thee.*

*Gwyn ei fyd! padgw Ddu yd rangwy  
Rieinged rwyh, wryr wared lywy!*

*Gwalchmai.*

*Blessed state! what is it that God should have brought to pass?  
A female treasure covered, a splendid virgin's dissolution!*

*Neur aeth trwm hiraeth trwy gymmherfedd bron,  
Y boen i'r galon hon anhunedd! G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

*Is there not gone heavy anxiety through the centre of my breast  
The torment of this heart is sleep-disturbing care!*

*Beth o daw atom lynges drom droch;  
Pwy a ghaif a saif, o lan Soch, yn gadr? M. Dwygraig.*

*What if there shall come to us a fleet heavy and fierce;  
Who with a sword will stand, from the bank of Soch, manfully?*

## 8. INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS.

This class is chiefly made up of Pronouns joined to nouns; and a few consist of two adverbs, one governing the other: as—

*A? an interrogative agent.*

*Adolwg? I pray you?*

*Ai? is it?*

*Ai ie? is it so?*

*Ai nid? is it not?*

*Am ba achaws? for what reason?*

*Am ba beth! for what?*

*Atolwg? I pray you?*

*A yw, & ydyw? is it?*

*Cw? where?*

*Cwdd? where?*

*Er dolwg? by your leave?*

*Mae? where is?*

*Neu? or otherwise? were not?*

*Neud? is it otherwise?*

*Neur? is there not?*

*Neus? is it otherwise?*

*Onid? is it not?*

*Oni? what not?*

*Onid? what not?*

*Onis? what not?*

*Pa? what?*

*Pa beth? what thing?*

*Pa ddolwg? what form?*

*Pa fodd?* what manner?  
*Paham?* wherefore?  
*Pa le?* where?  
*Pam?* wherefore?  
*Pa sut?* what state?  
*Pa wedd?* what manner?

*Pa yr un?* whether?  
*Piau?* whose?  
*Pond?* is it not?  
*Poni?* why is it not?  
*Ponid?* why is it not?  
*Py?* why; what?

## EXAMPLES.

*A glywaist ti à gant Afaon,*  
*Fab Taliesin, gerdd gyfion:*  
*"Ni chel grudd gystudd calon?"*

*Hast thou heard what Afaon sang,*  
*The son of Taliesin, of righteous muse:*  
*"The cheek will not conceal the affliction of the heart?"*

*Amser Mai—*  
*Newd oed nad ceithiw, ceinlliw celli;*  
*Newd llafar adar, newd gwar gweilgi? E. ab Gwalchmai.*

*The season of May—*  
*Is it otherwise than that the woods be close, of splendid hue the grove;*  
*Be not the birds loud in song, be not the ocean calm?*

*Newr digerais à garaf? Llywarch Hen.*

*Have I not been without loving what I love?*

*Breuddwydiaw er bun balchliw arien dos,*  
*Ys oddidaw nos neu ym hebgyr! Gwalchmai.*

*Dreaming of a nymph of the passing hue of the hoary vapour drop,*  
*How excellent the night were not she eluding me!*

*Gwas y drws, gwrndaw,*  
*Pg drwt: ei daiar á gryn;*  
*Ái mor á ddygyn? Taliesin.*

*Page of the door, listen,*  
*What noise: is it the earth that quakes;*  
*Is it the sea that murmurs?*

*Piau y bedd hwn, bedd hwn, a hwn?*  
*Gofyn imi, mi at gwn:*  
*Bedd Ew, bedd Eiddew oedd hwn,*  
*A bedd Eidal dâl yagwn. Beddau Miluyr.*

*Who owns this grave, this grave, and this?*  
*Ask thou of me, I do know it:*  
*The grave of Ew, the grave of Eiddew was this,*  
*And the grave of Eidal of uplifted front.*

*Poni welwch chwyr mor yn merwinaw'r tir?*  
*Poni welwch chwyr gwyr yn ymgyweiriaw?*  
*Poni chredwch chwyr Dduw, ddyniaddon ynydd?*  
*Poni welwch chwyr byd wedl bydlaw? G. ab yr Ynad Coch.*

*Why is it that you see not the sea agitating the land?*  
*Why is it that you see not the elements collecting together?*  
*Why is it that you believe not in God, ye foolish men?*  
*Why is it that you see not the world having completed its course?*

Gan greu Pen lla llwry cyfodi,  
 Gan holl ddiffryd byd o'i bum weli,  
 Pam na faddeu brawd?— *Hywel Foel.*

With believing the Lord of hosts respecting the resurrection,  
 With the complete redemption of the world through his five wounds,  
 Why does a brother not forgive?

Ponid gwan truan trymder pechadur,  
 Na wyl ddyn ddyfod ei amser! *G. ab yr Ynad Coch.*

Is it not that feeble and miserable the affliction of a sinner,  
 That a man sees not the coming of his time!

Gofynant i'r Saeson—  
 Cw mae eu herw pan seiliasant;  
 Cw mae eu cenedloedd, py fro pan ddaethant? *Golyddan*

They will ask of the Saxons—  
 Where is their roaming to since they have set it on foot;  
 Where be their tribes, what country they proceeded from?

### 9. AFFIRMATIVE ADVERBS.

The most general adverbs of affirmation are given in the following list; but we have none that is universal, like *yes* in English; for the affirmation is made by an expression, that, as it were, echoes or preserves some of the characteristic form of the questions asked.

*Can hyny*, therefore.  
*Ceugant*, certainly.  
*Diammeu*, undoubtedly.  
*Diau*, undoubtedly.  
*Do*, it is done; yes.  
*Gwir*, truly.  
*Iê*, yes, it is.  
*Myn*, by: as, *myn diawl*.  
*Nid amgen*, not otherwise.  
*Oedd*, there was? yes.  
*Oes*, there is; yes.  
*Purion*, very well.

*Sef, yssef*, that is, namely.  
*Ydyw*, it is.  
*Yn ddiammeu*, undoubtedly.  
*Yn ddiau*, undoubtedly.  
*Yn gerth*, certainly.  
*Yn geugant*, certainly.  
*Yn wir*, indeed.  
*Ys*, is.  
*Ys ef*, that is.  
*Ysid*, there is.  
*Yssy*, there is.  
*Yssydd*, there is.

### EX AMPLES.

*Ie*, hebai Arawn, Duw á dalo it! dy gydymdeithas mi a'i cygleu.  
*Mabinogi Pwyll.*

*Yes*, said Arawn, God reward thee! I have experienced thy friendship.

Chwedlau y porth genyf? *Ys* ydynt gënyf: cywelthydd *ysydd* yn  
 nrws y porth à fynynt ddawed i mewn. *Mabinogi Culhwch.*

Reports from the gate bearest thou? *Yes*, I have some: *there is* a company  
 in the entrance of the porch that wishes to come in.

*Ysid* gan unbryn unbarch dynoliaeth;  
*Ysid* unbenaeth unbeneau;  
*Ysid* esgob llary uch allorau Dewi. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

*There is* with princes an unanimous respect of person;  
*There is* the sovereignty of princeases;  
*There is* a meek bishop over the altars of Dewi.

*Ysym arglwydd gwrdd gorddifwng ei far,  
Gorddwy neb nyw ystwg.* *Cynddelw.*

*There is to me a powerful lord of overwhelming wrath,  
The oppression of any he will not brook.*

*Sef 4 wnaethant plant Cai,  
I wrth ei medel ymchwelli.* *Taliesin.*

*That is what did the sons of Cai,  
From their reaping return back.*

*Ysid ym arglwydd—  
Ni oddef cam, nyw cymer.* *Cynddelw.*

*There is to me a chief—  
Who will not suffer wrong, who will not take it.*

#### 10. NEGATIVE ADVERBS.

The radical signs of negation are *ni* and *na*. The former is a direct negative, and is therefore appropriated to verbs of the indicative mood. The latter adverb implies generally a condition, or something contingent; and on that account it is the negative with verbs of the subjunctive, potential, and optative moods. The following is a list of them—

<i>Dim</i> , an auxiliary negative.	<i>Nag oes</i> , there is not.
<i>Mo</i> , an auxiliary negative.	<i>Nag ydyw</i> , it is not.
<i>Na</i> , not, that not; no.	<i>Nag yw</i> , it is not.
<i>Nad</i> , not, that not.	<i>Nas</i> , not, that not.
<i>Nad oedd</i> , that there was not.	<i>Ni</i> , not.
<i>Nad oes</i> , that there is not.	<i>Nid</i> , not.
<i>Nad yw</i> , <i>nad ydyw</i> , that is not.	<i>Nid oedd</i> , there was not.
<i>Na ddo</i> , <i>naddo</i> , not done.	<i>Nid yw</i> , is not, it is not.
<i>Nag</i> , that not.	<i>Nis</i> , not.
<i>Nag e</i> , <i>nage</i> , not it.	<i>Nwy</i> , not the third person.
<i>Nag oedd</i> , there was not.	<i>Nyw</i> , not the third person.

#### EXAMPLES.

—*Na'm ammheued,  
Ac er Peryf nef, na'm difanwed.* *Cynddelw.*

*Let him not doubt me,  
And for the sake of the Creator of heaven, let him not me cast off.*

—*Gloew ei gylchwy;  
Ni rywelaia teg nwy ry gwelwy.* *Cynddelw.*

—*Splendid his shield;  
He can not have seen what is fair that shall not have seen it.*

*Nid oedd neb à gynnhebycwn  
A llew traia.—* *Cynddelw.*

*There was not any whom I should compare  
With the lion of conquest.—*

*Llywelyn, cyd lladdwy trwy far,  
Cyd llosgwy, nid llesg ufelliar.* *Ll. P. Mock.*

*Llywelyn, whilst he shall be slaying through wrath,  
Whilst he shall be burning, not feeble the flame.*

*Na ddylisa fi y felly, fy naf,  
Nid ef it' llesaf o'm dylysi.*

Discard me *not* in that manner, my sovereign,  
It is *not* to thee the most beneficial if me thou shalt discard.

*Nid prid pryn gair teg.* *Adage.*

*Not* dear the purchase of a fair word.

*Afallen beren bren ni grino;  
Pedwarcant mlynedd yn heddi y bo.* *Merddin.*

A delicious apple-tree, a tree that will *not* decay;  
Four hundred years in peace may it be.

*Nid perchen da nwy cymer.* *Adage.*

He is *not* the owner of wealth that takes it *not*.

*Mi nwy dlrmygaf;  
Urien yd gyrchaf.* *Taliesin.*

I will *not* him contemn;  
Urien I will visit.

*O bob teyrnas, teyrnged ein rhwyf  
Nwy rhoddwy gogeleid.* *Ll. P. Moeh.*

From every kingdom, the tribute of our leader  
That gives it *not* let him take care.

*Tri eryr yn wyr, ac yn weision;  
Tri chlwyf nad ydynt, mal cynt Cynon.* *D. Benfras.*

Three eagles as men, and as youths;  
Three wounds that they are *not*, like Cynon heretofore.

## 11. INTERJECTIONAL ADVERBS.

The interjections are a class of adverbs that acquire such a character by assumption, although in reality, they be verbs of the imperative mood, both in their form and abstract meaning, and mostly of the second person. They may therefore consist of a great variety; those however that are most universal are the following—

<i>Aro!</i> stop	<i>Ffurdd!</i> away
<i>Bw!</i> boh	<i>Gwae!</i> woe
<i>Daw!</i> yonder	<i>Gwaed dyn!</i> zounds
<i>Dyma!</i> here is	<i>Gwaed dyn ai gilydd!</i> zounds man alive!
<i>Dyn!</i> man dear	<i>Gwaed dyn byw!</i> zounds man alive!
<i>Dyna!</i> there so	<i>Gwyn ei fyd!</i> would to heaven!
<i>Dyna dyna!</i> there there	<i>Ha!</i> hah
<i>Dyn byw!</i> man alive	<i>Ha ha!</i> hah hah
<i>Dyn dyn!</i> man man, dear dear	<i>Hai!</i> hei
<i>Dyt!</i> avast	<i>Hai how!</i> heigh ho
<i>Dyt dyt!</i> hold hold	<i>Hai wchw!</i> murder
<i>Ffi!</i> fie	<i>Hai whw!</i> murder
<i>Ffw!</i> off	<i>He!</i> hey

*Heng!* hie  
*Ho!* ho  
*Ho ho!* oh oh  
*Hôlô!* halloh  
*How!* alack  
*How heno!* alack-a-day  
*Hu!* alas  
*Huw!* alas  
*Hwi!* hie  
*Hwnt!* avaunt  
*Hwt!* off  
*Hys!* hiss  
*Llyma!* lo here  
*Llyna!* lo there  
*Nycha!* see there  
*O!* oh  
*Och!* alas  
*Ochafi!* ah me  
*Ochafinnaw!* ah me  
*Ochan!* alack  
*Ocho druan!* ah poor thing  
*O dyn!* oh dear  
*Oia!* oh pray  
*Oio!* hear me  
*Oh!* oh  
*O yr awyyl!* oh dear  
*O yr uwig!* oh heavens

*Siow!* shoo  
*Si siow!* shoo  
*Teg teg!* fairly fairly  
*Truan!* poor thing  
*Truan bach!* poor little thing  
*Truan hymy!* poor thing that it was  
*Twt!* pshaw  
*Ust!* hush  
*W!* oh  
*Waw!* heigh  
*Wb!* alack-a-day  
*Wban!* alack  
*Wbwb!* alack alack  
*Wchw!* murder  
*Wela!* well  
*Wela wela!* well well  
*Weldaw!* lo yonder now  
*Weldyma!* lo here now  
*Weldyna!* lo there now  
*Wew!* hey  
*Wfi!* shame  
*Whw!* murder  
*Wi!* hey  
*Wichwack!* heigh  
*Ymaith!* away  
*Ys hû!* alas  
*Ysyoaeth!* the more the pity

### SEC. 3. *Of the Syntax of Adverbs.*

The elementary particles called formative adverbs, are always put immediately before a verb, generally to modify its signification; but often also as mere expletives, they are used for the sake of giving euphony to the expression.

#### EXAMPLES.

*Ys arglwydd, ys arwydd ys ef:*  
*Ys cad ffyrdd; ys car cyrdd cyflef*  
*Gwledig degcantorf.*

*Cynddelw.*

*He is a sovereign, there is a sign that so it is:*  
*There be the paths of battle; there is the friend of symphonious*  
*song,*  
*The ruler of ten hundred hosts.*

*Gwynedd yn rhyseidd—*  
*A glywant men yd aeth,*  
*Mal torf nyw terfyrig alaeth.*

*Cynddelw.*

Gwynedd in commotion—  
*Will* hear where he is gone,  
 Like a host not to be moved by woe.

Caraf a'm rhoddes rybached medd,  
 Myn y dyhaedd myr maith gywrysedd. *H. ab Owain.*

I will love him who gave me the wished-for gift of mead,  
 Where *that* the floods extend in ample turbulence.

Eligad trom y tremynasant  
 Udd addien uch Dygen Dyfnant. *Ll. P. Moeh.*

In a second battle severe they did behold  
 The splendid chief above the cliff of Dyfnant.

Ar a fyno dyn rhydarfir;  
 Ond a fyno Duw dim ni ellir. *D. Benfras.*

As to what is intended by man it will be chased away;  
 Except what is intended by God nothing can be accomplished.

Bum y gyd ag ef; yd gefais ei wledd:  
 Boed y gyd a'i Dduw bo ei ddiwedd! *D. Benfras.*

I have been with him; I have had of his feast:  
 May it be with his God that his end may be!

The general adverbs of quality, those of number, of order, of position, of time, of comparison, of doubting, and of quantity, may have any position with the words put in construction with them; that is, they may either precede or follow the verb, the subject, and the object, or come between them.

#### EXAMPLES.

Dos *nesnes* i'r cynhesrwydd;  
 I'r adail gled rhed yn *rhwydd*. *Lewis Morris.*

Go *nearer and nearer* into the warmth;  
 Into the sheltered structure run *propitiously*.

*Which may be thus constructed:*

*Nesnes* dos i'r cynhesrwydd;  
 I'r adail gled yn *rhwydd* rhed.

Or,

*Nesnes* i'r cynhesrwydd dos;  
 Rhed yn *rhwydd* i'r adail gled.

Or,

I'r cynhesrwydd *nesnes* dos;  
 Rhed i'r adail gled yn *rhwydd*.

The adverbs of interrogation, and of affirmation, generally precede the verb, the subject, and the object.

#### EXAMPLES.

Pa ddydd a roes im' oesi?

*Goronwy Owain.*

*What* day did give me life?

Ond tost y didoliad hwn ?                      *Goronwy Owain.*  
*Is it not cruel as to this separation ?*

A he o hll——  
 Ië gan mil o egin mad.                      *Goronwy Owain.*  
 And spread of progeny——  
 Yes a hundred thousand of goodly shoots.

*Myn y goles ! mi wnawn gilwg.*                      *L. Morris.*  
*By the light ! I would put on a frown.*

The negative adverbs precede the verb ; and the subject may be before both, or may follow them, optionally.

## EXAMPLES.

*Nid digrif iti yn y cerdded hwn gyd a'r gwr rhaco. Nid annigrif, heb hi, genyf fi im' gerdded y ffordd y cerddo yntau. Ni cheffi, heb yntau, na gweision, na morwynion a yth wasanaetho.*                      *H. Geraint.*

*Not pleasant for thee to be in this journey along with yonder man. Not unpleasant, said she, will it be to me for me to walk the way that he may walk. Thou wilt not obtain, said he, or men-servants, or maid-servants, that will serve thee.*

*Plau yr arfau, arfod heb giliaw,  
 Ni gilliant hyd angau ?*                      *Li. Llaely.*  
 Whose are the weapons, of stroke without receding,  
 That will not recede until death ?

*Gwnal man y delai na myn doli gwin.*                      *M. Dwygraig.*  
 He would cause where he came that he would not have restraint on wine.

*Gwyrth à wnaeth ni wneir hyd ennyd ;  
 Ni wnaethbwyd erioed er ynoes byd.*                      *Cydddelw.*  
 A miracle he performed that will not be performed for a while ;  
 And has not been ever performed from the beginning of the world.

*A fo marw ni môch welir.*                      *Llefoed.*  
 Who shall have died will not soon be seen.

The adverbs *dim*, nothing, and *mo*, aught, are used as a species of auxiliaries to other negatives ; and sometimes both may occur together in the same sentence : as when, instead of the phrase—

*Ni wiw iti son am hyny :*

*We say—*

*Ni wiw iti ddim son am hyny :*

*Ni wiw iti mo son am hyny :*

*Ni wiw iti ddim mo son am hyny :*

*Ni wiw iti mo son dim am hyny :*

*Thou needest not mention any thing about that.*



## CHAP. IV. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

SEC. 1. *Of the Conjunctive Class.*

The conjunctions are usually divided into the two principal classes of conjunctives and disjunctives.

The conjunctives are either to be considered as copulative or continuative.

The copulatives are such as join all sentences, though they may be incongruous as to meaning: these are—

*A, ac, and.*

*Drachefn, besides, again.*

*Eilchwyl, again.*

*Ffo, yet, again.*

*Hagen, however.*

*Hefyd, also, besides.*

## EXAMPLES.

—Daw a'th atwy  
Teiroides byd a hefyd hwy.

*Ll. P. Moch.*

May God suffer thee to be  
Three ages of the world and longer too.

Dylwir coeliaw pob peth a choeliaw dim :  
Gwir yw pob peth ac nid gwir dim.

*Parddas.*

It is right to believe every thing and to believe nothing :  
True is every thing and not true any thing.

Molidor ei chor—

A'l cherdd, a'l chedwyr, a'l llyr, a'l llad. *Ll. Fardd.*

To be praised is its choir—

And its music, and its treasures, and its abundance, and its bounty.

A dyfo mab Cynan, mawr amgyffred,  
Can Grist.—

*Meilyr.*

And be the son of Cynan, of great consideration,  
With Christ.

Y pethau hyny a welir yn y byd yn ddieneidiawl, ddysynwyr, a megys  
marw, wynt *hagen* a fyddant fyw yn Nuw. *Elucidarius.*

Those things that are to be seen in the world as inanimate, irrational, and as  
if dead, they *however* shall be alive in God.

Y mae pryf atgas—

A oresgynas

Rhwng dwfn a bas.

*Taliesin.*

There is a stubborn animal—  
That has taken possession  
Between the deep and shallow.

The continuatives join only such sentences as have a natural connection.  
Some of these are denominated suppositive and others positive.

The suppositives denote connection, but not actual existence: and they  
are the following—

*o, od, or, os; pe, ped, pes, pei, if.*

## EXAMPLES.

O mynwyf fy nghlwyf,  
 Gan liw ton wrth rwyf,  
 Rhwydd nid esgorwyf  
 Can dwys gerals.

*G. ab D. ab Tudyr.*

*If I would have my wound,  
 From the one of the hue of the wave by the oar,  
 Easily I should not recover,  
 Since I have incessantly loved.*

Rhwym cad, yn cadw ei addef,  
 Rhwyf byd, ys hyfryd os ef.

*Einion Wan.*

*The stay of the battle, guarding his dwelling,  
 Be the governor of the world, happy then if so.*

Dyn á gollal,  
 Pei nas prynai  
 — Crist.

*G. ab yr Ynad Coch.*

*Man would be lost,  
 If Christ were not to redeem.*

Oe dywed y glust, can nad wyf i lygad, nid wyf o'r corff: onid yw hi  
 er hyny o'r corff?

*W. Salisbury*

*If the ear say, as I am not an eye, I am not of the body: but is she not for  
 all that of the body?*

Ped ymddyddanwn á thafodau dynion ac engylion, a mi heb gariad  
 genyf, yr wyf fal efydd yn seiniaw.

*W. Salisbury.*

*If I were to speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and I being with-  
 out charity, I am like sounding brass.*

Or myn ymgeln, ef á wna nas gwelo neb.

*Hanes Gwlad Ieuau.*

*If he would hide himself, he causes that nobody should see him.*

The positives imply connection with actual existence; and they may be subdivided into those that are causal and such as are collective.

The causal subjoin causes to effects; and they are the following—

*Achaws, o achaws, herwydd, o herwydd, plaid, o blaid, plegid, o blegid, o ethryb, am, because: cadn, canys, for: mai, taw, y, that.*

Y nef ai synia yn ddiau, canys o'i arch ef y rhed.

*Elucidarius.*

*The heaven truly acknowledges him, for from his command it revolves.*

Yna y dywed Duw wrth Addaf: o achaws dy gamweithred, ti á lafuri  
 am dy ymborth trwy chwys.

*Ymdd. Adrian ac Ipotis.*

*Then spake God to Adam: because of thy transgression, thou shalt labour  
 for thy sustenance through sweat.*

Cofiodd mai llwch oeddem ni.

*Psaln ciii. 14.*

*He remembered that we were dust.*

R

Dynion oedawg oeddynt, mál na byddai iddynt blant byth; *canys y rhan fwyaf o'u hamser á dreuliesynt.* *Buchedd Beuno.*

Aged people were they, so that they would never have children; for the greatest part of their time they had consumed.

Nid yw yn iawn farnu am gorff yr Arglwydd. *O blaid hyn y mae llawer yn weinïon: canys pe i'n barnem ein hunain ni ein bernid.* *W. Salisbury.*

He doth not judge rightly about the body of the Lord. *On account of this many are weak: for if we judged ourselves we should not be judged.*

Cyffelyb ynt yr engylion i Ddaw, *herwydd eu bod yn oleuni, ac ang-borfforawl, ac yn gyflawn o bob tegwch.* *Elucidarius.*

The angels are compared to God, *because they are of light, and immaterial, and complete in every beauty.*

The collectives subjoin effects to causes: such are the following—

*A, ag, as.*

*Achaws hyn*, because of this.

*Achaws hyny*, therefore.

*Am hyn*, for this.

*Am hyny*, therefore.

*Cán*, as.

*Can hyn*, with this.

*Can hyny*, therefore.

*Herwydd hyn*, on this account.

*Herwydd hyny*, therefore.

*Mal*, so that, so.

*Megys*, so, so that.

*Mor*, so.

*Oddyna*, then.

*Oddyno*, then.

*Wrth hyn*, by this.

*Wrth hyny*, by that, therefore.

*Yna*, then.

*Yno*, then, therefore.

*Ynte*, then.

#### EXAMPLES.

*Canys os gweddiáf mewn tafawd dycellar e weddiáf fy yabryd; onid y mae fy neall heb firwyth. Beth wrth hyny? gweddiáf gan yr yabryd, a gweddiáf gan ddeall hefyd.* *W. Salisbury.*

For by praying in a strange language my spirit doth pray; but the understanding is without fruit. *What of that? pray with the spirit, and pray with the understanding also.*

*Yna bydd Brython  
Yn garcharorion,  
Yn mraint alltudion  
O Saxonia.*

*Ionas Athraw.*

*Then shall Britons be  
As captives,  
In the power of strangers  
From Saxony.*

*Pan ballai ereill o'r cyfeillion,  
Yno y rhoddai yn aur rhuddion.*

*D. ab Ieuan Du.*

*When others of the friends should fail,  
Then he would give to us ruddy golden coins.*

*Yna y gofynai Daw i Addaf: Paham y gwnaethost ti hyn o weithred gwa-harddedig? Ac oddyna wrth Efa.* *Ymdd. Adrian ac Ipotis.*

*Then asked God of Adam: Why hast thou done this thing of a forbidden action? And afterwards of Eve.*

*Tri rhyw angen y sydd: anamserawl, megys angen y dynion bychain; ac anguen chwerw, megys un y dynion ieuall; ac angen anianawl, megys yr hen ddynion.*  
*Elucidarius.*

Three kinds of death are there: the untimely, as the death of little ones; and the severe death, as that of young people; and the natural death, as of the old people.

## SEC. 2. *Of the Disjunctive Class.*

The disjunctive conjunctions are such as unite sentences, but disjoin their meaning; and are of two kinds, the simple and the adversative.

The simple disjunctives, which merely disjoin, are these —

*Ai, neu, or: na, nag, nor: chwaith, neither: either: pa un, pa yr un, whether: naill, either.*

### EXAMPLES.

*Paham na âd Duw i rai ddawed i'r byd i gaffael bedydd? neu paham gwedi y ganer eu dwg Duw o'r byd cyn eu bedyddiaid?*  
*Elucidarius.*

Wherefore doth God not suffer some to come into the world, to obtain baptism? or wherefore after they are born doth God take them out of the world before they are baptised?

*Pe rhoem ar garain, oed, neu nerth,  
 Neu gyfoeth prydferth, oglyd;  
 Os Daw a'i myn, fe'n teifi i lawr.*

*Goronwy Owain.*

If we were to give on friends, age, or strength,  
 Or splendid wealth, a trust;  
 If God will have it, he will cast us down.

— *Pa wlad yr wyd?  
 Ai 'ngwlad Dëm, manau medd,  
 Angel dawn, ai 'ngwlad Wynedd?*

*W. Llyn.*

In what country art thou?  
 Or in the country of the South, regions of mead,  
 Angel of benevolence, or in the country of Gwynedd?

*Oes dëm, nag yn, na than y nef,  
 Nad ef sydd yn ei beri?*

*Goronwy Owain.*

Is there any thing, or in, or under heaven,  
 That it is not him who is causing it?

The adversative disjunctives have the faculty both of disjoining, and of making an opposition; and they are of a two-fold division, the absolute, and the comparative; the adequate, and the inadequate.

The absolute adversatives are the following—

*Ond, but: namyn, save: oddigerth, except: eithr, except, but: oddieithr, except.*

### EXAMPLES.

*Nid bod ond angen, nid angen ond Duw.*  
*Adage.*

There is no being but of necessity, there is no necessity but God.

Nid dir *ond* angen. *Adage.*  
 Nothing certain *but* death.

Nid derwydd *eithr* o enwawd. *Adage.*  
 There is no druid *except* from appellation.

Mae amryw ddoniau *eithr* yr un ysbryd. *W. Salisbury.*  
 There is a variety of gifts *but* the same spirit.

The comparative adversatives are the following—

*No, nog,\** than.

#### EXAMPLES.

Gwell no llen pwyll cynhenid. *Adage.*  
 Better *than* learning is innate sense.

Hwy pery clod no goiud. *Adage.*  
 Longer continues fame *than* wealth.

Chwennychawl oedd Addaf pan chwennychai mwy *nog*  
 oedd ganddo. *Ymdd. Adrian ac Ipotis.*  
 Covetous was Adam when he coveted more *than* was necessary  
 for him.

Bu cywair carchar Gwair yn nghaer Sidi;  
 Neb cyn *nog* ef nid aeth iddi. *Talesin.*  
 Complete was the captivity of Gwair in the circle of Sidi;  
 No one sooner *than* him did enter into it.

The adversative disjunctives termed adequate are these—  
*Oni, onid, onis*, unless.

#### EXAMPLES.

Gwae berchen tafawd,  
 A farno gamfrawd,  
*Onis* dilëa. *Ionaſ Mynyw.*  
 Woe to him that possesses a tongue,  
 Who shall have judged a false judgement,  
*Unless* he revokes it.

Beth yna a dal cyffes ac edifarwch, *oni* ddilëir pechawd?  
*Elucidarius.*  
 What then avails confession and repentance, *unless* sin be done  
 away?

Tydi i'm somi y sydd—  
 Oes amgen i'th awenydd:  
*Onid* oes, torwn y dydd? *Gutyn Owain.*  
 Thou art disappointing me—  
 Is there any thing else for the subject of thy muse:  
*Unless* there is, let us break off the meeting?

\* *No* and *nog* are mostly written *na* and *nac*, by the moderns, thus confounding them with the adverbs *na* and *nac*.

The inadequate adversatives are the following—

*Er*, for, though : *eisoes*, yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless : *cyd bo*, although : *er hyny*, notwithstanding that.

#### EXAMPLES.

Gweithiaw'r wyf—

Nid mewn pant, *er* chwant, na chel,

Ond twr iach mewn tir uchel.

*W. Llynn.*

I am forming—

Not in a bottom, *for* desire, nor seclusion,

But a sound tower on a rising ground.

Pob gwledd, *er* y sydd heddyw,

Wedi ei wledd adwledd yw.

*T. Aled.*

Every feast, *notwithstanding* what there is to day,

After his feast is starvation.

*Er* main gwythfawr mewn gwerthfyd,

*Er* o aur bath a roe'r byd ;

*Er* da pwys, am wrda pur

Ni cheid hoedi : yn iach Tudyr !

*T. Aled.*

*For* precious stones in the commercial world,

*For* of coined gold what the world would give ;

*For* domestic goods, *for* a sincere good man

Life could not be obtained : farewell Tudyr !

Mi a gredaf :—Ac ar hyny yn ddiannod y rhyddâwyd ei ddwyllaw i wrth yr elawr ; ac *eisoes* ei freichiau oeddynt ddiwrwyth etwa. *Cyssegrian Fuchedd.*

I do believe :—And thereupon immediately his hands were loosened from off the bier ; and *nevertheless* his arms were without power as yet.

#### SEC. 3. *Of the Syntax of Conjunctions.*

Some of the conjunctions have merely a literal difference, to afford means of avoiding every hiatus and discordant sound. Those synonymous conjunctions, and the rules for their application, are as follow—

1. The copulative *a*, and, is used when the following word has a consonant initial ; *ac*, and, precedes those with vowel initials, also the adverbs of negation, and commonly the adverbs *fe*, *fal*, and *efelly*, or *felly*.

2. The suppositives, *o*, *pe*, and *pei*, precede words with consonant initials ; the *od*, and *ped*, if, go before such as have vowel initials, and sometimes before the semivowels *f* and *h* ; and *or*, *os*, and *pes*, if, may accompany either, optionally.

3. The comparative adversative *no*, than, precedes words with consonant initials ; and *nog*, than, those with vowels.

4. The adequate adversative *oni*, unless, is used when a consonant follows, and the *w*, when a semivowel ; *onid*, unless, when there is a vowel after it, and the semivowels *f* and *h* ; and *onis*, unless, may precede either.

The positive conjunctions, of all sorts, require to be connected with verbs of the indicative mood, or of the imperative ; unless they are followed by other conjunctions that are suppositive.

The conjunctions denominated *suppositive*, denote something contingent, and are therefore followed by verbs of the subjunctive mood, or of the potential.

The various classes of disjunctives are not affected by the contingencies of the different moods of verbs, with which they may be put in construction.

There are certain conjunctions, which are used together, set in opposition in different members of a sentence, so that the latter answers to the former: as,

*Am hyny—no*: therefore—than.

*Am hyny—nog*: therefore—than.

*Can—a*: as—as.

*Can—ag*: as—as.

*Canys—a*: for—as.

*Canys—ag*: for—as.

*Canys—fal*: for—so.

*Canys—ond*: for—but.

*Chwaith—na*: neither—nor.

*Er—eto*: though—yet.

*Er hyny—eithr*: notwithstanding—but.

*Er hyny—ond*: for all that—but.

*Mal—ag*: so—as

*Mal—felly*: as—so.

*Mal—mai*: as—that.

*Megys—ag*: so—as.

*Megys—felly*: as so.

*Mor—a*: as—as.

*Mor—ag*: as—as.

*Mor—fal*: so—that.

*Na—na*: neither—nor.

*Naill—neu*: either—or.

*Os—canys*: if—for.

*Pa wn—ai*: whether—or.

*Pa yr wn—ai*: whether—or.

*Pe—pei*: if—if.

*Wrth hyny—no*: therefore—than.

#### EXAMPLES.

*Os bydd newyn arnaf, ni ddywedaf i ti: canys y byd a'i gyflawnder sydd eiddof.*  
*Psalm 50. Ed. 1568.*

*If I shall be in hunger, I will not tell thee: for the world and the fulness thereof is mine.*

*Mynwn, pe Duw a'i mynai,  
Pei deuddeg mis fo mis Mai.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

*I could wish, if God would have it,  
If the twelve months were the month of May.*

*Y Mab hagen a aned o'r Tad ehunan, ac ni wnaethbwyd, ac ni chrewyd; yr Ysbryd Glan a ddaeth ac a ddeillawdd o'r Tad a'r Mab, ac eisoes ni wnaeth-*

bwyd ef, ac ni chrewyd, ac ni aned ; *ac wrth hyny yn y Drindawd hon, nid oes cynt no'i gilydd.* *Ymdd. Adrian ac Ipotia.*

The Son however was born of the Father himself, and he was not made, and he was not created ; the Holy Spirit came and proceeded from the Father and the Son, and yet he was not made, and he was not created, and he was not born ; and therefore in this Trinity there is none more advanced than the other.

The conjunctions that are of different classes may be connected immediately together, in a variety of instances : as—

*Ac am hyny*, and therefore.

*A chan hyny*, and thereupon.

*Ac eto*, and yet.

*Ac hefyd*, and also.

*Ac fal*, and so.

*Ac oddyno*, and then.

*Ac os*, and if,

*Ac wrth hyny*, and therefore.

*Am hyny os*, therefore if.

*Am hyny pe*, therefore if.

*Ac ef*, and if.

*Can hyny oni*, therefore unless.

*Can hyny os*, therefore if.

*Canys os*, for if.

*Canys pe*, for if.

*Eithr oni*, but unless.

*Eithr os*, but if.

*Eto hagen*, yet however.

*Eto mai*, yet that.

*Eto mal*, yet so.

*Eto megys*, yet so.

*Eto mor*, yet so.

*Eto o blegid*, yet because.

*Eto o herwydd*, yet because.

*Eto oni*, yet unless.

*Eto os*, yet if.

*Eto pa un*, yet whether.

*Eto pe*, yet if.

*Mal pe*, as if.

*Mal y*, so that.

*Megys y*, so that.

*O herwydd mai*, because that.

*Ond er hyny*, but notwithstanding.

*Ond etto*, but yet.

*Ond megys pe*, but as if.

*Ond oni*, but unless.

*Ond os*, but if.

*Os etto*, if yet.

*Wrth hyny megys*, therefore as.

*Wrth hyny pe*, wherefore if.

*Yna mal*, then so.

*Yna megys*, then so.

*Yna os*, then if.

*Yna pe*, then if.







THE  
INTRODUCTION  
TO THE  
FIRST EDITION  
OF  
*THE WELSH DICTIONARY,*

Printed in 1803.

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THERE are circumstances so immediately connected with the execution, and the subject, of this work, which, as they are scarcely known in the world, I consider it incumbent upon me to give a short account of them here.

Every one feels that partiality for his native country so distinctly working in his breast, as to require no kind of argument for its existence; but it probably assumes a more active sway over the mind of a people, whom the revolutions of the world have deprived of independency, and whose name appears on the verge of oblivion among the nations who, in their turn, are rising into pre-eminence. Such an impulse had probably a considerable effect in first inducing me to undertake a Dictionary of the Welsh Language; and while this motive is acknowledged, it is hoped that its influence will not appear to have misled me in my pursuit. But, after having proceeded therein sufficiently far to perceive the magnitude of the labour required, I greatly doubt indeed whether such a passion alone would have encouraged me to complete the work; yet with the aid of other more powerful inducements, which became unfolded to my view, as I advanced, and which created an interest and a pleasure, capable of provoking activity and perseverance, I had the gratification of coming to the end of it. Not however before nearly twenty years of my life had passed away; and which made many of my prudent friends often to condemn what they called so unprofitable a sacrifice of time, as the collecting together the words of a nearly expiring language. Slighting all such discouraging admonitions, I obstinately persisted in the same track, satisfying myself in observing others influenced by some passions, whereby their days seemed as unprofitably passing away.

Of my favourite object of forming the Welsh Dictionary, I conceived something more agreeable than the dissipation of time however: I presumed that it might be the means of preserving the remains of a language of an ancient nation, whose fate, probably, is to become indiscriminately blended with their more powerful neighbours; and whose place may be overwhelmed in the vortex of human fluctuations. In addition to this consideration,

there may be many things contained in such a thesaurus, capable of affording a gratification to the curious philologist; and, more especially, some important information to the philosophical historian. Under the impression made by these views of the subject, I cannot help remarking, that a work of the most beneficial consequence to the cause of truth yet remains to be executed; and which is, a comparison between the various languages of the world, in order to discover the affinity existing between them. This, however, ought not to be a superficial performance; but, on the contrary, the stores of every language should be explicitly brought to view, and collated together, so as to display accurately their connections and similarity of character. The result of such a work would be of the highest value, I conceive, from what I have discovered in the Welsh tongue; and more particularly, as far as I was able, by comparing it with others; and that value of it would consist in establishing, most decidedly, the proposition, that all languages are derived from a common origin. In addition to this, it would likewise shew which of them has preserved the character of their common parent with the least deviation.

It may probably be interesting to some well-wishers to this work, or at least not impertinent to the subject, to enter into a cursory detail as to the accomplishment of my plan. Early in the year 1785, I began to incorporate several small collections of words with the fullest printed dictionary; and afterwards I increased this stock by various means; but principally by bestowing about three years on the perusal of Welsh books, either printed or in manuscript. This swelled the materials to so great a bulk as to render it necessary to transcribe the whole, merely to obtain a more near approach to an alphabetical order, as the only way of proceeding farther. From such a transcript, continually augmenting in its progress, it was necessary afterwards to form another for the press, having its various parts to fill up with explanations, and with extracts for elucidating obscure, or important words, and their translations into English.

Those who have only been used to improve former dictionaries, already reduced to a system of tolerable arrangement, can scarcely form a just idea of the labour thus required, by which the contents of former vocabularies, not exceeding 15,000 in the number of their words, are augmented to about 80,000; and that too in addition to the introduction of more than 12,000 quotations, for illustrating the obscurities of the language, with the many difficulties of rendering them literally into English. In truth, it was a task so momentous for me to think of accomplishing, that many points in the execution, which might conduce to render it more perfect, I was induced to sacrifice to the result arising from calculating the probable duration of life—

“ Diffwrwyth fan flodau dyffryn

“ A dawl wagorfoledd dyn:

“ Hafal blodeuyn befyd

“ Eln hoen fer yn hyn o fyd.”

Here I am inclined to seek the indulgence of the reader, to suffer me to cast a retrospective glance over the incidents which concurred to the undertaking and the completion of the work thus offered to his notice.

In reviewing the various remains of the Ancient Britons, by which we gain an acquaintance with their manners and customs, it is easily observed, that poetry and music were among the necessary accomplishments of education, and formed a conspicuous trait in their civil institutions. 'Such an influence had music on their minds,' as Giraldus remarks, 'and its fascinating powers, that in every family, the skill of playing on the harp was esteemed beyond any kind of learning; and that they excelled in rhyming songs and in extemporary effusions, both as to invention and elegance of style.' What this writer found in Wales existed long before his time, and continued for ages after to be cherished there—

"Awen dda——"

"Prawf yw hon o haelioni"

"Daw nef, a da yw i ni."

These rational amusements were cultivated, in a great measure, in consequence of the life of ease and of leisure, which the Britons led. But in modern times, the talents of their descendants are called forth in labour, to provide for the multiplied wants, attendant on a very different state of society; and thus a great alteration has been produced, so that most of our primitive customs, which required exertion of mind in the pursuit of them, have died away; and that, more remarkably, within the last thirty years, than probably in any other period of two centuries. However, the custom of singing with the harp, and the acting of rustic dramas are still preserved in some districts of Wales. But the science and the spirit of the former are almost lost; for to excel in it, so as to sing in recitative, or in counterpoint to the melody, and also to adapt various kinds of verse, required a correct ear, connected with a fundamental knowledge of the principles of music, which but few have there now the opportunities of acquiring.

The district of Meirion, or Merionethshire, is in that part of Wales, which abounds more than any other, probably, with these ancient usages; and, being a native of it, I was necessarily initiated into them. I could not, when a child, have well escaped from imbibing a fondness for such customs, as my father used to be ranked in the first class of singers in that country; so that at home I frequently listened to parties exerting their skill in this art; and often else have I been attentive to the performance of the rural drama, or interlude. While these native scenes were forming indelible impressions upon my mind, I was sent to school, when about seven years old, and, for the first time, to begin an acquaintance with the English tongue which then sounded passing strange in my ears. In trying to attain to a little smattering of this language, I soon was enabled to read my own; as my curiosity was frequently excited by the recital of various popular compositions in it; but what fixed my attention, more particularly than anything else, was the appearance of an elegant publication, under the title of *Gorchestion Beirdd Cymru*, or the Beauties of the Welsh Bards, printed in 1773; and which I seized with avidity, being then in the fourteenth year of my age.

Out of a numerous family of children, I was the first that passed the threshold of our parents, to seek my fortune in the world; but it was under

a sweetly delusive hope of soon revisiting my home, and again of joining with my brothers and my sisters in our accustomed sports. How vain, like many other hopes of man, was this! Yet without it, awful as the thoughts of death would the change have seemed to me, thus to have left the scenes of infancy. Familiar with the name of London, from its being, in our rustic conversations, the primary point in the geography of the world, it became my second home in May, 1776. Here, though every thing seemed new, even the language, yet so powerful were the effects of early habits, that Welsh books still continued among the leading objects of my pursuits; and often would they produce such sad, though pleasing, retrospections, as made all the former scenes of my life to appear as it were another state of existence. I had continued in this great city until about the year 1782, without knowing that any other person in it, besides myself, ever thought of the Welsh language, or of its literature. Then it was that chance threw me in the way of ROBERT HUGHES, the poet and judicious critic: and whose death I have to lament, occurred on the 27th day of February, 1785. He introduced me to Mr. OWEN JONES, and other founders of the Gwyneddigion Society; when I was astonished by discovering their treasures of British manuscripts of which I did not know before, that we had one in the whole metropolis. This gave new energy to my particular pursuits, and laid the foundation for this dictionary, besides opening various sources of information towards completing it. The progress of the work itself also increased the number of my Welsh friends, to encourage the execution of it; and from some of them I have derived assistance, whose names I take the liberty of mentioning here, as a token of my grateful remembrance.

To Mr. OWEN JONES, already mentioned, I am under obligations for pre-eminent acts of friendship and of confidence. Of him it may be truly said, that he has extended greater patronage towards preserving the literary remains of Wales, than any other person, in ancient or modern times.

For various communications, and for assistance of the most valuable kind, I am indebted to another fellow-labourer in exploring the treasures of Cymbric lore, my friend EDWARD WILLIAMS, the bard of Glamorgan; author of 'Poems, Lyric and Pastoral,' in two volumes. He is one of the last of those very few remaining, who have been regularly initiated into the primitive order of the Bards of the Isle of Britain; the only one now that is capable of unfolding its mysteries to the world; and if he be not fostered to accomplish his projected work of its history, the whole of that wonderful institution will be nearly forgotten.

The memory of the late PAUL PANTON, Esq. of Plas Gwyn, in Mona, who died the 24th of May, 1797, on the completion of the 70th year of his age, is dear to me, for his kindness and liberality, in permitting me the use of his valuable collection of Welsh manuscripts: and, whose patriotic spirit I have the pleasure to acknowledge to have found, on every occasion, to be inherited by his son, the present PAUL PANTON, Esquire.

THOMAS JONES, Esquire, custos rotulorum, lord lieutenant and representative in parliament for the county of Cardigan, claims my respectful obligation, for the liberal use of his valuable treasure of Welsh manuscripts.

And here I can take the pleasure of noticing, that the execution of the Welsh Dictionary introduced me to the friendship and society of strangers to the land of Wales; but whose ardent spirit for investigating the truth of history, led them to seek for it in the unfrequented track leading to the recesses of the British bards; and from my endeavours to guide them onward, I obtained their confidence.

My grateful remembrance of obligation on this account is particularly due to **GEORGE CHALMERS**, Esq. whose uncommon perseverance of research, united with learning and energy of mind, will, in his '*Caledonia*,' by establishing one ground-work of British History, form a precedent, which succeeding writers may securely follow. This gentleman claims my respects and thanks also for various acts of friendship and kindness, which, in his zeal to do justice to the credit of British remains, he has performed towards me.

I wish to express the pleasure that I have experienced in the confidential friendship of **SHARON TURNER**, Esquire, the learned and elegant historian of the Anglo-Saxons; and also the able Vindicator of the Authenticity of the Poems of the Ancient British Bards; in whom I have beheld the character, animated with the love of truth, that has disdained to form or to follow systems founded upon prejudice: and, to enable himself to do so with respect to the Welsh bards, so that nothing might obstruct his designs, I am happy to announce his having attained a competent knowledge of their language.

I owe a grateful remembrance to **GEORGE ELLIS**, Esquire, the classical illustrator of the ancient literature of the English nation; and with pleasure I anticipate additional credit to our Welsh literary remains, from his examination of them.

In expressing my obligation for the friendship of the Reverend **WILLIAM COXE**, I at the same time exult at his having turned his mind to the illustration of British History.

To my respected friend **SAMUEL MIDDIMAN**, Esquire, I am under obligations for the etched vignette; with which I am proud of ornamenting the title page of this work; as it displays the elegant execution of one of the first artists of the present age.\*

The able coadjutors in English Topography, **Mr. JOHN BRITTON** and **Mr. EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY**, claim my esteem, for a candid display of judgment, in combining a proper use of our Cymbric Remains with their own researches, for the illustration of the Antiquities of Britain.

I beg leave to acknowledge the friendship of the Reverend **WILLIAM GUNN**, another illustrator of British history; who is now preparing a very valuable edition of *Nennius*.

I shall now briefly enumerate the sources from whence the materials of the Dictionary are derived, so as to furnish the reader with some general information respecting Welsh printed books and manuscripts.

The first printed work similar to this, is a small Welsh and English Vocabulary, of 154 pages, compiled by the illustrious scholar **WILLIAM SALESBURY**, and published by him in 1547.

\* He died, Dec. 20th, 1831, five days short of completing his 61st year.

But that, for its importance, which is most worthy of being noticed, was originally compiled, with Latin explanations, by the able antiquary **THOMAS WILLIAMS, M. D.** who died in 1620. A small folio edition of this work was printed after his death, in 1632, with an elaborate preface, and some additions, by the Reverend **Dr. JOHN DAVIES**, the ornament of his country and of the age in which he lived.

From the last-mentioned performance, the Reverend **THOMAS RICHARDS** compiled a Welsh and English Dictionary; to which he added a small number of words, so that it contained altogether about 15,000 words. This was printed in 1753.

A small octavo Vocabulary, Welsh and English, of about 350 pages, was published by **THOMAS JONES**, in 1688.

In the year 1710, the Reverend **EDWARD LLWYD** published his *Archæologia Britannica*, wherein he inserted a collection of a few hundred words, which were omitted in the Dictionary of **DAVIES**.

A small, but useful, English and Welsh Dictionary was published in 1771, by the Reverend **WILLIAM EVANS**.

The Reverend **JOHN WALTERS** published the three last parts of his English and Welsh Dictionary, in 1794, which was but a little before his death. This is a very large, laborious, and useful work; and which the author had lying heavily on his hands for about thirty years; and some of it was printed about four and twenty years before the whole was completed.

In the year 1798, the Reverend **WILLIAM RICHARDS** published an English and Welsh Dictionary, in small octavo, which is a neat and useful performance.

After about three years had elapsed, a work similar in its plan and magnitude was printed by the Reverend **THOMAS JONES**.

In addition to the foregoing list, there have been several vocabularies compiled, which are preserved in manuscript, and remaining unprinted.

The most ancient of these is a short Welsh and Latin one, in the Book of Llandav, in the British Museum, a valuable manuscript of the twelfth century.

The next is one compiled by the celebrated poet **WILLIAM LLEYN**, about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

In the middle of the same period, another vocabulary was formed by **Dr. POWELL**, the antiquary.

But the most valuable vocabulary, on account of its copiousness, was compiled about the beginning of the following century, by **JOHN JONES**, who spent about forty years of his life in transcribing of ancient Welsh writings; and of whose labours many large volumes are still preserved in various collections; but chiefly in the valuable depository of Welsh books at Hengwrt.

Of the additions made to the Welsh Dictionary, in more recent times, the collections formed by the Reverend **WILLIAM GAMBOLD**, **Mr. LEWIS MORRIS**, the Reverend **EVAN EVANS**, **Mr. ROBERT HUGHES**, **Mr. OWEN JONES**, and **Mr. EDWARD WILLIAMS**, are the most important.

This closes the catalogue of the materials, by which I was enabled to derive assistance from the labours of preceding compilers of Welsh dictionaries, and cultivators of the language.

The other source, by which was accumulated the principal stock of words, was the perusal of books, with that particular intention: and these books may be distinguished under two classes; that is to say, such as are printed, and those which remain in manuscript.

Respecting the printed books, in the Welsh language, it is not necessary to say much, any further than to announce, that we have about one thousand volumes of them, upon various topics; some of which have gone through several editions. Our catalogue, to be sure, is not large; but arising from the spirit for reading, among the peasants of a small mountainous country, it must acquire some degree of importance in the opinion of strangers, to whom the circumstance may be hitherto unknown altogether, that we should have any books in our language. For, to the rest of the world, we are nearly like the newly discovered asteroids, hardly recognized as moving in the system of the sun of literature; and our Cimmerian darkness, which above two thousand years ago was impervious to the Greeks, is still lowering round the mountains of the Cymmry, so that strangers perceive not the light within.

Abstracted from the world, and unknown as we are, it is no small gratification to ourselves that we taste of the feast of intellect, though unperceived; and more especially that we possess a sufficient number of useful religious books in the language. None of which however bear any proportion, in extent of circulation, to the Bible; for it may be remarked with pleasure, that the demand for the Scriptures has been extraordinary, and perhaps unparalleled, among so small a population. Since the Bible was first printed, in the year 1588, there have been nineteen editions of it; and the total number of impressions may be calculated at about one hundred and thirty thousands.

The invention of printing having obviated the necessity of using manuscript books, these are consequently diminishing gradually; some of them, it is true, only disappear by falling into the hands of those who have a taste for collecting them; but the greatest number perish through neglect. It is lamentable to reflect on the number of valuable old writings, which either have been lost or destroyed, within the last two hundred years, in Wales; not less, upon the lowest average, than two thousand, which is about equal to the number altogether now remaining.

The consequence of printed and manuscript books being so common in the country, has been to preserve a considerable avidity for reading among the people; being the relict of a taste formed under the influence of the bards, when they enjoyed a patronage, which was secured to them by the constitution of their country. But that protection being lost, the bardic institution gradually decayed, and the spirit of it has vanished from among us. And now, that the higher ranks of Welshmen having acquired English manners and attachments, by which means they are become more polished, they have also become more and more estranged from the people at large, which necessarily has had a tendency to render the latter more ignorant. Yet has the country not been wholly divested of its former character, to which might be applied the epithet of a community of literary rustics; for it has lately received a new impulse, in consequence of which,



a great number of schools have been established for teaching the Welsh tongue. Unfortunately for the unanimity of Wales however, it is in hostility to the cause arising from the dereliction before noticed, and the policy thence arising, the object of which was the abolition of the vernacular tongue, and in its place to introduce the English: but, instead of producing such an effect, it has caused nearly an universal secession from the established church, under the denomination of methodists, and various other sectaries. It is from this source that such a renovated spirit has arisen for the cultivation of Welsh reading; for the different sects are indefatigable in forming schools, and in printing cheap publications for the dissemination of their respective tenets; and the moderate and most sensible members of the regular establishment are left to lament the cause of their former misguided policy, or the most violent and thoughtless are extending the effect, by the abuse and persecution of those sectaries, instead of abandoning that system out of which the evil arose.

Before that mistaken policy of forcing another language upon the inhabitants of Wales was acted upon to any great extent, the native chieftains, descended from their ancient princes, prided themselves in patronising the poets; and not only them, but the lords of the marches, and other powerful strangers, who had obtained possessions in that country, ingratiated themselves with the people, by adopting their customs, and even by cultivating their literature. Several of those strangers surpassed most of the natives in their zeal in that respect; for, among the most distinguished promoters of the learning of the Cymmry, are to be named, in South Wales, JASPER, and the elder WILLIAM HERBERT, earls of Pembroke; Sir RICHARD BASSET, and RICHARD NEVILL, lords of Glamorgan. The first, besides being a munificent patron, formed one of the greatest collections of Welsh manuscripts, at Rhaglan Castle, of any in the country; but which was destroyed when the place was taken by the forces of Cromwell. To the three other personages we owe a grateful remembrance, for being the means of preserving one of the most curious treasures of ancient times, that any nation can boast of; I mean the system containing the 'Institutes of the Bards of the Isle of Britain,' generally known to the world under the name of druidism. To accomplish their designs, these noblemen caused several congresses to be convened, inviting the bards to bring together all that had been delivered to them traditionally from their predecessors; and the results were carefully digested, and entered into books, by persons appointed to perform that office. A similar spirit prevailed also at those times in North Wales; where we find several illustrious strangers emulating the natives: and, the families of the SALESBURYS, the MIDDLETONS, and the BULKELEYS, appear particularly conspicuous, as patrons, and as writers, of the vernacular language of the country.

It is to such a disposition that we are to attribute many collections of valuable manuscripts, which have been formed in different parts of Wales. Some of these still remain; and detached volumes are commonly to be found also in the hands of private individuals; being written in various periods, from the twelfth to the close of the sixteenth centuries. The most valuable of those collections are in the possession of some of the leading families, in the

principality; yet several have been removed out of the country, by various means.\*

The contents of these treasures of ancient British writings are to be classed under the following principal heads :—**POETRY**—**BARDIC INSTITUTES**—**LAWS**—**HISTORY**—**THEOLOGY**—**ETHICAL TRIADS** and **PROVERBS**—**DRAMATIC TALES**—**GRAMMARS**.

The first of these classes, the **POETRY**, is by far the most extensive. It may be computed to fill about eight parts out of ten of our old manuscripts. On this subject I have made a calculation, which enables me to infer, having seen upwards of thirteen thousand poetical pieces of various denominations. The oldest manuscript of Welsh poetry, that I am acquainted with, is the Black Book of Carmarthen, at Hengwrt; the first part of which appears to have been written as early as the eleventh century; but the latter part is more modern, being generally supposed to be the hand-writing of the celebrated bard Cynddelw, about the year 1160, as one of his productions, composed in that year, is added at the end of it. The next deserving of notice, on account of their antiquity, are two volumes of the same collection, apparently written towards the close of the eleventh century; one of which contains the works of Aneurin; and the other those of Taliesin. Transcripts of the more early pieces are also numerous interspersed among the productions of the bards who flourished under the latter princes of Wales; and of which there are many copies in the various collections, particularly in the Red Book of Hergest, in Jesus' College, Oxford, written about the middle of the fourteenth century.

The **BARDIC INSTITUTES** were not regularly committed to writing, until they were arranged together, under the authority of the congresses, already mentioned to have been convened by authority, in South Wales; for it was against the principles of the system to do so, as all those who were initiated were obliged to commit the whole of its tenets and maxims of discipline to memory before their admission. The original manuscripts then drawn up of such institutes, are in the possession of Mr. Turberville of Llan Haran, and Mr. Richard Bradford, of Bettws, in Glamorgan, the son of the late venerable bard John Bradford; and transcripts of these are also in several other hands.

Ancient copies, on vellum, of the laws of the Britons, are common in most collections; there are eighteen of them at Hengwrt; four at Wynnstay; and seven or eight at the British Museum.

Of **HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS**, such as the Triads, Chronicles of the Kings of Britain, of the Saxons, and of the Princes of Wales, there are copies nearly equally numerous as the Laws, written at various times, in the twelfth, the thirteenth, and the fourteenth centuries.

Under the head of **THEOLOGY**, there are various tracts, besides Legends and lives of Saints, which began to appear in the fourteenth century.

Our **PROVERBS** began to be collected at a very early period: Catwg the first abbot of Llan Carvan, in the sixth century, being the first of whose collections we have any remains. In the eleventh century Cyrys of Ial

\* The reader is referred to the *Myvyrian Archæology of Wales*, and to the 15th volume of the *Archæology of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, for a more particular detail.

appeared eminent in the same track; again, in the fifteenth century, Sypyn Cyveiliawg increased what his predecessors had done; and many others made additions afterwards. In the whole, there are upwards of twelve thousands of these ancient maxims of the Britons brought together.

The **MABINOGION**, or Juvenile Amusements, are a species of dramatic tales, very singular and curious in many respects; and they are highly valuable, on account of the numerous traits of original manners, and of ancient British mythology, which they display. These, as I am induced to suppose, for several reasons, were the origin of romance in Europe; and I lament also that, owing to the credulity of our early chroniclers, or perhaps to their ignorance, in not being able to discriminate, the mythological incidents and high colouring of these tales, were suffered to pervade our national history: and, hence it is that the Arthur of mythology, and the hero of the sixth century who assumed that appellation, are represented as one and the same character. Many of these interesting productions are preserved; the Red Book of Hergest, before noticed, contains several; and there is a splendid collection of them at Hengwrt.

Treatises on **WELSH GRAMMARS** are pretty numerous; I have seen about thirty, either in manuscript or printed. Among the former, that which deserves to be particularly noticed was composed about the close of the ninth century, by Geraint; revised by Sinion, in the middle of the twelfth century; and again by Edeyrn, about the year 1230. The next in importance was composed by Davydd Ddu, about a hundred years afterwards. There are others extant, by Tudyr Aled, William Llwyn, and Simwnt Vychan, all poets of great celebrity in their times. Such Grammars as have been printed were by the following names;—Gruffydd Roberts, 1507; John Davydd Rhys, 1592; William Salesbury, 1547; William Middleton, 1593; Dr. John Davies, 1621; the Reverend William Gambold, 1727; John Rhydderch, 1728; and the Reverend Thomas Richards, 1752.

Thus I have briefly enumerated the various sources, and the means, by which were obtained the materials for embodying the Welsh Language together into a form, which may enable strangers to perceive its copiousness, and also to appreciate many of its most prominent characteristics.

In the last place I have to add, that in the progress of compiling this Dictionary, I perceived a necessity for its being accompanied with a History of the Language; and an Inquiry respecting the Antiquity of Letters among the Britons. Both these topics claimed my particular attention; and I therefore took much pains in collecting such materials as appeared useful towards the illustration of them. But upon reviewing the various things, which were thus brought together, I found them accumulated to too great a bulk, to be prefixed to the Dictionary; and as to giving them in an abridged form, I was apprehensive lest the object would thereby be in a great measure defeated. Under such a consideration, I have omitted those two subjects altogether, with a design of reserving them for an ample detail in a separate work.





# GEIRIADUR CYMMRAEG A SAESONEG.

## WELSH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

### A

**A.** The first letter of the *Welsh* alphabet, has the same sound as the *English* open A, in the word *man*. In composition it is susceptible of mutations into F, Y, and EI; as, *CARU, to love*; *CERID, was loved*; *ATTAL, to stop*: *ETTYL, he will stop*: when it changes into EI, it forms plurals; as, *BARDD, a bard*; *BEIRDD, bards*.

**A. conj.** And; also; both: used only before words beginning with a consonant: *Ac* is its equivalent to precede words that have vowels for their initials. When it stands before any pronoun, there is generally an ellipsis of the initial of the latter; as, *a'm, a'th, a'i, a'n, a'ch, a'u, a'r*; for *a fym, ac rith, ac ei, ac ein, ac eich, ac eu, ac yr*: It is often used as an expletive.

*Ac yna gweid dardd i'r crewlawn hnwu & i'ydd a lloedd o'r mae byrlydd, y rhoddes y than oron o'r deyrnau i'r saeson.*

And then, that tyrant, after having made us and with boring and slaughtering from our men to the other, gave the best part of the kingdom to the seasons. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**A. prep.** With: used only preceding words that begin with a consonant; as *AC* goes before vowels. This preposition springs from *A*, the conjunction *And*; for, if their powers be analyzed, they will be found to be one. These expressions are idiomatical—*Parh & Llundain, towards London*; *A'th laen hwd, with thy utmost exertion*; *cymaint a' cher, as big as a giant*; *math eiriau a' hys, such words as these*. Pronouns following it have the same ellipsis as in the conjunctive *A*; as, *a'm, a'th, a'n, a'ch, a'u, a'r*.

*Tydid hysu a' bechus, ac wrth rathu, ac yna y dioneddidd bydd.*  
They were drawn with hooks, and by ropes, and then they were slaughtered. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**A. pron.** Who; which; that.

*A gwedi collef o Werthfyr y fuddygallheth, dechreu i'w arg. dau i'w hwb truf on tad ac on cyloeth a' ddygryn y tawen i'w arg.*

And after Werthfyr had obtained the victory, he began to answer to all persons their patrimony and their property which the seasons had taken from them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**A. adv.** When; whilst; as long as.

*Ac y Cymry yn cyro, rheathu y gelym am on penon.*  
Whilst the Welsh were sleeping, the enemy rushed upon them. *Theo. Ebor.*

**A. adverbial particle.** In some instances it is prefixed to enhance the force of words; as, *aball, acher, ackrow*; much like the word *arise* in the *English*. It is also of the nature of the French *Y* in *Il y a pas*. In old writings it is often found in common with *I* and *Y*, for *O*; as, *a' den, i' den, y den, for o*

### ABA

*dan, underneath*. Whenever a verb active follows its governing substantive, this *A* comes between them, and points out their relative connection.

*Daw & ran rhwg dan angerdd;  
Dyrd Pr cyrch, daradr cerdd!*

'Twist too such fearless foes will Heaven decide;  
Come on! thou bolting bard, our force be try'd!  
*Gr. Gwy.*

**A! interj.** Oh! It is expressive of sorrow, surprise, or pain.

*A! wyda (eb Arthur) peth a' wneuch chwi fad hys! Pa achaw y gedwch y gwraigolion wyr hyn i' fnyd yn lach!*

Oh! my friends (said Arthur) why do you act in this manner! For what reason will you suffer those women-like men to escape in safety!  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**AB. s. m. r.** A son, used in expressing the names of men; as, *Cynan ab Owain, Cynan the son of Owain*. When the Welsh adopted the use of surnames, *Ab* hath been, in many instances, confounded with the name it precedes: hence come *Bowen, Belia, Powel*, and several others. It is conveniently used in pedigrees.

*Lies ab Cael ab Meirg ab Gweirydd ab Cynfelyn ab Teseban ab Llied ab Beil Mawr.*

Lies the son of Cael son of Meirg son of Gweirydd son of Cynfelyn son of Teseban son of Llied son of Beil the Great. *Pedigree.*

**AB. s. m. r.—pl. t. oedd.** A root denoting aptness, and celerity, or quickness of motion: it is used as a prefix in composition. The monkey, from its agility, is called *AB*, and *RPA*.

*Mai yr ab am ei oheuan.*

Like the ape for her cub.

*Adogr.*

**Aball, s. m.—pl. t. oedd. (a—pall)** A falling; want; defect; destruction; default.

*Y mae tris, a lliedrad, ac anuden, wedi gyrru ar aball bob cymeddffau da.*

Oppression, and dishonesty, and perjury, have produced a defect of all good qualities. *Richard St. David.*

**Aballadwy, s. (aball)** Defectible; defeasible.

**Aballedig, s. (aball)** Failing; destructive.

**Aballedigath, s. m.—pl. t. an (aballedig)** Failure; deficiency; ruination.

**Aballiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (aball)** Defection.

**Aballu, v. (aball)** To fail, or perish; to extirpate.

*A gwedi lliethaw mte heblio, a doluraw o Frolio gweidd ei bobi yn aballu o newyn, gorochymyn a wnal i Arthur ddawed eith dau i'w llyd.*

And after a month had elapsed, and Frolio being grieved to see his men perish through hunger, he desired that Arthur would come for them two to fight. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Aballus, s. (aball)** Failing, fallible; defective.

**Aballwr, s. m.—pl. aballwyr (aball-gwr)** A defaulter.

**Abau, s. m.—pl. ebyn (a—pàn)** A din; tumult; uproar: the corn marigold.

Abau i ddaw hennydd yŋ,  
Yŋ lro ni a bair newyn.

Each day will *uproar* us befall,  
And our country famine shall destroy. *Iolo Goch.*

**Abar, s. m.—pl. t. au (ab—ar)** What goes to the ground; a carcase.

Llywelyn—  
Er dyŋ draig fu yn llas ar ddillad,  
Yn ddilyn cysgarŋar,  
Yn erŋad, yn arŋod abar,  
Yn arŋau bu cenau cynnar.

Llywelyn—  
Dragon of hosts in purple robes array'd,  
In splendid neatness he appear'd;  
In ghastly war his stroke made *lifeless* clods;  
Tun'd from early youth to arms

**Abell, a. (pell)** Far-away, distant.

**Aber, s. m.—pl. t. eodd (ab)** A confluence of water; the junction of rivers; the fall of a lesser river into a greater, or into the sea. By metaphor, a port or harbour. Many towns situate at the fall of rivers have their names from this word; as, *Aberystwyth*, the fall of the river *Ystwyth*; *Aberfraw*, the fall of the river *Fraw*; on which was the principal residence of the princes of *Gwynedd*.

Gwnaeth Daw beth mawr i'r bobl i ddangwys peth o'i allu ei; canys yr holl allu oedd ganddo; nid angen, dysychu yr afon yn erŋyn awl, a gadael y rhan arall i redeg parth a'i haber yn i aeth yr holl in droedd yn droedysch.

God did a great thing for the people, to shew some of his power, for he was possessed of all power; that is to say, drying up the river contrary to nature, and leaving the other part to run towards its fall, so that the whole army passed through dryfooted. *Ll. G. Hergest.*

**Aberawg, a. (aber)** Abounding with harbours.  
**Aberth, s. m.—pl. t. au (a—perth)** A sacrifice.

Ysbryd twŋ, gwelwn Geli oten-barch, yŋ'r aberth a gertl.

We perceive, most reverend Lord, that a broken spirit is the sacrifice which thou lovest. *W. Middleton.*

**Aberthadwy, a. (aberth)** That may be immolated.

**Aberthawg, a. (aberth)** That offers sacrifice.

Dy rid a'th garlad i'ŋ gserawg nefoedd  
Blith iŋfer aberthawg.

Thy grace and love, in heaven's bright gates,  
Assist thy *sacrificing* hosts,  
To me impart— *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Aberthawl, a. (aberth)** Sacrificial.

**Aberthiedig, a. (aberth)** Immolated, sacrificed.

**Aberthedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (aberthedig)**

The act of sacrificing; immolation.

**Aberthedigawl, a. (aberth)** Sacrificial.

**Aberthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aberth)** An immolation.

**Aberthin, a. (aberth)** Abounding with sacrifices. *Mynydd Aberthin*, a mountain so named, where druidical sacrifices were offered.

**Aberthu, v. a. (aberth)** To sacrifice; to immolate; to consecrate, or dedicate: *Aberthu gwylfa*, to establish or consecrate a festival. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Aberthwr, s. m.—pl. aberthwyr (aberth—gwr)** He that sacrifices; a priest; a mass-priest.

**Abern, v. (aber)** To disembody, or run out.

**Abo, s. m.—pl. t. au (po)** The carcase; a car: *abo blaid*, a wolf's carcase.

Blaid—  
Gnawd ei ladd ni twydd ei abo.

'Tis customary to kill a wolf though an unprofitable carcase. *Ll. P. Mach.*

**Abod, s. m.—pl. t. au (pod)** Carrion, putrid flesh.

Y cyfflog—  
Al caffo ar abod ceffyl.

The woodcock—  
May he be caught on a horse's carcase. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Abraidd, adv. (braidd)** Scarcely; hardly.

**Abred, s. m.—pl. t. au (pred)** A vile state; evil.

—Hyd pan ddilwynys Crist gaethied  
O dyŋ-fais aŋhwys abred.

—Till Christ releas'd the bondage dread,  
Of hell's deep-sheaving steep of evil. *Tatlerin.*

**Abredawg, a. (abred)** Vile; evil.

**Abrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (abred)** The progression of the soul in the circle of evil; transmigration.

**Abredig, a. (abred)** Evil; vile.

**Abredu, v. a. (abred)** To pass through the circle of evil, or brutal life; to transmigrate.

**Abrywsg, a. (brwysg)** Unwieldy; heavy; drunk; surfeited by over-loading the stomach.

**Abrywsgadwy, a. (abrywsg)** Liable to become drunk.

**Abrywsgaw, v. a. (abrywsg)** To make drunk; to inebriate, to become drunk.

**Abrywsgawl, a. (abrywsg)** Heavy in motion; drunk.

**Abrywsgedig, a. (abrwsg)** Drunken.

**Abrywsgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (abrywsg)** A heavy sluggish motion; ebriety.

**Abrywsgl, a. (prwysgl)** Very large; huge; immense.

Abraidd ymarwar ar bar golias,  
Abrywsgl ei farau ar gan a gas.

But scarcely able the longing spear to stay,  
His look is *mighty*, mounted on his grey. *Gwetholod, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Absen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ab—sen)** An aptness to chide, or to taunt.

Ni bu absen o'i enau,  
Enwawg wr. gwyb, na gair gau.

No taunt from his lips e'er came,  
Nor one false word; dear much-lov'd name!  
*Ph. S. Phylip, i W. Phylip.*

**Absenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (ab—senw)** Deceitfulness.

I'ŋ gymydog nid halogwr,  
O cau absenw nag absenwr.

He to his neighbour is not an evil-doer by detraction of his name, not a slanderer. *W. Middleton.*

**Abwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (pwy)** A carcase; a carrion.

**Abwyawl, a. (abwy)** Of the nature of carrion.

**Abwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwyd)** A bait; sustenance; meat to allure. *Abwyd y ddŋnar*, earth-worms.

**Abwydadwy, a. (abwyd)** What may be baited, or allured with a bait.

**Abwydaw, v. a. (abwyd)** To bait, or feed.

**Abwydedig, a. (abwyd)** Baited; feeding.

**Abwydwr, s. m.—pl. abwydwyr (abwyd—gwr)** A baiter, or one who gives food.

**Abwydyn, s. m. dim. (abwyd)** A small bait; a worm.

Mab dyn, yr hwn sydd abwydyn.

The son of man, who is but a worm. *Job xxv. 4.*

**Abyrgof, s. m.—pl. t. ion (byr—cof)** Short memory.

**Abyrgodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (abyrgof)** A forgetting.

Abyrgofaw, v. (abyrgof) To forget; to be remiss.

Abyrgofus, a. (abyrgof) Forgetful; remiss. *Ac, conj.* And; also: it is used before words beginning with vowels, as A precedes such as have a consonant initial.

Ac, adv. Also; likewise: while; until.

Set a song Cwawlaw ym byrthaw Afawy, a rhyfelw aro, be bid at Afawy yn ei cwylio ef.

Wherefore Cwawlaw did then threaten Afawy, and made war upon him until he, Afawy, should obey his will.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ac, *pron. relative.* Who; which; that.

Pa up a wado Daw ac euogfarnu neu gyfawbau, yr oedd yn ddaid holl ac fr micheu neu'r troeddwy'r atob.

Whichever God doth, or condemn or justify, it was necessary either that the variety, or the transgressor should answer.

*R. Crefydd.*

Acadfydd, adv. (ac—ad—bydd) Peradventure; perhaps.

Acan, s. f.—pl. t. ion (can) An accent: *Acan ddiarymedig*, a grave accent; *acan dderch-afdig*, acute accent; *acan amgylchedig*, a circumflexed accent. A saying: *Yr oedd llyw yn ucan gan dawb*, that was a proverb with every body.

Acatoedd, adv. (ac—at—oedd) Likely enough.

Acanawr, a. (acan) Accentable.

Acanawl, a. (acan) Relative to accent; enunciative.

Acededig, a. (acan) Accented, accentuated.

Acanlad, a. f.—pl. t. an (acan) Accentuation.

Acw, adv. (ac, or oc) Yonder; there; in that place.

Acdo, adv. (ac—yd—o) There also; with him.

Edryched Pwyys pwy to  
Breyonin bring wera lwyys acdo.

Let Pwyys well observe who should be the king, and with him a vast swiftness boot.

*Li. P. Moch.*

Ach, a particle used in composition, as, ach-ludd, achles.

Ach, s. f. r. What closes on; fluid; water.

Ach, s. f. r.—pl. t. au A stem; a pedigree; lineage of one's ancestors; a root; the root of a tree.

*Corn.*

Pwy byng a gwyo gwyn drwy ach ac edryd am dir a deirg ac i adeirg ei achas ar gogall fwy no thair gwallt coddol fydd o'i hawl.

Whoever sees by point of stick and kindred for land; and that brings his pedigree on the darts (by female) more than three times shall lose his cause.

*Welsh Laws.*

Ach, a. (ach.) Near; by; *ac ei law*, by his hand.

Achadw, v. a. (a—cadw) To preserve; to keep.

Gorwyllain na yn achadw iu,  
Gorwion rhydd ddu Dygon Freiddia.

I watch'd with anxious care to guard the bound  
By toils o'er moss-grown Braddie's trilling stream.

*Gwalchmai.*

Achain, a. (a—chain) Very precious; splendid.

Gwedi gwrs a eboch achain,  
A gorwyddawr mawr mawr,  
Yn Llan Meledd bodd Owain.

After the brown and precious scirlet garb,  
And the great chariot rug'd with spears,  
In Llan Meledd in Owain's grave.

*Taliesin.*

Achan, s. f.—pl. t. an (a—can) A hymn, a song.

Achanawl, a. (achan) Hymning; a chaunting.

Achaniad, s. f.—pl. t. au (achan) A chaunting.

Achans, v. a. (achan) To chaunt, to utter.

Pwy ochan cyrd!  
Cyrd pwy ochan!  
Yr di pry pwyryngs!

Who chaunted songs!  
Songs who has chaunted!  
If true, who has considered them!

*Taliesin.*

Achansaf achansaf gyfin!  
I will utter the secret sigh!

*Meilir.*

Achanwr, s. m.—pl. achawyr (achan—gwr) A chaunter.

Achar, a. (a—car) Affectionate; loving. *Neb traka nid achar*, no sort of treason is amiable.

Acharu, v. a. (achar) To love much.

Nid achar llachar llachar ach,  
Nid achles ades arafach.

He loves not vehement vociferation;  
He doth not nourish hurtful singings.

*Cyn. dda, i' r argl. Rhys.*

Achas, s. m.—pl. t. au (a—cas) Extreme hatred.

Achas, a. (a—cas) Hateful; very odious.

Pob pyng, a milyu yd fydd teraf  
Ei drin a gollau gwir achaf.

Each fish, each beast, the fairest to the view,  
His ire has robb'd of me, most hateful truth.

*Meisaul.*

Achawl, a. (ach) Genealogical.

Achaws, s. m.—pl. achosion (caws) Proximate; effecting power; a cause: *achaws dybryd*, a foul crime.

Achel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (a—cel) Hiding place, skulk.

Mae urho 'mhell mewn achel,  
Mewn y llyw coed mae llaw cêl.

Above, far in the dark recess,  
Amid the grove a safe retreat.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Achen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ach) Lineage; kindred family; a nation: also, a coat of arms.

Yn achon y ddraig ven w-w,  
Raws-llaw, y maw'r arllan-llw.

The long-maned dragon's arms we view  
And see the bright-wing silver hue.

*Iolo Goch.*

Achenawg, a. (achen) Having kindred, or affinity.

Achenedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (a—cân) A singing; a singing in concert.

Cyn y delai hwn o achenedd geu-feirdd.  
Ere this should come from corals of lying bards.

*Ph. Brydydd.*

Aches, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ach—es) Any thing that separates, or diverges from; a stream; the action, or impulse of the soul; the mind: also froth, spume.

Hwysid yn llyn gwyn aches.  
The ducks in a pool the cap is white.

*Tysilian.*

O'i fywau i dan dyleinw aches,  
Dyddaw dyhogwr dybris dybris  
Mawrad Corro'i m'm cyfiroes.

From his ample fountain a stream will inundate, he will come, will excuse the path of basins—the sorrowing for Corro'i has disturbed me!

*Taliesin.*

Rhys mola'i o'm cerdd, o'm cain aches.  
Rhys I will praise by my song, from my splendid music.

*Cyn. dda, M. Cad. ab Madawg.*

Achfen, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ach—man) The groin.

Achfre, s. f.—pl. t. on (ach—bre) A shelter; a shade.

Morgant achfre cant, mdr echrys myned  
Llyw llydd-god llwyr na wys.

Morgant the refuge of a hundred! how woeful the departure of the prosperous-gifted chief to the unknown state.

*Fr. Dycheu, s. Mor. ab Rhys.*

Achlais, s. m.—pl. achleisian (clais) A blackening.

Ni choelais i, achlais oedd,  
Achrodr—

I believed not, dark was the defamer—

*Edm. Frys.*

Achledawr, s. m. (cled) A refuge; protection.

Teilyng-dalch gwrtlad gawr,  
A'n gelwid?  
Y nef bid achledawr.

The journey is meritorious; the re-echoing shout replies and calls to us—Heaven be your protectors.

*Anarfin.*



**Achles**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. odd* (ach—llea) A place of succour and refuge, where one is made much of; defence; also, manure. *Dyfed.*  
**Achlesawg**, *a.* (achles) Protecting; guarding.  
**Achlesawl**, *a.* (achles) Protective; guarding.  
**Achlesedig**, *a.* (achles) Succoured, or protected.  
**Achlesiad**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (achles) The act of giving protection, a giving refuge.  
**Achlesu**, *v. a.* (achles) To protect, defend, to take into one's care and protection; to cherish.

*Y rhai da k achlesir yr ardd yr eglwys.*  
 The good shall be cherished in the lap of the church.  
*LL. G. Hergud.*

**Achleswr**, *s. m.*—*pl. achleswyr* (achles—gwr) A protector, a patron, a defender.  
**Achlesydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (achles) A cherisher, or protector.  
**Achlod**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (clod) Disgrace. *Achlod iti!* Shame upon thee!  
**Achlud**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. odd* (ach—llud) A cover, tenv, or concealment.  
**Achludaw**, *v. a.* (achlud) To cover with darkness.

*A chymod Cymru a gwr Ddu*  
*Gwyddyl Ywddon, Mon, a Phryuyn,*  
*Cerwy achludwys en cymwyn gwalya.*

And reconciling of the Cambrians with the men of Dublin, the Gwyddelians of Ireland, Mon, and Scotland; Cornwall concealed their being discouraged by them.  
*Tulstein, Arm. Prydain.*

**Achludawl**, *a.* (achlud) Concealing, obscuring.  
**Achludiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (achlud) A concealing.  
**Achludwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. achludwyr* (achlud—gwr) A concealer, or one who covers over.  
**Achludd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ach—lludd) Obstruction; a foiling, or stopping.

*Rhag Geralt galy cythrad*  
*Gwelais i farch dan gymrudd*  
*A rhwdd gwr gaw achludd.*

Before Geralt the warlike foe I have seen steeds bearing the mailed after the terrible onsets of a warrior.  
*Llywarch Hen.*

**Achludd**, *v. a.* (ach—lludd) To impede, to obstruct.  
**Achludaw**, *v. a.* (achludd) To obstruct, or to hinder.  
**Achluddawl**, *a.* (achludd) Obstructive, impeding.  
**Achluddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (achludd) Obstruction.  
**Achluddiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. achluddwyr* (achludd—gwr) An obstructor, or one who hinders.  
**Achlust**, *s. m.* (clust) A giving ear to; hearing.  
**Achlwm**, *v. a.* (clwm) To tie a knot. *Achlwm yr edaf*, To tie the thread.  
**Achlysur**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ach—llys) A cause, motive, occasion; season, or opportunity.  
**Achlysuraw**, *a.* (achlysur) To get, or make an occasion.

**Achlysurawl**, *a.* (achlysur) Occasional, incidental.

**Achluseroldeb**, *s. m.* (achlysur) Opportunity.  
**Achlyw**, *s. m.* (clyw) A hearing, sense of hearing.

**Achon**, *s. m.* (con) Pomp; a being lifted up.  
**Achonsawg**, *a.* (achon) Superb; pompous, grand  
**Achor**, *a.* (cor) Encircled or rounded; choral.

*Ni chabaf i naf yn ei achor fagan,*  
*Bangor gdw Gafan fegs Bangor.*

I will not assault my lord in his encircled presence, the high-roofed college of Cadran like Bangor.  
*Llywelyn Fardd, i Gafan.*

**Achosadwy**, *a.* (achaws) Effectible, effective.  
**Achosawl**, *a.* (achaws) Efficient; effectual.  
**Achosedig**, *a.* (achaws) Effected, or caused.  
**Achosedigawl**, *a.* (achosedig) Effectutive.  
**Achosi**, *v. a.* (achaws) To cause; to effect.  
**Achosiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (achaws) Efficiency.  
**Achosoldeb**, *s. m.* (achosawl) Effectiveness; casualty.

**Achraith**, *s. f.*—*pl. achreithian* (craith) A great scar.

**Achre**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (ach—rhe) A covering, raiment.

**Achred**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cred) Credibility; oath. *Fe ddysaid ar ei achred*, He said upon his oath. *Sil.*

**Achref**, *a.* (cref) Suppliant, entreating; craving.

*Ardur a ddi ghrudwr cyfodur cerddau:*  
*Cleir cuthu cad o ddi,*  
*Ni tholer budd beidd achref,*  
*Ni tholer gwad gwed o di.*

Tumultuous war domestic songs excite:  
 The stay of battle, such as Godwin's fight,  
 He made no drawback from the craving bard;  
 His praise shall never want our due regard. *Cynddelw.*

**Achrefawl**, *a.* (achref) Craving, or suppliant.

**Achrefiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (achref) Supplication.

**Achrefu**, *v. a.* (achref) To supplicate, or to crave.

**Achrefwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. achrefwyr* (achref—gwr) A suppliant, or one who craves.

**Achres**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ach—rhes) A row, or rank.

**Achretawr**, *s. m.*—*pl. achretorion* (achred) A creditor; one that gives his faith, or pledges his troth.

*Over diffeur llythyr lleuwr*  
*O fydd a chroffdd yd achretawr.*

Vain, inefficient, is the letter roll,  
 The stay of battle, such as Godwin's fight,  
 If faith and practice has the safety bed.  
*LL. Pr. Mach. i Ddwr.*

**Achreth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (creth) A trembling or quaking; nature; disposition, *Achreth y cryd*, A fit of the ague.

*Awr n achreth oer o brya* *Siwnt Fychan.*  
*Ar ucha hou awr o chrys.*

**Achris**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ach—rhis) A covering.

**Achrym**, *a.* (crym) Crooked; bent; bowing.  
**Achrywdd**, *a.* (ach—rhwdd) Commodious, free, easy.

*A'r allwdd achrywdd ochrys*  
*El gyd i rho gyda Rhys.*

Misfortune dire, may it unobstructed come  
 I leave it all with Rhys. *Siwnt Tudur.*

**Achrywm**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ach—rhwym) Restrained.

**Achryws**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ach—rhwys) Increase; plenty; fruitfulness.

*Ar ei fodd o felged gwild achryws.*

O'er his mead, from the honey-tribute of the country of plenty.  
*Gwethchawd.*

**Achrywsaw**, *v.* (achryws) To become fruitful.

**Achrywsawl**, *a.* (achryws) Fruitful; plentiful.

**Achrywsedd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (achryws) Plenteousness.

**Achrywsiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (achryws) Fruition.

**Achryhad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (achryf) A strengthening.

*Bryddir aegon bryws, uen braig adel*  
*Brain borthiad achryhad achref.*

The dread of the battle and strong refuge, his brave arm is provider of the reverse, and the megereative of the application.  
*Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

**Ache, v. a. (ach)** To secure; to save; to preserve.

*On howl yu addel  
Yn arwys y llaf  
Y her i achu  
Aches wrthi.*

*If in the peaceful grave I should remain  
Till eu'd, I'll then the joyful fold regain. M. W.*

**Achub, v. a. (achub)** To save, protect, deliver, defend; to seize upon. *Achub y blaen*, to get foremost.

**Achubadwy, a. (achub)** That may be saved; salvable.

**Achubaid, v. a. (achub)** To save.

*Ac o'r diwedd gwerd trwy'r haul ar ei dygwyddedgnaeth  
achubid, i'w then the joyful fold regain. M. W.*

*And at last, after the sun had drawn towards its declination,  
what the Saxons did was the securing of a high mountain,  
that was near to them. Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Achubaw, v. a. (achub)** To save; to deliver.

**Achubawi, a. (achub)** Saving; delivering.

**Achubedig, a. (achub)** Saving; delivering; keeping.

**Achubedigawl, a. (achubedig)** Salvatory.

**Achubiad, s. m.—pl. achubiald (achub)** A saviour.

*Mochnawyr*

*Achubiad pob rhaidd, rhodd eu harfau,  
Echydwyll rhag laryng eu terysiau.*

*The men of Mochnawyr—providers for every necessity,  
ready are their arms; they will guard well their boundaries  
from invaders. Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Achubiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (achub)** Salvation.

**Achubwr, s. m.—pl. achubwyr (achub—gwr)** A saviour.

**Achubwriaeth, a. m. (achubwr)** Saviourship; the office of a saviour.

**Achudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (a—cudd)** A secluded place.

*Manaches wyl mewn a chudd.*

*There art a man in a closet.*

*D. Lloyd.*

**Achul, a. (cal)** Lean; narrow; very poor; equal.

**Achur, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cur)** A disease, pain.

**Achwaed, s. m.—pl. t. au (ach—gwaed)** Progeny; descent; kindred.

**Achwaen, adv. (chwaen)** Presently, anon.

**Achwaith, s. m.—pl. achweithion (chwaith)** Sonruses.

**Achwaneg, s. (chwaneg)** More, additional.

**Achwanegadwy, a. (achwaneg)** That may be enhanced.

**Achwanegawl, a. (achwaneg)** Augmentative.

**Achwanegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (achwaneg)** Enhancement.

**Achwanegu, v. a. (achwaneg)** To augment, to add.

**Achwanegwr, s. m.—pl. achwanegwyr, (achwaneg—gwr)** Augmenter.

**Achwanegydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (achwaneg)** Augmentor.

**Achwdi, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwdi)** A story, tale, or report.

*Ar heol Gwylodd, cudd can drafod—angus*

*Ing achwdi o glybod!*

*On the Gwylodd Grassfield there is a covering, the result*

*of death's intermeddling: Ah! in a tale of distress to hear*

*it! Eiddgeir Fardd.*

**Achwded, s. f.—pl. t. au (ach—gwded)** A descent, or pedigree; kindred.

*Cyfeirir Farch fwrdd—orchel*

*O'r achwded o'r ddyrnodd*

*sydd ym—*

*Like the funeral of Morach the greatness is attested, thus*

*art of the best lineage of kings. Gr. ab Gwynedd.*

**Achlwerig, a. (ach—gware)** Playful; dilatory; slow.

**Achweryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (ach—gware)** Divertisement.

**Achwylwm, s. m.—pl. achylmau (cwlwm)** A tie; a band; a. entangled; intricate; perplexed.

**Achwawl, s. m.—pl. achwymlau (cwmwl)** obscurity.

*Wela, tywyllwch a gwlwm y ddolar, ac achwawl, y bobl*

*oedd.*

*Behold, darkness shall cover the earth, and (such darkness)*

*the people. Iwlich ix. 2.*

**Achwng, a. (ach—wng)** Very near; contiguous.

*Madwg rhyddid o'r allwng—norgawdd,*

*luried beards used achwng.*

*Madwg of ancestry prodigal of life, and terror of the battle,*

*with him the gift for birds is ever near. Cynddlw.*

**Achwyr, s. m.—pl. achwyr (ach—gwr)** One skilled in pedigrees; a genealogist.

**Achwre, s. m.—pl. t. au (ach—rhe)** Shelter; a fence placed about a house; and which was also called *di gwr*; as the round walled work of the house was called *cant*, and *lligail*.

*Ar dy y ty ac o achwre trahan gwrth y ty a fydd armdwynt,*

*ac y dyddwnt a fydd ar y achwre.*

*On the covering of the house and its inclosure the third of*

*the value of the house is to be reckoned, and a third part of*

*that on the shelter. W. Iwan Llew.*

**Achwrëddig, a. (achwre)** Sheltered; fenced; empaled.

**Achwy, a. (ach)** Having a tendency to save, or be foremost.

*Y beidiau yn y morfa yu bychan a'u lachwy*

*Y mae Samant syddw'r fan, y mae Rhau rydd achwy*

*Y mae Carwen lerc'h Catin, y mae Lleidia a Llywy.*

*The graves on the beach, which have but few ornaments,*

*they are of Samant, proud maid; of Rhau, foremost in the*

*war of Carwen, daughter of Catin; of Lleidia, and Llywy.*

*Tolwyn.*

**Achwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwyn)** A complaint; an accusation.

**Achwyn, v. a. (cwyn)** To complain; to accuse.

**Achwynadwy, a. (achwyn)** That may be complained of.

**Achwynaw, v. a. (achwyn)** To complain, to accuse.

**Achwynawg, a. (achwyn)** Apt to complain.

**Achwynawl, a. (achwyn)** Plaintive; apt to grumble.

**Achwynedig, a. (achwyn)** That is complained.

**Achwynedigau, s. m.—pl. t. au (achwynedig)** Expostulation, the act of complaining.

**Achwynedigawl, a. (achwynedig)** Expostulatory.

**Achwyngar, a. (achwyn)** Querulous; complaining.

**Achwyngarwch, s. m. (achwyngar)** Querulousness.

**Achwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (achwyn)** A complaint.

**Achwyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (achwyn)** Accusation.

**Achwynwr, s. m.—pl. achwynwyr (achwyn—gwr)** A complainer; a plaintiff.

**Achwys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (achwys)** A cause, or reason.

**Achys, a. (cys)** Unfeeling; cruel; desperate.

**Ad, a prepositive particle, derived from AT, indicating a return of a subsequent form, or action, to its origin: it is of the same force and signification as RE, in regenerate, return, and the like.**

Adadaw, *v. a.* (gadaw) To warrant again.  
 Adaddaw, *v. a.* (addaw) To promise again.  
 Adaddawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adaddaw) A second promise.  
 Adaddewid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (adaddaw) A second promise.  
 Adaerwch, *s. m.* (taer) Intreaty; importunity.  
 Adaf, *s. f.*—*pl. edyf* (taf) A pinion; a hand.

*Liwest Cadwallawn ar Dawy*  
*Lleiddiad adaf yn adwy.*

*Pitch'd are Cadwallon's tents on Tawy,*  
*Whose hand in the breach is killing. — Ligwarch Hen.*

Adafael, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gafael) An attachment; a distraining.  
 Adafaelu, *v. a.* (adafael) To attach, to seize.  
 Adafaeledig, *a.* (adafael) Attached; distrained.  
 Adafaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adafael) A distraining.  
 Adafaelu, *v. a.* (adafael) To attach, or to seize.  
 Adail, *s. f.*—*pl.* adailan (ail) A building, edifice, or structure. Its primary signification was wattleing rods, to wattle the roofs of houses; and it is still used in that sense.  
 Adain, *s. f.*—*pl.* adeimian (adaw) That has in it the property of flying: a wing; a bird.

*Coel can adain.*

*There is an osien in a hundred birds.*

*Adage.*

Adalw, *v. a.* (galw) To recal, or to call again.  
 Adalwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adalw) A calling back; a recal; a revocation.  
 Adalwedig, *a.* (adalw) That is recalling.  
 Adameg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (dameg) A riddle, enigma.

*Myd yw ym ei bodameg.*

*Her saying facilitates me.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Adan, *s. f.*—*pl.* edyn, adenydd (adaw) A wing; the fin of a fish; the spoke of a wheel.

*Cau boddin, o wrie wodd,*  
*A dyn dda ei adanodd.*

*A hundred boats of the commonalty he will draw under his wings.*

*M. ab Llywelyn.*

Adanadi, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anadi) A second breath, a respiring again.  
 Adanadiaw, *a.* (adanadi) That respire again.  
 Adanadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adanadi) A second respiration, a re-breathing.  
 Adanadiu, *v. a.* (adanadi) To respire again.  
 Adanerch, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (anerch) Resalutation; also: *v. a.* To re-salute, to greet again.  
 Adanerchawl, *a.* (adanerch) Complimenting.  
 Adanerchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adanerch) A re-salutation.  
 Adanerchu, *v. a.* (adanerch) To salute again.  
 Adanfon, *v. a.* (anfôn) To send again; to re-send.  
 Adanfônawd, *a.* (adanfon) That may be sent again; returnable.  
 Adanfônawl, *a.* (adanfon) Sending again.  
 Adanfônias, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adanfon) A second mission; a sending again.  
 Adar, *s. pl. aggr.* (tar) Birds, fowls. *Adar y burn, biteris; adar y lleock gwa, vultures; adar y drudwy, starlings; adar y to, sparrows; adar gwyrain, barnacles.*

*'Tydd can adar man mai,*  
*News dall tr's' dolariol.*

*The warblers of May's sweet birds in the fresh-leaved grove sickens him.*

*D. ab Gwilym, i Eiddag.*

Adara, *v. a.* (adar) To catch birds; to go a fowling.  
 Adarawl, *a.* (adar) Relating to birds.

Adardy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adar--ty) An aviary; a bird-cage or coop.  
 Adarddelw, *v. a.* (arddelw) To reassert; to reclaim.

Adarddelwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ardarddelw) A re-assertion; a warranting again.

Adaren, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (adar) A female bird.  
 Adargi, *s. m.*—*pl.* adargwa (adar--ci) A bird dog; a setting dog.

Adargoel, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (adar--coel) Angry.

Adargoelhaw, *v. a.* (adargoel) To angurize.

Adargoelas, *a.* (adargoel) Depending on angry.

Adargopwe, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (adar--copwe) A spider's web.

*Uchel dop adargopwe.*

*The high-bifed spider's web.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Adarn, *v. a.* (adar) To catch birds; to deal in birds.

Adarwerthwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adarwerthwyr (adar--gwerthwr) A poulterer.

Adarwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adarwyr (adar--gwr) A fowler; a bird-catcher.

Adarwrieth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adarwr) The practice of fowling; the trade of bird-catching.

Adaw, *v. a.* (ad--aw) To glide away; to fly.

Adbawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adbortion (pawr) A second chewing; the chewing of the cud; a leaving.

Adbeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pëniad) Re-assignment.

Adbenawd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pëniawd) A head, or division; subdivision.

Adbenodi, *v. a.* (adbenawd) To subdivide.

Adbëu, *v. a.* (pënu) To re-assign.

Adbigaw, *v. a.* (pigaw) To re-pick; to pick again.

Adbigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adbigaw) A re-picking.

Adblan, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (plân) A second planting.

Adblaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adblan) Re-plantation.

Adblann, *v. a.* (adblan) To transplant; to re-plant.

Adblanwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adblanwyr (adblan--gwr) A planter, or one who plants again.

Adblentydd, *a.* (plentydd) Like a second childhood.

Adblentyddiad, *s. m.* (adblentydd) The coming to a second childhood.

Adblentyddiaw, *v.* (adblentydd) To come to a second childhood.

Adblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (plyg) A re-fold: a. recurvose; reduplicate.

Adblygadwy, *a.* (adblyg) Reduplicable.

Adblygawl, *a.* (adblyg) Reduplicate, recurring.

Adblygedd, *s. m.* (adblyg) A state of bowing back.

Adblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adblyg) A re-doubling; recurvation.

Adblygu, *v. a.* (adblyg) To unfold; to fold back.

Adboethi, *v. a.* (poeth) To heat again.

Adbortion, *s. pl. aggr.* (adbawr) Leavings, or refuse.

Adbrawf, *s. m.*—*pl.* adbrosion (pawf) A re-tasting; a second proof.

Adbrofi, *v. a.* (adbrawf) To retaste; to review.

Adbrofiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adbrawf) A re-tasting.

Adbryn, *a.* (pryn) Bought again; bought back.

Adbrynadwy, *a.* (adbryn) Redeemable.

Adbrynawl, *a.* (adbryn) Redeeming; re-buying.

Adbrynedig, *a.* (adbryn) That is bought back.

Adbrynedigaeth, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adbrynedig) Redemption.

Adbrynedigawl, *a.* (adbrynedig) Redemptory.

Adbryniad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adbryn) A ransoming; a buying back.

Adbrynn, *v. a.* (adbryn) To redeem; to re-purchase.

Adbrynnwr, *s. m.*---*pl. adbrynnwyr* (adbrynn-gwr) A repurchaser.

Adchwa, *s. m.*---*pl. t. oedd* (chwa) A blast, or puff.

Adchwaith, *s. m.*---*pl. adchweithion* (chwaith) A relish.

Adchwanegadwy, *a.* (chwaneg) Re-augmentative.

Adchwanegawl, *a.* (chwaneg) Subjoining.

Adchwanegiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (chwaneg) Re-augmentation.

Adchwanegu, *v. a.* (chwaneg) To re-augment.

Adchwedl, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (chwedl) Report, rumour.

Adchwedledd, *s. m.* (adchwedl) A rumouring; report.

*Yn adwedl yd barthwyd berthodd,*

*Berth warthw g sarwg onhyddodd,*

*O'u dydd ys dygn adchwedledd.*

*My cot has been enriched with the finest rarities; fine eat-  
the sure my honourable present; but I carry with me a bitter  
tale.*

*Cyndeidd, mar. O. Gwynedd.*

Adchweith, *s. m.*---*pl. t. oedd* (chweith) A return.

Adchweidiaw, *a.* (adchweith) Returnable.

Adchweilaw, *a.* (adchweith) Returning; re-carrying.

*Nid adchweilaw gwib.*

*A word is not returnable.*

*Adagr.*

Adchweiledig, *a.* (adchweith) Returned; relapsed.

Adchweiliad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adchweith) A re-turning.

Adchweiliawawl, *a.* (chwiiban) Hissing again.

Adchweiliad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adchweith) A hissing or hissing again.

Adchweiliann, *v. a.* (chwiiban) To hiss again.

Adchwyl, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (chwyl) A circum-volution.

Adchwyladwy, *a.* (adchwyl) Revolvable.

Adchwylaw, *a.* (adchwyl) Revolving.

Adchwyledig, *a.* (adchwyl) That is revolved.

Adchwylfa, *s. m.*---*pl. t. on* (adchwyl---ma) A revolving place; a revolution.

Adchwyliad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adchwyl) A re-search.

Adchwyladwy, *a.* (adchwyliad) Revisable; revivable.

Adchwylaw, *v. a.* (adchwyl) To revise; to research.

Adchwyledig, *a.* (adchwyl) Researched; re-viewed.

Adchwylwr, *s. m.*---*pl. adchwylwyr* (adchwyl-gwr) A researcher; one who searches again.

Adef, *s. f.*---*pl. edyf* (tef) A mansion, or dwelling.

*Dyn mab Cynan---dwy rhyfodd,*

*Gan gwlw pwlw adaf fy nef dderfodd.*

*Though merry may the son of Cynan be in the blessed  
bright mansions of heaven's habitation.*

*Strid.*

Adeg, *s. f.*---*pl. t. au* (ad) An opportunity; reasonable time; a season. *Achub yr adeg,* to be in time: *Adeg y lloer*, the wane, or decrease of the moon.

*Tydr's llafr*

*Gwagur hyd ei dalar dex*

*Ge nodas dy gwlw adeg.*

*Those Summer*

*O'er the fair hand the moon bespread*

*The lovely signs thy season bring. D. ab Gwilym.*

Adegin, *s. m.* (egin) Re-appearance of seed.

Adeginad, *s. m.* (adegin) The second budding.

Adeginaw, *v.* (adegin) To bud a second time.

Adeilad, *s. f.*---*pl. t. au* (adeil) A building; edifice.

Adeiladaeth, *s. f.*---*pl. t. au* (adeilad) Con-struction; edification; architecture.

Adeiladaidd, *a.* (adeilad) Appertaining to building.

Adeiladawl, *a.* (adeilad) Edifying; architec-tural.

Adeiladedig, *a.* (adeilad) Built, or con-structed.

Adeiladu, *v. a.* (adeilad) To build, or to con-struct.

Adeiladwr, *s. m.*---*pl. adeiladwyr* (adeilad-gwr) A builder.

Adeiladwy, *a.* (adeil) That may be built or reared.

Adeiladydd, *s. m.*---*pl. t. ion* (adeilad) An architect.

Adeilaidd, *a.* (adeil) Pertaining to building.

Adellaw, *v. a.* (adeil) To wattle; to build.

Adellawg, *a.* (adeil) Placed alternately; watted.

Adeildy, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adeil---ty) A build-ing.

Adeiledig, *a.* (adeil) Watted; builded; rear-ed.

Adeilfawr, *a.* (adeil---mawr) Finely built.

Adeilwr, *s. m.*---*pl. adeilwyr* (adeil---gwr) A builder.

Adeilwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (adeil---gwydd) Timber for building; rafters.

Adeilwydden, *s. f.* (adeil---gwydden) A tim-ber of a house; a rafter.

Adeiniad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adein) A using, or furnishing with wings, a winging.

Adeiniaidd, *a.* (adein) Fin-like; like wings.

Adeiniaw, *v. a.* (adein) To wing; to set on wings.

Adeiniawg, *a.* (adein) Winged; pinioned.

*Ni bydd na dlewy na chamlwyr am neb adeiniawg cyd llafr-  
miller, na myn llafr ei worth cyfrithol ond chaf ei han.*

*There is neither fine nor penalty for any winged creature  
should it be stolen, but paying its lawful value, except it can  
be recovered.*

*Welsh Laws.*

Adeiniawl, *a.* (adein) Winged; like a wing.

Adeiriad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (gair) Tautology.

Adeiriawg, *a.* (gair) Repeating of words.

Adeiriogiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adeiriawg) A making a tautology.

Aden, *s. f.*---*pl. t. ydd* (adaw) A wing; also a fin.

Adenawg, *a.* (aden) Having a wing, or winged.

*El gylchwyr dan i gylwyr*

*Bu adenawg.*

*His round shield with fire was it wing'd for slaughter.*

*Anacrin.*

Adenedig, *a.* (geni) Born again; regenerated.

Adenedigaeth, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (geni) Regene-ration.

**Adenedigawl, a. (adenedig)** Being born again; regenerative.

**Adeni, v. (geul)** To regenerate; to be reborn.

**Adennill, v. (ennill)** To regain, to gain anew.

**Adenwl, v. a. (enw)** To name a second time.

**Aderbyn, v. a. (erbyn)** To receive back.

**Aderyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (adar)** A bird; a fowl.

**Aderyn du, a blackbird; aderyn rhawngoch, a bulfinch.**

*Gwell aderyn mewn llaw na dau yn y llwyd.*

*A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.*

*Teitli pob aderyn gwyr yw canu a chocyaw. Welsh Laws.*

**Adethol, s. m.—pl. t. lon (ethol)** Refuse; what is rejected; leaving.

*A'ch gadael chwistau yn adethol cyfnewidwyr a llesurwyr.*

*And leave you also a refuse with traders and labourers.*

*Or. ab Adhur.*

**Adethol, v. a. (ethol)** To choose or select.

**Adfach, s. m.—p. t. adfeichiau (mach)** Counter-security.

**Adfach, s. m.—pl. t. au (bach)** The beard of a dart, or hook.

**Adfachawg, a. (adfach)** Bearded, or barbed.

**Adfachgenseidiaw, v. (bachgenseidd)** To become a child again, to get into second childhood.

**Adfachiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfach)** The beard-  
ing of a hook; a rehooking.

**Adfai, s. m.—pl. t. adfeian (bai)** A double crime.

*Gwaledol anaw anoch adfai.*

*The dealing of liberality to a foolish man is a double crime.*

*Cynddew.*

**Adfail, s. m.—pl. adfeiliant (mail)** The fall of a building; decay; ruin.

*Anghar a'n gorau gornall—ceallloedd*

*(can eddy y adfail)*

*Nid hawldd ad enwyl heb yfail*

*Nid hyn oes dyn nog oes dail*

*Death overcomes us, the despoiler of nations, in wrath-  
hurling destruction; no refuge can be found; the wild desert  
is none; no older is the age of man, than the age of leaves!*

*Ll. Pr. Moch.*

**Adfan, s. m.—pl. edfyn (mân)** A foreigner; one coming from another place; a place to retire to; a retreat.

*Gwr gwrddfa a'm adfan eddfryn.*

*A man exalted in strength, kind to a stranger.*

*Cynddew.*

*Merredodd, Gwelfodd, grym adfan—teyrn*

*Teyrnodi ar gwynfau;*

*Melldon dewr derys rchian,*

*Mur graid crynodd Cynan.*

*Merredodd and Gwelfodd, the storms of the princely station;  
kings are mourning, the youths of courage are gone; the  
fery walls, and turret-spreading mans of Cynan.*

*Ll. Pr. Moch. M. ab Cynan.*

**Adfannach, s. m.—pl. t. od (adfan)** A monk; a recluse.

**Adfant, s. m.—pl. adfannau (adfan)** A pilgrim.

**Adfant, s. m.—pl. t. au (mant)** A hare lip.

**Adfaon, s. pl. aggr. (maon)** The common people.

*Mad Faddy ysgaf-wyn aggron adfaon*

*A' llesaw telwagw tra mowrydalon.*

*Bleasid was bladdig of temper mild, the exalter of the de-  
pressed ones; in his line garb towards his scuffling foes.*

*Anurion.*

**Adfar, v. a. (mar)** To return; to send back.

*Gwlad Delaw gan adfarwys adfar,*

*Gwladys llesawyd adfar.*

*I will implore God to give back the accomplished hero, the  
champion of the foe, the harmonious singer of playful songs.*

*Gweldmaw, M. M. ab Merredodd.*

**Adfarch, s. m.—pl. adfeirch (march)** A gelding.

*Cystal march a' l adfeirch-werth.*

*A horse is as good as his value when a gelding.*

**Adfarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (barn)** A reversing of judgment; a repeal.

**Adfarnedig, a. (adfarn)** Rejudging; repealing.

**Adfarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfarn)** A rever-  
sion of judgment; a repealing.

**Adfarnu, v. a. (adfarn)** To rejudge; to repeal,  
or reverse a decree.

*Neb adfarn dy farn, Peth Duw i fydd.*

*Son of God, thy judgment will not be reversed.*

*L. Brydded Mir.*

**Adfarnwr, s. m.—pl. adfarnwyr (adfarn-  
gwr)** A repealer of a judgment.

**Adfath, s. m.—pl. t. au (bath)** A recoinage.

**Adfathiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfath)** A recoin-  
ing.

**Adfathu, v. a. (adfath)** To recoin, to coin a-  
new.

**Adfeddyddiaw, v. a. (bedydd)** To baptize again.

**Adfeddalland, s. m.—pl. t. au (meddal)** A re-  
mollifying; a re-softening.

**Adfeddallau, v. a. (meddal)** To re-mollify.

**Adfeddalu, v. (meddal)** To be re-mollified.

**Adfeddiannawl, a. (adfeddiant)** Re-possessive.

**Adfeddianniedig, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfeddiant)**  
A repossessing.

**Adfeddiannu, v. a. (adfeddiant)** To repossess.

**Adfeddiannwr, s. m.—pl. adfeddiannwyr (ad-  
feddiant---gwr)** A repossessor.

**Adfeddiant, s. m.—pl. adfeddiannau (medd-  
iant)** Repossession.

**Adfeddwl, s. m.—pl. adfeddyllau (meddwl)**  
Second thought, a recollection.

**Adfeddyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfeddwl)** Re-  
collection; reflection.

**Adfeddylied, v. a. (adfeddwl)** To recollect.

**Adfeiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfa)** Recrimination.

**Adfeiauw, v. a. (adfa)** To recriminate.

**Adfeiawl, a. (adfa)** Recriminating.

**Adfeiedig, a. (adfa)** Recriminating.

**Adfeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfa)** A debaying,  
or falling to ruin.

**Adfeiliaw, v. (adfa)** To decay; to fade.

*Gwlad adfa heb adfeiliaw*

*Gwlad yd Merredodd Llwyd a' l llaw.*

*A previous structure without decaying, then art the work of*

*Merredodd Llwyd's hand.*

*Ll. ab Gwladys.*

**Adfeiliawg, a. (adfa)** Decaying; failing.

*Be adfeiliawg eu gwroddau.*

*Their wassils were failing with them.*

*Tallies.*

*Yn y dydd gwrch be ystwyth.*

*Nes bwyth adfeiliawg.*

*In the day of valour he was nimble; he was the destructive  
point.*

*Anurion.*

**Adfeilledig, a. (adfa)** Decayed; failing to  
ruin.

*Ef a weid hon-lyu adfeilledig, a newydd dryddol.*

*He beheld an old decayed mansion, and a shattered hall.*

*Mabingion.*

**Adfeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfar)** Repulsion.

**Adfeiriaw, v. a. (adfar)** To repulse, to drive  
back.

**Adfeius, a. (adfa)** Recriminative.

**Adfelwr, s. m.—pl. adfelwyr (adfa---gwr)** A  
recriminator.

**Adfel, s. m.—pl. edfyl (bed)** A stranger; one  
come in.

**Adfelwr, s. m.—pl. adfelwyr (belwr)** A re-  
cruit.

**Adfer, s. m.—pl. t. au (mer)** What is re-  
turned.

**Adferadwy, a. (adfer)** Restorable; returnable.

Adferawl, *a.* (adfer) Restorative; returning.  
Adferodig, *a.* (adfer) Restored, or returned.  
Adferedigmeth, *s. m.* (adferedig) Restoration.  
Adferdigawl, *s.* (adferedig) Redditive; restorative.

Adferiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adfer) Restoration.

Adferth, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (berth) That is made cheerful, or comfortable.

Adferthawl, *a.* (adferth) Cheerful, comfortable.

Adferthiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adferth) A making fair; a cheering.

Adferthu, *v. a.* (adferth) To cheer, or comfort.

Adferthwch, *s. m.* (adferth) A re-beautifying.

Adferu, *v. a.* (adfer) To restore, return, or give back; to determine.

*A ddyw angus nid adfer: neu  
Angus a gyrdd he nid adfer.*

*What doeth thou he will not return: or  
Doeth taken but doeth not restore.*

*Adage.*

*Yr arwyddh blaen gyrrhbell ei gwad fal ei hadfero yr am-  
moddyr.*

*The lord may compel it to be kept so that the covenerasters  
may return it.*

*Welsh Laws.*

Adferwi, *v. a.* (berw) To boil a second time.

Adferwyr, *s. m.*---*pl. adferwyr* (adfer---gwr) A restorer, one who makes restitution.

Adferyd, *v. a.* (adfer) To make restitution.

Adfesur, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (mesur) A second measure.

Adfesurwch, *v. a.* (adfer) To measure over again.

Adfesuad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adfer) Admeasurement; a measuring again.

Adfin, *s. m.*---*pl. t. ion* (min) A back edge.

Adfain, *a.* (mairin) Unadorned, inornamental.

*Gwela rhag bryng yw adfain  
Tofodol ymgyrrys iarf ymgyrrys.*

*I have seen in the van of the tumult of the ghastly slaughter,  
trampling troops, with fear crawling.*

*Cynadeu.*

Adfreinwch, *s. m.* (adfain) Unseemliness.

Adfagar, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (blagar) A second time.

Adfagurawdy, *a.* (adfagar) That may bud again.

Adfaguraw, *v.* (adfagar) To bud again.

Adfagurwch, *a.* (adfagar) Budding again.

Adfaguriad, *s. m.* (adfagar) Regeneration.

Adfaguryn, *s. m.* (adfagar) A second sprout, or bud.

Adfas, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (blas) A twang: ill taste.

Adfasdwd, *s. m.* (adfas) Insipidness; a twang.

Adfasu, *v.* (adfas) To re-taste, have a twang.

Adfasu, *a.* (adfas) Insipid; having a twang.

Adfin, *a.* (blin) Fatigued over again.

Adfinaw, *v. a.* (adfin) To re-grate; to offend.

Adfider, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adfin) Irritation.

Adfith, *s. m.*---*pl. t. ion* (blith) Second milk.

Adfithaw, *v.* (adfith) To have a second milk.

Adfithiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adfith) Second milking.

Adfodau, *s. pl. egr.* (biodau) Second blossoms.

Adfodenni, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adfodau) A second blossoming; reformation; reflowerence.

Adfodennaw, *v. a.* (adfodau) To reflowerish.

Adfodennwch, *a.* (adfodau) Reffloriferous.

Adfod, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (bod) A second being, or existence.

Adfod, *v.* (bod) To be again; to re-exist.

*Adfyddat, naf, arnaf y dorfyddat.*

*I shall again exist, lord, shouldst thou be overcome.*

*Philip Brydydd.*

*Am adfod wrth arfod arf be.*

*For being again at the stroke of the bold weapon.*

*Gwalchmai.*

Adfraenar, *s. m.*---*pl. t. oedd* (braenar) A field twice ploughed; a second fallow.

Adfraenaru, *v. a.* (adfraenar) To plough a fallow, or to plough the second time.

Adfrawd, *s. f.*---*pl. t. au* (brawd) A rejudging; a judging on the contrary.

*Ni bydd brawd heb ei hadfrawd.*

*There will be no judgment without its contradiction.*

*Adage.*

Adfref, *s. f.*---*pl. t. au* (bref) A replying bellow.

*Adfref adfref ody dy ryddat.*

*The reiterated groan issues from the lips at the thought of  
thy being offended.*

Adfrefu, *v. a.* (adfref) To answer with lowing; to iterate a groan.

Adfryd, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (bryd) Animadversion.

Adfrydawl, *a.* (adfryd) Animadverive.

Adfrydu, (adfryd) To animadvert.

Adfudd, *s. m.*---*pl. t. iau* (budd) What is not profit; loss; damage.

Adfuddiawg, *a.* (adfudd) Unprofitable.

*Gwael am drud o ddrin---*

*A gwael-iawn adfuddiawg.*

*Feet covered with blood from the conflict, and the destruc-  
tive bloody blade.*

*Lt. P. Mack, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Adfuddiawl, *a.* (adfudd) Unprofiting.

Adfwl, *s. m.*---*pl. adfwliad* (bwl) A splayed bull.

Adfwriad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (bwrw) A recasting; a casting out again.

Adfwrw, *v. a.* (bwrw) To cast again; to recognize; to sprout anew.

Adfwyniad, *s. m.* (mwyn) Re-enjoyment.

Adfwynawl, *a.* (mwyn) Enjoying anew.

Adfwynan, *v.* (mwyn) To re-enjoy.

Adfyd, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (byd) Adversity; calamity; misery.

*Adfyd pob hir dristwch.*

*Every continuing sadness is a calamity.*

*Adage.*

Adfydiawg, *a.* (adfyd) In adversity; miserable.

Adfydiawl, *a.* (adfyd) Calamitous; wretched.

Adfydig, *a.* (adfyd) Adverse; wretched; miserable; distressed.

Adfydyn, *s. m.* dim. (adfyd) A poor wretch.

Adfydd, *adv.* (bydd) Perhaps; it may be.

Adfyddin, *s. f.*---*pl. t. oedd* (byddin) A corps of reserve.

Adfyddinaw, *v. a.* (adfyddin) To form the line anew.

Adfyfyrdawd, *s. m.*---*pl. adfyfyrdodau* (myfyr) Reflection; re-consideration.

Adfyfyriad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (myfyr) A reflecting.

Adfyfyriaw, *v.* (myfyr) To re-consider; to reflect.

Adfyfyriawl, *a.* (myfyr) Reflecting; re-considering.

Adfyfyriedig, *a.* (myfyr) Re-considered.

Adfyfnegawl, *a.* (myfneg) That may be repeated.

Adfyfnegiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (myfnegiad) Re-petition.

Adfyfnegu, *v. a.* (myfnegu) To repeat again.

Adfyriad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (byr) A re-curtailling.

Adfyru, *v. a.* (byr) To re-curtaill, to curtail anew.

Adfyw, *s. m.*---*pl. t. oedd* (byw) What is with-  
out life; fallow ground.  
Adfyw, *v. a.* (byw) To revive, to re-animate.  
Adfyw, *a.* (byw) Revived, re-animated.  
Adfywedig, *a.* (adfyw) Re-animated, revived.  
Adfywâad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adfyw) Re-ani-  
mation.  
Adfywâawl, *a.* (adfyw) Re-animating.  
Adfywân, *v.* (adfyw) To bring to life again;  
to revive, re-animate, quicken, or enliven.  
Adfywiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adfyw) A re-ani-  
mating.  
Adfywiant, *s. m.*---*pl. adfywiannau* (adfyw)  
Refreshment; re-animation.  
Adfywiaw, *v.* (adfyw) To revive; to re-ani-  
mate.  
Adfywiawg, *a.* (adfyw) Revived, re-animating.  
Adfywiawl, *a.* (adfyw) Reviving, re-animating.  
Adfywiocâad, *s. m.* (adfywiawg) A re-enliven-  
ing.  
Adfywiocâawl, *a.* (adfywiawg) Revivifying.  
Adfywiocân, *v.* (adfywiawg) To attain fresh  
vigour; to refresh; to re-enliven.  
Adfywiogi, *v.* (adfywiawg) To re-attain life;  
to gain courage; to take fresh courage.  
Adffug, *s. m.*---*pl. t. ion* (ffug) What has no  
disguise.  
Adffuglad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adffug) A double  
disguise.  
Adffugiaw, *v. a.* (adffug) To disguise anew.  
Adffugiawl, *a.* (adffug) Disguising anew.  
Adffurf, *s. m.*---*pl. t. iau* (ffurf) That has no  
form.  
Adffurfriad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adffurf) Reform-  
ation; a reforming.  
Adffurfriadwy, *a.* (adffurf) Reformable.  
Adffurfriaw, *v. a.* (adffurf) To reform, or repair.  
Adffurfriawl, *a.* (adffurf) Reforming.  
Adffurfiedig, *a.* (adffurf) Reformed.  
Adffurfiedigaeth, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adffurfiedig)  
Reparation.  
Adffurfiwr, *s. m.*---*pl. adffurfwyr* (adffurf---  
gwr) A reformer.  
Adffwn, *s. m.*---*pl. adffynnoedd* (ffwn) That has  
no luck.  
Adffyniant, *s. m.*---*pl. adffyniannau* (adffwn)  
A re-prospering.  
Adffynn, *v.* (adffwn) To prosper again.  
Adgadarnâad, *s. m.* (cadarn) A re-fortifying.  
Adgadarnân, *v. a.* (cadarn) To re-fortify.  
Adgadarnâawl, *a.* (cadarn) Re-fortifying.  
Adgadarnâwr, *s. m.*---*pl. adgadarnâwyr* (cad-  
arn---gwr) A reinforcer.  
Adgadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To re-keep, to keep anew.  
Adgadwad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adgadw) A re-  
keeping; re-preservation.  
Adgadwedig, *a.* (adgadw) Re-preserved.  
Adgadwedigaeth, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adgadwed-  
ig) Represervation.  
Adgais, *s. m.*---*pl. adgeisiau* (cais) A second  
attempt.  
Adgam, *a.* (cam) Recurvous.  
Adgan, *s. f.*---*pl. t. au* (can) A re-describing.  
Adganiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adgan) Description.  
*Dylai fardd ymarfer yn ei alargedd— a phur a gwydd-  
bell erioeth, ac eglur synwyr ac adganiad. J. R. Davies.*  
Adganmawl, *v. a.* (canmawl) To recelebrate.  
Adganmoliaeth, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adganmawl)  
Re-celebration, a praising anew.  
Adganmolwr, *s. m.*---*pl. adganmolwyr* (adgan-  
mawl---gwr) One that praises again.

Adgana, *v. a.* (adgan) To describe over again.  
Adganwr, *s. m.*---*pl. adganwyr* (adgan---gwr)  
One that describeth.  
Adgas, *a.* (cas) Odious; hateful; unlikely.  
Adgasglad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adgasgl) A re-  
gathering.  
Adgasglu, *v. a.* (adgasgl) To re-gather; to rally.  
Adgasgl, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (casgl) A second col-  
lection.  
Adgasrwydd, *s. m.* (adgas) Odiousness.  
Adgasu, *v.* (adgas) To be hateful; to use  
spitefully.

*Cawson, llwyr yn adgaswyd,  
Amos rhyddian o fydd.*

*We were most perfectly hated, for we had infinitely too lit-  
tle virtue. T. Penlynn, i Gysydd.*

Adgeidwad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (ceidwad) A re-  
preserver.  
Adgeidwadaeth, *s. m.* (adgeidwad) The act of  
re-preserving.  
Adgeiniad, *s. m.*---*pl. adgeiniad* (adgan) One  
that reciteth.

*—Mal cloch uchel*

*Cwynaw y mae adgeiniad.*

*—Like the loud bell do the chaunters complain. R. Maclewr.*

Adgeisiad, *s. m.*---*pl. adgeisiad* (adgais) One  
that makes a second attempt.  
Adgeisiaw, *v. a.* (adgais) To seek over again.  
Adgemi, *s. m.* (adgam) A bowing back.  
Adgen, *s. f.*---*pl. t. oedd* (ad---cen) Growth.  
Adgen y ddaiar, the fruit of the earth.  
Adgenediawg, *a.* (cenedl) Regenerative.  
Adgenedledig, *a.* (cenedl) Regenerated.  
Adgenedliad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (cenedl) Rege-  
neration.  
Adgenedlu, *v. a.* (cenedl) To regenerate.  
Adgerydd, *s. m.*---*pl. t. on* (cerydd) A repri-  
mand.  
Adgeryddadwy, *a.* (adgerydd) Reprehensible.  
Adgeryddawl, *a.* (adgerydd) Reprehensive.  
Adgeryddiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adgerydd) Re-  
crimination; reprehension.  
Adgeryddwr, *s. m.*---*pl. adgeryddwyr* (adger-  
ydd---gwr) A recrimer.  
Adgip, *s. m.*---*pl. t. iau* (cip) A snatching back.  
Adgipiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adgip) A re-  
snatching.  
Adgipiaw, *v. a.* (adgip) To make a reprisal.  
Adgipiawl, *a.* (adgip) Apt to snatch back.  
Adglaf, *a.* (claf) In a relapsed state; not tho-  
roughly recovered.

*Ni bydd adglaf o glawr.*

*There will be no relapsing with a valiant warrior. Adgip.*

Adglefychiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adglaf) A re-  
lapse into sickness.  
Adglefychu, *v.* (adglaf) To relapse into sickness.  
Adglefyd, *s. m.*---*pl. t. on* (adglaf) A second  
sickness.  
Adgliwm, *s. m.*---*pl. adgliwau* (clwm) A se-  
cond knot.  
Adgliwyl, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (clwyf) A second  
disease.  
Adgliwylaw, *v.* (adgliwyl) To become sore, or  
diseased again; to wound anew.  
Adgliwylawl, *a.* (adgliwyl) Recrudescence.  
Adgliwylad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adgliwyl) Re-  
crudescence.  
Adgliwmawl, *a.* (adgliwm) Tying again.  
Adgliymiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adgliwm) Renoda-  
tion.

Adgymu, v. a. (adgymu) To renodate; to untie.  
 Adgnaw, s. m.---pl. t. au (cnaw) A second chewing; the chew of the cud; remorse.  
 Adgnaw cydyrbod, remorse of conscience.  
 Adgnith, s. m.---pl. t. iau (cnith) A retouch.  
 Adgnithiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adgnith) A retouching.  
 Adgnithiaw, v. a. (adgnith) To retouch.  
 Adgnithiaw, a. (adgnith) Retouching.  
 Adgnuod, s. m.---pl. t. au (adgnaw) The chewing of the cud.  
 Adgnofa, s. f.---pl. adgnofeydd (adgnaw---ma) A rechewing; remorse.  
 Adgnoi, v. a. (adgnaw) To chew the cud.  
 Adgodawl, a. (codi) Resurgent; rising again.  
 Adgodi, v. a. (codi) To raise up again; to resurge.  
 Adgodiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adgodi) A raising again; resurrection; resuscitation.  
 Adgof, s. m.---pl. t. ion (cof) Remembrance: *mae brisdd yn adgof genyf*, I have a slight remembrance of it.  
 Adgofiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adgof) A calling to remembrance; a recollection.  
 Adgofaw, v. (adgof) To recollect; to remind.  
 Adgofawl, a. (adgof) Recollective, reminding.  
 Adgoffa, s. m.---pl. t. on (coffa) A calling to mind.  
 Adgoffa, r. (coffa) To recall to mind; to recollect.  
 Adgoffiad, s. m. (adgoffa) A reminding.  
 Adgoffawl, a. (adgoffa) Recalling to mind.  
 Adgoffau, v. a. (adgoffa) To remind.  
 Adgoffawr, s. m.---pl. adgoffawyr (adgoffa---gwr) A prompter.  
 Adgryfiad, s. m. (cryf) A re-fortifying; a recovering of strength.  
 Adgryfiaw, v. (cryf) To recover strength.  
 Adgryfiawr, s. m.---pl. adgryfiawyr (cryfiaw---gwr) A re-fortifier.  
 Adgrybodd, s. m.--- (cryno) A collecting together again.  
 Adgrybaw, a. (cryno) Gathering again; re-collective.  
 Adgrynoi, v. (cryno) To re-collect together.  
 Adgudd, s. m.---pl. t. ion (cudd) That is not hidden.  
 Adguddiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adgudd) A revealing.  
 Adguddiaw, v. a. (adgudd) To reveal.  
 Gwyth oeddi lwyth a'i haid ni adgudd,  
 Gwyth oeddi haidi i mi ei oludd.  
 Wroth that was a load, and his death will not be revealed:  
 no action which was difficult for me to hinder. *D. Breifras.*  
 Adguddiawl, a. (adgudd) Revealing; disclosing  
 Adguddiedig, a. (adgudd) Re-discovered.  
 Adgwr, s. m.---pl. t. ion (car) A rebut, a repulse.  
 Adgwrw, v. a. (adgwr) To repel, or rebut.  
 Adgwrwl, a. (adgwr) Repellant; repulsive.  
 Adguredig, a. (adgwr) Recolling; repelled.  
 Adguredigawl, a. (adguredig) Repercussive.  
 Adguriad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adgwr) A repercussion.  
 Adgwyddad, v. a. (cwydd) To fall again; to relapse.  
 Adgwyddawl, a. (cwydd) Relapsing.  
 Adgwyddiedig, a. (cwydd) Relapsed.  
 Adgwyddiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (cwydd) A relapsing.  
 Adgwymp, s. m.---pl. t. au (cwymp) A relapse.  
 Adgwympaw, v. a. (adgwymp) To fall again; to relapse.

Adgwympawl, a. (adgwymp) Relapsing.  
 Adgwympiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adgwymp) A relapsing.  
 Adgyd, s. m.---pl. t. ion (cyd) A joining again.  
 Adgydiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adgyd) A rejoining.  
 Adgydiaw, v. a. (adgyd) To rejoin, to join anew.  
 Adgydiawl, a. (adgyd) Rejoining; rejoinable.  
 Adgydiedig, a. (adgyd) That is joined again.  
 Adgyfiad, s. m. (cyfa) A making whole, or perfect again.  
 Adgyfiawl, a. (cyfa) Tending to be whole again.  
 Adgyfianedig, a. (cyfan) That is made whole again.  
 Adgyfaniad, s. m.---pl. t. au (cyfan) A making perfect again.  
 Adgyfansawdd, s. m.---pl. adgyfansoddion (cyfansawdd) Decomposite.  
 Adgyfansoddawl, a. (adgyfansawdd) Decomposite; decomposing.  
 Adgyfansoddiedig, a. (adgyfansawdd) Decomposed; decomposed.  
 Adgyfansoddi, v. a. (adgyfansawdd) To set together again; to decompose.  
 Adgyfansoddad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adgyfansawdd) Decomposition.  
 Adgyfannu, v. a. (cyfan) To make whole again; to re-integrate.  
 Adgyfarch, s. m.---pl. t. au (cyfarch) A saluting again.  
 Adgyfarch, v. a. (cyfarch) To resalute, to greet anew.  
 Adgyfarchawl, a. (adgyfarch) Returning a compliment.  
 Adgyfarchedig, a. (adgyfarch) Being saluted again.  
 Adgyfarchiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adgyfarch) Re-salutation.  
 Adgyfarchwr, s. m.---pl. adgyfarchwyr (adgyfarch---gwr) A returner of a salute.  
 Adgyfan, v. (adgyfa) To recruit, or make whole again.  
 Adgyfawnadwy, a. (cyfiawn) That may be completed again.  
 Adgyfiawnawl, a. (cyfiawn) Replenishing.  
 Adgyfiawnedig, a. (cyfiawn) Re-completed.  
 Adgyfiawni, v. a. (cyfiawn) To complete again.  
 Adgyfiennad, s. m.---pl. t. au (cyfiawn) A replenishing, or recruiting.  
 Adgyfiennawl, a. (cyfiawn) Replenishable.  
 Adgyfiennedig, a. (cyfiawn) Replenished.  
 Adgyfiennu, v. a. (cyfiawn) To replenish.  
 Adgyfiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (cyffe) A replacing.  
 Adgyfieadwy, a. (cyffe) That may be replaced.  
 Adgyfieawl, a. (cyffe) Tending to replace.  
 Adgyfieedig, a. (cyffe) Replaced; re-instated.  
 Adgyfiennu, v. a. (cyffe) To replace; to re-instate.  
 Adgyfnerth, s. m.---pl. t. au (cyfnerth) Reinforcement.  
 Adgyfnerthadwy, a. (cyfnerth) That may be reinforced.  
 Adgyfnerthawl, a. (adgyfnerth) Reinforcing.  
 Adgyfnerthedig, a. (adgyfnerth) Reinforced.  
 Adgyfnerthiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adgyfnerth) A reinforcing.  
 Adgyfnerthu, v. a. (adgyfnerth) To reinforce.  
 Adgyfnerthwr, s. m.---pl. adgyfnerthwyr (adgyfnerth---gwr) One that gives auxiliary aid.  
 Adgyfodadwy, a. (cyfodi) That may rise again.  
 Adgyfodawl, a. (cyfodi) Resurgent.  
 Adgyfodedig, a. (cyfodi) Rising again; ascending again.



**Adgyfodiedigaeth, s. m.**---pl. t. au (adgyfodiedig) Re-ascension.

**Adgyfodi, v. (cyfodi)** To rise again; to re-ascend.

**Adgyfodiad, s. m.**---pl. t. (cyfodi) Resurrection.

**Adgyfrodad, s. m.**---pl. t. au (cyfraw) Resuscitation.

**Adgyfrodaw, a. (cyfraw)** That may be put again in motion.

**Adgyfrodawl, a. (cyfraw)** Resuscitative.

**Adgyfroedig, a. (cyfraw)** Resuscitated.

**Adgyglen, v. a. (cyglen)** To re-hear.

A'm bu bardd ddadga,  
Adgyglen Gamlan,  
Adwellir gruddfan  
Ac anfyu cwyfan.

He ma'r me to be a jecting bard;  
He arod again of Gamlan;  
There will be surviving news again,  
And usually complaining.

Tellies.

**Adgychiad, s. m.**---pl. t. au (cylich) Revolution.

Yr amser ag ydy yn alw yr Adgychiad a ddycpydd oddi-  
amgylch ian ddolgot dywylltal yr awlarawl frinia Wiliam.

The time that is called the Revolution was brought about under  
the guidance of the immortal king William. *Jor. Uwain.*

**Adgyllaeth, s. m.**---pl. t. au (cyllaeth) A desire, or longing.

**Adgymmenawl, a. (cymmen)** Trimming a discourse over again; over talkative.

**Adgymmeniad, s. m.**---pl. t. au (cymmen) Over talkativeness.

**Adgymmennu, v. a. (cymmen)** To be over pert in talking.

**Adgymeradwy, a. (cymer)** Reasumable; that may be reassumed.

**Adgymerawl, a. (cymer)** Reassuming.

**Adgymeredig, a. (cymer)** Reassumed.

**Adgymeredigaeth, s. m.**---pl. t. au (adgymeredig) Reassumption.

**Adgymeredigawl, a. (adgymeredig)** Reassumptive.

**Adgymeriad, s. m.**---pl. t. au (cymer) Reassumption; or, a redoubling: *Anadiplosis*, a repetition of the last word, or sound of the preceding sentence in the beginning of the following.

**Adgymeryd, v. a. (cymer)** To re-assume.

**Adgymmod, s. m.**---pl. t. au (cymmod) Reconciliation.

**Adgymmodadwy, a. (adgymmod)** Reconcilable.

**Adgymmodawl, a. (adgymmod)** Propitiatory; of a conciliating nature.

**Adgymmodedig, a. (adgymmod)** Reconciliating.

**Adgymmodi, v. a. (adgymmod)** To reconcile; to appease again.

**Adgymmodiad, s. m.**---pl. t. au (adgymmod) Reconciliation; reconciliation.

**Adgymmodiwr, s. m.**---pl. adgymmodiwr (adgymmod---gwr) A reconciliator.

**Adgymmoni, v. a. (cymmoni)** To retrieve, or render complete again.

**Adgynneddf, s. f.**---pl. t. au (cynneddf) Secondary quality.

**Adgynneu, v. (cynneu)** To rekindle.

**Adgynneuad, s. m.**---pl. t. au (adgynneu) A rekindling; reignition.

**Adgynneuadwy, a. (adgynneu)** That may be rekindled.

**Adgynneuawl, a. (adgynneu)** Tending to rekindle.

**Adgynneuedig, a. (adgynneu)** Reignited.

**Adgynnyrch, s. m.**---pl. t. ion (cynnyrch) A second presence.

**Adgynnyrchlad, s. m.**---pl. t. au (adgynnyrch)

A representing

**Adgynnyrchladwy, a. (adgynnyrch)** Representable.

**Adgynnyrchlawl, a. (adgynnyrch)** Representative.

**Adgynnyrchiedig, a. (adgynnyrch)** Represented.

**Adgynnyrchiedigawl, a. (adgynnyrchiedig)** Representative.

**Adgynnyrchiedigaeth, s. m.**---pl. t. au (adgynnyrchiedig) A representation.

**Adgynnyrchioldeb, s. m. (adgynnyrchlawl)** Representativeness.

**Adgynnyrchiol, v. a. (adgynnyrchlawl)** To bear the form, or act the part, or represent another.

**Adgynnyrchiolwr, s. m.**---pl. adgynnyrchiolwr (adgynnyrchlawl---gwr) A representative.

**Adgynnyrchu, v. a. (adgynnyrch)** To represent.

**Adgynnull, v. a. (cynnull)** To put together again; to re-collect.

**Adgynnulladwy, a. (adgynnull)** That may be re-collected, or brought together.

**Adgynnulledig, a. (adgynnull)** Put together.

**Adgynnulliad, s. m.**---pl. t. au (adgynnull) A re-assemblage.

**Adgynnyrch, s. m.**---pl. t. ion (cynnyrch) A second increase, or growth.

**Adgynnyrchlad, s. m.**---pl. t. au (adgynnyrch) An increasing again; re-production.

**Adgynnyrchlawl, a. (adgynnyrch)** Re-increasing; re-productive.

**Adgynnyrchiedig, a. (adgynnyrch)** Increasing again.

**Adgynnyrchioldeb, s. m. (adgynnyrchlawl)** Re-productiveness.

**Adgynnyrchiol, v. a. (adgynnyrchlawl)** To be, or become productive again.

**Adgynnyrchu, v. a. (adgynnyrch)** To re-produce.

**Adgyrch, s. m.**---pl. t. au (cyrch) A recourse.

**Adgyrchadwy, a. (adgyrch)** Capable of recourse.

**Adgyrchiad, s. m.**---pl. t. au (adgyrch) A recurring.

**Adgyrchlawl, a. (adgyrch)** Reciprocal; recurring.

**Adgyrchiedig, a. (adgyrch)** Having a recourse.

**Adgyrchioldeb, s. m. (adgyrchlawl)** A tendency to recur.

**Adgyrchu, v. a. (adgyrch)** To recur to again.

**Adgyrchwr, s. m.**---pl. adgyrchwr (adgyrch---gwr) One that recurs to.

**Adgysyllt, s. m.**---pl. adgysylltlen (cysyllt) Subjunction.

**Adgysylltiedig, a. (adgysyllt)** Subjunctive; adjective. *Trawsenw yr adgysylltiedig,*

the metonymy of the adjective.

**Adgysylltiad, s. m.**---pl. t. au (adgysyllt) A subjoining; rejunction.

**Adgysylltu, v. a. (adgysyllt)** To rejoin; to reunite.

**Adgysylltwr, s. m.**---pl. adgysylltlen (adgysyllt---gwr) One that re-unites.

**Adgywain, v. a. (cywain)** To bear, or to carry back.

**Adgywair, s. m.**---pl. adgyweiriau (cywair) A putting in order again.

**Adgyweirfa**, *s. f.*---*pl.* **adgyweirfeydd** (adgywair---ma) A refectory.  
**Adgyweiriad**, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adgywair) Amendment; reparation.  
**Adgyweiriadwy**, *a.* (adgywair) Repairable.  
**Adgyweiriaw**, *v. a.* (adgywair) To repair; to refit.  
**Adgyweiriawl**, *a.* (adgywair) Reporative: *s. pl.* **adgyweiriolion**, restoratives.  
**Adgyweiriedig**, *a.* (adgywair) Refitting; repairing.  
**Adgyweiriwr**, *s. m.*---*pl.* **adgyweiriwyr** (adgywair---gwr) A repairer.  
**Adgyweirniad**, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (cywrain) A refitting; refinement.  
**Adgyweirniaw**, *v. a.* (cywrain) To re-embellish.  
**Adgyweirniawl**, *a.* (cywrain) Re-arranging.  
**Adgyweirnedig**, *a.* (cywrain) That is made accurate again.  
**Adgyweiriwr**, *s. m.*---*pl.* **adgyweiriwyr** (cywrain---gwr) A re-embellisher.  
**Adhaer**, *s. m.*---*pl.* **adheuriau** (haer) A re-assertion.  
**Adhawl**, *s. m.*---*pl.* **adholiion** (hawl) A second accusation; a second claim.  
**Adheddwch**, *s. m.*---*pl.* **adheddychau** (hedd) A second peace.  
**Adheddychawl**, *a.* (adheddwch) Of a reconciling quality.  
**Adheddychiad**, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adheddwch) Re-pacification.  
**Adheddychu**, *v. a.* (adheddwch) To re-pacify.  
**Adheddychwr**, *s. m.*---*pl.* **adheddychwyr** (adheddwch---gwr) One that re-pacifies.  
**Adhearawl**, *a.* (adhaer) Re-disputable; re-assertive.  
**Adheuredig**, *a.* (adhaer) Re-asserted.  
**Adheuriad**, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adhaer) A re-asserting.  
**Adheuru**, *v. a.* (adhaer) To re-assert.  
**Adholadwy**, *a.* (adhawl) That may be reclaimed.  
**Adholedig**, *a.* (adhawl) Re-examined.  
**Adholi**, *v. a.* (adhawl) To re-examine; to reclaim.  
**Adholiad**, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adhawl) Re-examination.  
**Adholwr**, *s. m.*---*pl.* **adholwyr** (adhawl---gwr) A re-examiner: one who claims anew.  
**Adhônadwy**, *a.* (hôn) That may be re-asserted.  
**Adhônawl**, *a.* (hôn) Re-asserting, re-affirming.  
**Adhônedig**, *a.* (hôn) Re-asserted.  
**Adhônwl**, *v. a.* (hôn) To re-assert: to affirm anew.  
**Adhônriad**, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (hôn) A re-assertion.  
**Adhônwr**, *s. m.*---*pl.* **adhônwyr** (hôn---gwr) A re-asserter.  
**Adia**, *s. m.*---*pl. t. oedd* (adaw) A stranger; one flying from place to place.  
**Adiad**, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adaw) A drake; a mallard.  
**Adian**, *s. m.*---*pl.* **adienoedd** (ad---an) A progeny, offspring, or posterity.  
*Adgyrraf llael o hili Gwafodd.  
 O ddia Cyma, Cefawydion odd.  
 I will exalt the generous one of the line of Gwafodd, of the progeny of Cyma, lord of Cefawydion.  
 Gwafodd. i. O. Gwynedd.*  
**Adill**, *s. f.*---*pl. t. ion* (a---dill) An ugly, abject wretch; an ill-favoured hag.  
*Hen adill, hi anodd!  
 I wrag wyl an gwr a gal.  
 The old ugly hag, she would grumble if a bashful maid should get one husband.  
 D. Llwyd, Gorsech.*

**Adladd**, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (lladd) The latter-math, or second crop of hay; the latter-grass; edgrew.

**Adladd**, *v. a.* (lladd) To kill again; to detract.

*Cyffafus angheddiw,  
 Adladd Rihid rhyf anaw.  
 Dark villainy the most ungrateful, to detract Rihid, prince of harmony.  
 Mae rhyf, ac nid llai, yn lladd,  
 Rihid 'a eddiw, a rhyf 'a adladd.  
 There are some, and not fewer, that kill, some that upbraid, and some that detract.  
 D. Llwyd Gorsech.*

**Adlaes**, *a.* (laes) Trailing; dagging.

**Adlais**, *s. m.*---*pl.* **adlaisiau** (lais) The resounding of a voice; echo; reverberation.

*Ezr Penegwern, pengarn llywy,  
 Archebi ei adlais,  
 Eddig am gig a gerai.  
 The eagle of Penegwern, with the grey beak,  
 Very loud his echoing scream.  
 Jealous for the flesh which I loved.  
 Llywarch Hên, m. Cynddylan.*

**Adlam**, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (llam) A stepping back; a retreat: a fixed abode, home, or habitation; a place where a person may return to, who is gone from thence.

*Tel-gweth y mae lly mach gwlaw y talawdr yn ei adlam,  
 cyr dwys ei adli.  
 Three times is the ball to look for the debtor in his habitation, before he takes possession.*

**Adlâmadwy**, *a.* (adlam) Retreatable.

**Adlâmawl**, *a.* (adlam) Resilient, or rebounding back; retreating.

**Adlâmedig**, *a.* (adlam) Retreating, or stepping back.

**Adlâmiad**, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adlam) A rebounding, or retreating back.

**Adlâmu**, *v. a.* (adlam) To rebound, or step back.

**Adlanwr**, *s. m.*---*pl.* **adlanwyr** (adlam) One that steps back; one returning from abroad; a sojourner.

*O derfydd i drefnawg fod yn adlanwr gyda threfnawg  
 arall un dydd a biwyddyn yn ddiannod, ac yn ei wasanaeth;  
 a byna myned i wrtho, taledi kido ddeg-ar-hugulat: a hwnw  
 a cefir yr adlanwr.  
 If an inheritor should be a sojourner with another inheritor  
 a year and a day, undisturbed, and in his service; and pur-  
 posing to depart from him, he pays him thirty pence: and he  
 is called a sojourner.  
 Welsh Laws.*

**Adlan**, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (llan) A hall, or palace.

**Adlaw**, *s. m.*---*pl. t. isid* (llaw) One of the meanest rank; one of the rabble: The compound metres in poetry are called **Adlawiaid**, being derived from the primitive metres, or **Gorchanau**.

**Adlaw**, *a.* (llaw) Aloof: *dal adlaw*, to fear, to stand in awe.

**Adlawaid**, *a.* (adlaw) Ignoble; mean; base; rustic.

**Adlawiad**, *s. m.*---*pl.* **adlawiaid** (adlaw) A secondary thing; a compounded metre.

*Adlawiad y gelwir y penillion neu y mesurus cymhell.  
 The stanzas, or metres that are compounded, are called so  
 secondary ones.  
 Barddas.*

**Adlef**, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (llef) An echo.

**Adlefa**, *v.* (adlef) To answer a voice; to echo.

**Adlefarriad**, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (llafar) Peroration.

**Adlefaru**, *v. a.* (llafar) To repeat a discourse; to perorate; to recite.

*Pan adleferwyd  
 Awen cwt-schwyyd  
 Ar fei-moeth fei-hydd.  
 At the chanting of the muse they will be flocking together  
 on each day and night in May.  
 Taliesin.*

**Adlehad**, *s. m.* (lle) A reposition; a placing anew.

**Adlehu**, *v. a.* (lle) To re-place; to place anew.

**Adleisiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (adlais) A resounding.  
**Adleisiaw, v. a.** (adlais) To resound; to echo.  
**Adleisiawg, a.** (adlais) Resonant; resounding.  
**Adleisiedig, a.** (adlais) Resounded; echoed.  
**Adlenwi, v. a.** (llanw) To replenish; to refill.  
**Adles, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (lles) That is not a benefit.  
**Adlên, v. a.** (lle) To re-place; to place again.  
**Adlewych, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (llewych) Resplendence; reflection.  
**Adlewychawl, a.** (adlewych) Relucent; resplendent.  
**Adlewychedig, a.** (adlewych) Reflected.  
**Adlewychiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (adlewych) Refulgence.  
**Adlewychioldeb, s. m.** (adlewychawl) Reflexivity.  
**Adlewychu, v.** (adlewych) To reflect.  
**Adlibryn, s. m.**—*pl. t. oedd* (llibryn) A poor weakling.

*Yna y buddir'r adlirnoedd o'r Prydeiniaid gillau i ym-yau yr yu's tua Chymora.*  
 Then it was necessary for the weak leaders of the Britons to retreat to the borders of the island towards Wales.  
*Gr. as Arthur.*

**Adlif, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (llif) A reflux.  
**Adlifaw, v.** (adlif) To flow back; to ebb.  
**Adlifawl, a.** (adlif) Refluent; flowing back.  
**Adliferiant, s. m.**—*pl. adliferiannoedd* (adlif) Refluence.  
**Adliferiaw, v. a.** (adlif) To reflow, to flow back.  
**Adliferiawl, a.** (adlif) Refluent, re-flowing.  
**Adlifant, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (adlif) Refluent.  
**Adlithr, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (llithr) A sliding back.  
**Adlithrad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (adlithr) A falling back; apostasy; a relapse.  
**Adlithraw, v. a.** (llithr) To slide or slip back.  
**Adlithredig, a.** (llithr) That is slid back.  
**Adlithriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (llithr) A back-sliding.  
**Adliw, s. m.**—*pl. t. iau* (lliw) A varnish.  
**Adliwaw, v. a.** (adliw) To re-tint; to varnish.  
**Adlo, s. m.**—*pl. t. i* (llo) Chafe, or sore; anger.

*Na ddala adlo am hŷn.*

*Entertain no animosity for that* *Mabinogion.*  
*O'r chwyddu hagen cefa march o adlo heu-lwgr, a thŷri y croes byd y cig, wyth gelauiwg cyfruth a dâl.*  
 Should a horse's back happen to swell from a long fretting sore, and should the skin be broken to the flesh, eight-pence in law is its value.

**Adloddi, v.** (adladd) To spring up after cutting; as the edgewood, or latter grass.  
**Adloes, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (lloes) A reiterated pang; severe pain.

*Rhol lldynt dir yn wir oedd*  
*Aew 'a adloes cunedloedd.*

*The giving to them land there, certainly was a grievous harm to nations.* *Dr. S. Crad.*

**Adloew, a.** (gloew) Having lost its brightness; also brightening again.  
**Adloewad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (adloew) A re-brightening.

**Adloewi, v. a.** (adloew) To brighten again.  
**Adlog, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (llor) Compound interest.  
**Adlogawl, a.** (adlog) Relating to compound interest.

**Adlogi, v. a.** (adlog) To re-hire; to re-covenant; to borrow at compound interest.  
**Adlogiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (adlog) A re-covenanting; a borrowing on compound interest.  
**Adlônaid, a.** (llon) Recheered; refreshed.  
**Adlôn, r. a.** (llon) To refresh; to cheer again.

**Adlônaiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (llon) A recreation.  
**Adlôniant, s. m.**—*pl. adlônianan* (llôn) A re-cheering.

**Adlonyddu, r.** (llonydd) To assuage, or quiet again.

**Adlonzi, v. a.** (llonzi) To re-embark.  
**Adlongiad, s. m.**—(llongiad) Re-embarkation.  
**Adlog, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (llor) A re-scorching.  
**Adlogedig, a.** (adlog) Re-scorched; burning again.

**Adlogsi, v. a.** (adlog) To burn again; to scorch.  
**Adlogsiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (adlog) Re-ignition.  
**Adlun, s. m.**—*pl. iau* (llun) A second form; a copy.

**Adlunaid, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (adlun) A reforming; a copying of a form, or object; exemplification.

**Adluniau, v. a.** (adlun) To represent the image of an object; to re-form, or copy.  
**Adlunaw, v. a.** (llunaw) To drag, or draw back.

**Adlwch, s. m.** (llwch) Second dust; the incinerative state of bodies.

**Adlwg, s. m.**—*pl. adlygon* (llwrg) A retrospect.  
*Mynegwch i mi adlwg y peth y dyddmorch chwet i mi i'r wneud, felly tyfod i'n galaruach mewn fydd.*

*Declare to me the object of the thing you would wish me to do, so that I may grow stronger in the faith.*  
*Sion Trefferdyn.*

**Adlychwedd, s. m.** (adlwch) The incinerated state of animal bodies.

**Adlychweddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (adlychwedd) Incineration.

**Adlychweddu, v. a.** (adlychwedd) To incinerate.

**Adlyfnâd, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (llyfn) A re-polishing.

**Adlyfnâu, v. a.** (ad—llyfn) To re-polish.

**Adlyfn, r. a.** (ad—llyf) To lick over again.

**Adlygawl, a.** (adlwg) Objective; reflective.

**Adlygiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (adlwg) Description.

**Adlygu, v. a.** (adlwg) To make an object.

**Adlymeitlan, v. a.** (ad—llymaid) To sup again.

**Adlyncu, v. a.** (llwnc) To swallow again.

**Adlythyr, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (llythyr) A rescript.

**Adnabod, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (nabod) Knowledge.

**Adnabod, v.** (nabod) To know; to recognize.

**Adnabodadwy, a.** (adnabod) Cognizable.

**Adnabodaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (adnabod) Cognizance; knowledge.

**Adnabodawg, a.** (adnabod) Recognizing.

**Adnabodawl, a.** (adnabod) Perceptive.

**Adnabodedig, a.** (adnabod) Recognized; knowing.

**Adnabodiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (adnabod) Cognizance; a recognizing.

**Adnabodus, a.** (adnabod) Knowing; cognizable.

**Adnabyddawi, a.** (nabod) Recognizing.

**Adnabyddedig, a.** (nabod) Recognizing; acquainted.

**Adnabyddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (nabod) A recognizing.

**Adnabyddiaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (nabod) Cognizance.

**Adnabyddus, a.** (nabod) Knowing; recognised.

**Adnabydduswydd, s. m.** (adnabyddus) Knowledge.

Adnabyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adnabyddwyr (nabod)  
One that is acquainted with: a recogniser.

Adnadd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (nadd) A chip, or  
chipping.

Adnaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* adneidian (naid) A rebound-  
ing back; a leap back.

Adnain, *s. f.*—*pl.* adneiriau (na) The echoing  
of screams.

Goddie gyrrych dymbi bîr ei hadain  
Dylchyr bar cîr-gyrr-gi ei hadain.

The bristly comarant assails me, long are her wings, she  
frequents the summit of the stour, thrill her echoing arrows.

Tallies, *Ms. Dinogch.*

Adnair, *s. m.*—*pl.* adneiraid (adnaw) Attend-  
ant.

Ac yn gynaf y codasant yr adneiraid i gyrchu i'w llettyan,  
ac i beri gwrth i'w meirch, ac i'w dyfrâu, ac i beri ebrân  
iddyn.

And the attendants arose up the first to repair to their  
lodgings, and to order the dressing of their horses, to water  
them, and to give them provender.

*H. Car. Mag. Mabinglan.*

Adnoir, *s. m.*—*pl.* adneirian (dair) A reproach.

Rhag drwg ni ddwyg adnoir.

Reproach will not mend evil.

*Adage.*

Adnoet, *s. m.*—*pl.* ednynt (nan) A crying  
again, or after; longing.

Adnoe, *v. a.* (na) To reiterate a call, or cry.

Need adnoe cogau.

Do not the cuckoos reiterate their plaints. *Ll. F. Moch.*

Adnaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (naw) A careful look-  
ing after.

Adnaw, *v. (naw)* To keep to one's self; to  
possess, own, or enjoy.

Yn golluad adnoe mai ydd adnoe.

In the conflict there will again befall what befall before.

*Cyddfyr.*

Adnawdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* adnoddau (nawdd) A re-  
source.

Adnawf, *s. m.*—*pl.* adnofion (nawf) What  
swims again; a swimming back.

Adne, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ne) Custody; keeping.

Adnes, *s. m.* (nes) Succour, help.

Adneu, *s. m.*—*pl.* adneuoedd (adnaw) A thing  
deposited, or intrusted in the hand of another;  
a deposit, pawn, or pledge.

Y ty y caffer lladur yndio fydd balawgdy, ac h fo yndio,  
rich adneu; can ni ddelfy porchen adneu gndw ty un arall  
theg lladur; ac am hyn ni bydd collidig o'i adneu.

A house where a thing stolen is found is a degraded (for-  
feited) house, and all that is in it, except a pawn; for it is  
not right for the proprietor of a house to preserve the house  
of society against theft; and for that reason he cannot lose  
his pawn.

*Welsh Laws.*

Adneu, *v. a.* (adne) To pledge, or to deposit.

Adneu cyhyryn gan guth.

To pawn a piece of flesh with a cat.

*Adage.*

Adnerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (nerth) A second  
power.

Adnerthawl, *a.* (adnerth) Re-enforceive.

Adnerthedig, *a.* (adnerth) Re-enforced.

Adnerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adnerth) A re-  
enforcement.

Adnerthw, *v. a.* (adnerth) To re-enforce.

Adnerthwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adnerthwyr (adnerth---  
gwr) A re-enforcer.

Adnes, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gnes) A guarding, or  
looking after.

Adnos yw yngoliedd.

A guarding is looking after.

*Adage.*

Adnos y frain i frain ban dychre.

The crow is the guardian of the others when she is creak-  
ing.

*Ll. B. y Moch.*

Adnoedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adnen) A depositing.

Adneuath, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adneu) A depo-  
sition.

Adneuaw, *v.* (adnau) To be calling often.

Adneuedd, *s. m.* (adneu) A pawning, or  
pledging.

A mall a mended

A mynych adneuedd.

Evil and benefits and frequent pledging. *Tallies.*

Adnewid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (newid) A re-chang-  
ing.

Adnewid, *v. a.* (newid) To re-change.

Adnewidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adnewid) A re-  
changing.

Adnewyddadwy, *a.* (newydd) Repairable; re-  
newable.

Adnewyddawl, *a.* (newydd) Renovating; re-  
newing.

Adnewyddedig, *a.* (newydd) Renovated.

Adnewyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (newydd) Re-  
integration; refreshment; renovation.

Adnewyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (newydd)  
Renovation.

Adnewyddiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* adnewyddiannau  
(newydd) A renovating.

Adnewydda, *v. a.* (newydd) To renew, reform,  
refit.

Adnewyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adnewyddwyr (newydd---gwr)  
Renovator, or renewer.

Adnod, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (nod) A verse, a sentence.

Adnodawl, *a.* (adnod) Relative to, or like a  
verse.

Adnoddig, *a.* (adnod) Divided into sentences.

Adnodi, *v. a.* (adnod) To divide into verses.

Adnodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adnod) A division  
into verses; a subdivision.

Adnofiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adnawf) A swim-  
ming back.

Adnofiaw, *v. a.* (adnawf) To swim back.

Adnofiawl, *a.* (adnawf) Swimming back.

Adnydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nydd) A post of a gate.

Adoew, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (hoew) A spur.

Adofidiaw, *v. a.* (zofid) To regrade; to offend.

Adofidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gofid) A re-afflicting.

Adofidiawl, *a.* (gofid) Afflicting again.

Adofidiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adofidwyr (gofid---gwr)  
A regrater.

Adofwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gofwy) A second visit.

Adofwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gofwy) A revisiting.

Adofwyawl, *a.* (gofwy) A visiting again.

Adofwyedig, *a.* (gofwy) Being revisited.

Adofwywr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adofwywyr (gofwy---gwr)  
A revisiter.

Adofyn, *v. a.* (gofyn) To re-demand; to reclaim.

Un o dri arfer cyfraith—cyanaid dydd i adofyn dadi obry-  
fyddig.

One of the three usages of law—is to hold a day to reclaim  
a neglected cause.

*Welsh Laws.*

Adofynadwy, *a.* (adofyn) Reclaimable.

Adofynawl, *a.* (adofyn) Re-demanding.

Adofynedig, *a.* (adofyn) Re-demanded.

Adofyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adofyn) A re-de-  
manding; a requisition.

Adohebawl, *a.* (goheb) Re-answering

Adohebedig, *a.* (goheb) Being answered again.

Adohebiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (goheb) A re-an-  
swering; responsiveness.

Adohebiu, *v. a.* (goheb) To answer again; to  
respond.

Adolrain, *v. a.* (olrain) To retrace; to retract.

Adolrainadwy, *a.* (adolrain) That may be re-  
traced.

Adolrheinedig, *a.* (adolrain) Retraced, retracted.  
 Adolrheiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adolrain) A retracing.  
 Adolrheiniaw, *v. a.* (adolrain) To retrace.  
 Adolrheiniawl, *a.* (adolrain) Retracing; re-tracing.  
 Adolwch, *s. m.*—*pl. adolychau* (golwch) Prayer; intreaty.

Man nid oes adolwch  
 Nag oddiwrch  
 Byth wedi yma.

Where there is no prayer nor repentance ever after the present. *Tulleris.*

Adolwg, *v. a.* (awl) To beg earnestly, to beseech.

Rhodd i hen nag adolwg.

Intreat not a gift from the aged. *Adagr.*

Adolwyn, *v. a.* (awl) To beseech, to implore.  
 Adolygudwy, *a.* (adolwg) That may be intreated.  
 Adolygawl, *a.* (adolwg) Imploring, craving.  
 Adolygedig, *a.* (adolwg) Implored, craved.  
 Adolygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adolwg) A revision.  
 Adolygu, *v. a.* (adolwg) To intreat; to implore.  
 Adolygwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adolygwr* (adolwg—gwr) A reviewer.

Adon, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ad—on) A lord.

Adorth, *a.* (ad—gorth) Diligent; studious.

Adran, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ad—rhan) A subdivision; a comma, in grammar. In law, a division of hereditary property, that is made between cousins.

Adranadwy, *a.* (adran) Subdivisible.

Adranawl, *a.* (adran) Subdividing.

Adraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adran) A re-partition; subdivision.

Adranu, *v. a.* (adran) To subdivide.

Adranwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adranwr* (adran—gwr) A subdivider.

Adranydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (adran) A subdivider.

Adrawdd, *v. a.* (rhawdd) To relate, or to rehearse.

Adre, *v. a.* (rhe) To please; to enjoy.

Adred, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhed) A recourse.

Adredeig, *v. a.* (adred) To recur; to run back.

Rhaid yw cofio  
 A'i hadredeig hi dridiau.

The course and recourse of the road, it is necessary to remember three days. *Leuris Mh.*

Adrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adred) A recurrence.  
 Adref, *adv.* (tref) Homewards, home; back again.

Hw, leidr! fy hel adref!

Avant thou thief! Drive me home! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Adrefu, *v. a.* (adref) To return home; to return back.

Adrif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhif) A second counting.

Adrifadwy, *a.* (adrif) That is to be recounted.

Adrifaw, *v. a.* (adrif) To reckon over again.

Adrifawl, *a.* (adrif) Reckoning again.

Adrifad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adrif) A re-counting.

Adrifwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adrifwr* (adrif—gwr) A recounter.

Adrin, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhin) A secret re-told;

secret when told to a third person.

Adrodd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhodd) A gift returned.

Adroddadwy, *a.* (adrawdd) Narrable; predicable.

Adroddawl, *a.* (adrawdd) Declaratory; predicate.

Adroddedig, *a.* (adrawdd) Related; declared.

Adroddedig, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adroddedig)

A narrative.

Adroddi, *v. a.* (adrodd) To return a gift.

Adroddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adroddiad) A narration.

Er mwyl yna neid adroddiad.

He is the first in mind discourse. *LL. B. Mech.*

Adroddiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (adroddiad)

A narrator.

Adroddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adroddwyr* (adrawdd—gwr) A rehearser, or a narrator.

Adrol, *v. a.* (rhoi) To restore; to give back.

Adrwym, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwym) A re-stringent.

Adrwymadwy, *a.* (adrwym) Restraining.

Adrwymaw, *v. a.* (adrwym) To restrain.

Adrwymawl, *a.* (adrwym) Restraining; re-tied.

Adrwymedig, *a.* (adrwym) Restraining; re-tied.

Adrwymedig, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adrwymedig) Restraining; the act of re-binding.

Adrwymedigawl, *a.* (adrwymedig) Having the quality of an astringent.

Adrwywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adrwym) A re-binding.

Adrybellid, *a.* (trybellid) Skillful; expert.

Adrybydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhybydd) A second warning; uncertainty.

Y neb a sacio ar adrybydd a gyll ei sac.

He that shoots at random will lose his arrow. *Adgr.*

Adrybyddedig, *a.* (adrybydd) Intimating again

Adrybyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adrybydd) A re-warning; a certifying.

Adrybyddiaw, *v. a.* (adrybydd) To warn again.

Adrybyddiawl, *a.* (adrybydd) Certifying again.

Adrysedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhyssedd) A second excess; an over excess.

Adrysedd dris anoch.

Over excess is the oppression of the unwise. *E. Wen.*

Adryseddawl, *a.* (adrysedd) Over-excessive.

Adryw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhyw) A secondary species.

Adrywedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trywedd) The scent that hounds follow in hunting; a track; a trace.

Mai y tyn y dall yr adrywedd oddiwrth yr ymlusid yw y golloent hwy eu helynt.

As the leaves take away the scent from the hounds, so that they lose their prey. *H. O. ab Urien—Mabingion.*

Adryweddawl, *a.* (adrywedd) Tractive.

Adryweddigais, *a.* (adrywedd—cais) That hunts, or follows by scent.

Adryweddriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adrywedd) A coursing; the making, or leaving a trace; a tracing.

Adryweddau, *v. a.* (adrywedd) To trace; to track.

Adrywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adryw) Degeneration.

Adrywiad, *v. a.* (adryw) To degenerate.

Adrywiad, *a.* (adryw) Degenerative; re-emollient.

Adrywiad, *a.* (adryw) Degenerating.

Adrywiogaidd, *a.* (adrywiad) Re-emollient.

Adrywiogaiddiaw, *v.* (adrywiogaidd) To become degenerate; to soften again; to re-mollify.

Adsaf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (saf) A standing again.

Adsain, *s. f.*—*pl. adselniau* (sain) A resounding; assonance; echo.

Agaws yw y dydd terfng, ac nid adsain y mynyddoedd.

The day of trouble is near, and not the sounding again of the mountains. *Isac. vii. 7.*

Adsefydlawg, *a.* (sefydl) Re-established.  
 Adsefydlodig, *a.* (sefydl) Re-established.  
 Adsefydliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sefydl) Re-position; re-establishment.  
 Adsefydlu, *v. a.* (sefydl) To re-establish.  
 Adseifaen, *s. f.*—*pl. adseifaini* (seifaen) A second foundation.  
 Adseifaeniad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (adseifaen) A re-foundation, a founding anew.  
 Adseifaenu, *v. a.* (adseifaen) To found anew.  
 Adseifan, *s. f.* (seifan) A second foundation.  
 Adseifanawl, *a.* (adseifan) Re-foundable.  
 Adseifanedig, *a.* (adseifan) Re-founded.  
 Adseifaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adseifan) Re-foundation; a renewing a foundation.  
 Adseifanu, *v. a.* (seifan) To found anew.  
 Adseiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adsain) A resounding.  
 Adseiniaw, *v.* (adsain) To resound; to echo.

Gogwn atrethawr,  
 Rhwng yfwr a llaw;  
 Pan adaini adain;  
 Par argru difant;  
 Pan llewyrch arfaint,  
 Pan fydd tywyll naust,

I the directing power know;  
 'Twixt heav'n's above and earth below;  
 Why th' adverse cliff resounds;  
 Sparks crashing, fraught with wounds;  
 Why is the precious silver bright;  
 Why hollow dingles lack the light.

Talisia.

Adseiniawl, *a.* (adsain) Resonant, resounding.  
 Adseinedig, *a.* (adsain) Resounded; echoed.  
 Adson, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (son) A reporting again.  
 Adson, *v. a.* (son) To report or mention again.  
 Adsyllw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (syllw) A second view.  
 Adsyllwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adsyllw) A reviewing.  
 Adsyllwedig, *a.* (adsyllw) Viewed again.  
 Adsyllwi, *v. a.* (adsyllw) To view again.  
 Adsylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sylliad) A reviewing.  
 Adsyllliaw, *v. a.* (syllliaw) To view again.  
 Adsyllliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adsyllwyr* (syll—gwr) One that looks over a second time.  
 Adsyllwyr, *v.* (syllwyr) To recover the senses.  
 Adsyllwyr, *a.* (syllwyr) Recovering the senses.  
 Adsyllwriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (syllwyr) Respite.  
 Adunaw, *v. a.* (unaw) To agree again; to re-unite.  
 Adunawl, *a.* (unawl) Reuniting; rejoining.  
 Adundeb, *s. m.* (undeb) Reunion, or rejoining.  
 Adunedig, *a.* (unedig) Rennited, rejoined.  
 Adurdaw, *v. a.* (urdd) To honour again; to re-ordain.  
 Adurddawl, *a.* (urdd) Reordainable.  
 Adurddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (urdd) Reordination.  
 Adwaen, *v.* (gwaen) To become acquainted.

Hys a dwenw cyu huanat.

This I shall know before old age.

D. ab Gwilym.

Adwaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adwaen) Recognition.  
 Adwair, *s. m.*—*pl. adweiriau* (gwair) Hay of the second mowing, rowen hay, after-math.  
 Adwair, *s. m.*—*pl. adweirion* (gwair) A second putting to right; a repairing.  
 Adwaith, *s. m.*—*pl. adweithian* (gwaith) A work left unfinished, which must be begun again; the taking of a work in hand again.

I was a wined in wanes' adwaith.

It was rightly done that they should do no second work. S. Ceri.

Adwanychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwanwch) A getting feeble again; a relapsing.  
 Adwanychu, *v.* (gwanychu) To become weak.  
 Adweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwediad) Anaphora.  
 Adweddyd, *v. a.* (gwedyd) To repeat; to unsay.

Adweddd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwedd) A returning; a recurrent state. *Dawed i adweddd*, to come to a former state.

Nid 2 gair i adweddd.

A word will not go to the original state: or, a word spoken cannot be recalled. *Adgwr.*

Toriat Gaeffryddin herford—af'r Ffrainc,  
 Llauer Ffrainc ar adweddd.

Thou didst break Caernarthen, and hosts from France, and many a Frenchman on the return. *Lt. B. Moch.*

Adwedda, *v. a.* (adweddd) To return, or come again.  
 Adwedddawl, *a.* (adweddd) Returning; retrograde.  
 Adweddu, *v. a.* (adweddd) To return to the original place, or state.

Adweinig, *a.* (adwaen) Recognizable; known.  
 Adweiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adwair) A repairing.  
 Adweiriaw, *v. a.* (adwair) To repair, or to refit.  
 Adweiriawl, *a.* (adwair) Repairing, amending.  
 Adweiriedig, *a.* (adwair) Repaired, refitted.  
 Adwel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwel) A stranger.  
 Adweled, *v.* (gwel) To review; to recover the sight; to see again.

Adwelediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adweled) A recovering of sight; a reviewing.

Adweledig, *a.* (adwel) Of recovered sight.  
 Adweledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adweledig) Recovering of sight.

Adweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adwel) Second sight.  
 Adwelwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adwelwyr* (gwel—gwr) One that sees again.

Adwern, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ydd* (gwern) Withered growth.

Cath hir-dalith gethin-fraith gwrn,  
 Cod hwyd-wyll cood-wal adwern.

A long running cat, with a dusky striped jaw; a brown panther on its woody bed of rotten growth.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ysgylfarnau.

Adwerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwerth) A price less than the value; undervalue.

Lawn i leidr yn ol adwerth

Ofal gwr ai fydd gwerth.

It is right for a thief after his cheap bargain to be afraid of one that will take no compensation. *W. Cywiel.*

Adwerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adwerth) Depreciation.

Adwerthu, *v. a.* (adwerth) To depreciate.

Adwerthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adwerthwyr* (adwerth—gwr) A depreciator.

Adwerydd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (gwerydd) A second spring, or autumn; a luckless maid; a prude.

Na haedid oean fal anhael,

Ac na fydd adwerydd wael.

Merit no more, like the illiberal, And be no deuced prude. *D. ab Gwilym, i Ferch.*

Adwir, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwir) An untruth.

Adwiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adwir) A re-certifying.

Adwiriaw, *v. a.* (adwir) To re-assert; to re-certify.

Adwiriawl, *a.* (adwir) Being verified anew.

Adwiredig, *a.* (adwir) Reasserted; verified anew.

Adwiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adwiriwyr* (adwir—gwr) One that re-certifies.

Adwrig, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwrig) Disarray, or undress.

Adwrigaw, *v. a.* (adwrig) To disarray; to undress.

Adwrigedig, *a.* (adwrig) Disarrayed; undressed.

Adwrigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adwrig) A disarranging.

Adwrigwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adwrigwyr* (adwrig—gwr) A disarrayer.

Adwledd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwledd) A short meal, or repast; a slender feast; spare diet; sparing entertainment; a collation.

C

Adwn, s. m.---pl. adwyan (ad---wn) A chieftain.

Ni hwy'rach chidan eiad adwn.

Perhaps the churchyard ends the story of a hero. *Cyndddu.*

Hawl adwn ygwyn ygyrwy yn llys drwg.

The demand of a chief with uplifted shield, with a dragon's voice. *Li. P. Moeh, i R. ab H. ab Owain.*

Adwneud, v. a. (gwneud) To do over again.

Adwneuthur, v. a. (gwneuthur) To reform; to repair; to undo.

Nid adwn Duw's wneith.

God will not undo what he hath done.

*Adage.*

Adwniad, s. m.---pl. t. au (gwni) A re-stitching; a double stitching.

Adwniaw, v. a. (gwni) To sew over again; to make a double stitch.

Adwniawl, a. (gwni) Being double-stitched.

Adwniedig, a. (gwni) Double-stitched.

Adwniwr, s. m.---pl. adwniwywr (gwni---gwr) A double-stitcher.

Adwr, s. m.---pl. adwyr (gwr) A second man; a coward; a slave.

Colles ei gylwr & gyches ty at ei adwr.

He hath lost his protector who transfers his house to his slave.

*Adage.*

Adwriad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adwr) Unmanliness.

Adwriaeth, s. m.---pl. t. au (adwr) Cowardice; slavery.

Cam ei ad heb gof camp chelaeth

Nid adwriad adwr neu adwriaeth

Nid eddwia ei llys eis cerddoria Prydain.

It is injurious to let him be without a memorial of a magnificent feat: he would not forsake the pass through cowardice; the benefit of the minstrelsy of Britain never quitted his court.

*Ancurin.*

Adwriaw, v. (adwr) To become a coward.

Adwriawl, u. (adwr) Cowardly; unmanly.

Adwriedig, a. (adwr) Becoming a coward.

Adwrygiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (gwrygiad) A recovering of strength.

Adwryglaw, v. (gwryglaw) To recover strength; to grow better in health.

Adwrygiawl, a. (gwrygiawl) Re-strengthening.

Adwy, s. a.---pl. t. au (adaw) A gap; a pass.

Tair gogorodd adwy Ynys Prydain: Gogorodd Myrddinwg Eiddyn yn Nghattraeth; a gogorodd Meilyn nab Cyfeilya; a gogorodd Drywion nab Nedd yn Rhoddydd Ardeydd.

The three pass-guarding clans of the Isle of Britain: the clan of Myrddinwg Eiddyn in Cattameth; the clan of Meilyn the son of Cyfeilya; and the clan of Drywion the son of Nedd in the dells of Ardeydd.

*Princes.*

Adwyar, a. (twy) Conflicting; troubling; toiling.

Difal ddrwg dragon adwyar.

A faultless chief in the conflicting dragon.

*Li. P. Moeh.*

Adwyaw, v. a. (adwy) To make breaches.

Adwyawg, a. (adwy) Having gaps, or passes.

Adwyawg cae dryg-smooth.

Fall of gaps is the inclosures of a bull farmer.

*Adage.*

Mai dawed i ddinas adwyawg.

Like entering into a city wherein a breach is made.

*Ezek. xxvi. 10.*

Adwyawl, a. (adwy) Abounding with gaps.

Adwydd, s. m.---pl. t. au (gwydd) Fallow ground.

Enillid blaen yn llo bwydd.

A fair dy the bull's adwydd.

He would begot young ones when a yearling, and cause corn to be where the fallow had been.

*H. Davi, i Darn.*

Adwyn, s. m.---pl. t. au (gwyn) Metal.

Adwynig, a. (gwyn) Shining bright, or glittering.

Adwyr, a. (gwyn) Bent back; bowed backwards.

Adwyraw, v. (adwyr) To recurve; to incline back.

Adwyrawl, v. (adwyr) Recurving, bending back.

Adwyrriad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adwyr) Recurvation.

Adwyrriwl, s. m. (adwyr) A recurviture.

Adwys, s. m.---pl. t. au (gwys) A second summons.

Adwysiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adwys) A re-summoning; a re-citation.

Adwyslaw, v. a. (adwys) To summon again.

Adwyth, s. m.---pl. t. au (gwyth) Hurt; blast; mischief; misfortune.

Adwyth dirfial heb schaws.

The hurt of the mischievous comes without a secondly.

*Adage.*

Adwythion gwisgoes a gwyth.

A hair adwyth rhwyg brodyr.

It is the slander of boys and men that causes mischief between brothers.

*T. Alod.*

Adwythain, a. (adwyth) Hurtful; playgy; mis-erable.

Adwythawl, a. (adwyth) Blasting; hurting.

Adwythedig, a. (adwyth) Blasted; enflamed.

Daw gward ddiellid o ddig cartroawl.

Rag troia adwythedig.

God deliver subjects from domestic feud, and from a course of assault with harm.

*H. D. ab Iŷan.*

Adwythiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adwyth) A blasting.

Adwythig, a. (adwyth) Hurtful; distressed; miserable.

Adwythigrwydd, s. m. (adwythig) Malignity; contagiousness.

Adwythnas, a. (adwyth) Hurtful; blasting.

Adyl, s. m.---pl. t. au (dyl) Breath, respiration.

Yn adwy y lle yr oedd awdwr o---

Eryf tanawl ei idyl.

Guarding the place there was a monster of a beast with fiery breath.

*Madogwg.*

Adylawg, a. (adyl) Having breath; breathing.

Adyledig, a. (adyl) Breathed; respired.

Adyliad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adyl) Respiration.

Adymanerch, s. m. (ymanerch) The returning of a salute mutually.

Adymanerch, v. a. (ymanerch) To re-salute mutually.

Adymchweladwy, a. (ymchwel) That may be re-turned back.

Adymchwelawg, a. (ymchwel) That returneth back

Adymchweledig, a. (ymchwel) Returned back.

Adymchweliad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ymchwel) Recidivation.

Adymchwelyd, v. a. (ymchwel) To recidivate.

Adymddrychiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ymddrychiad) A mutual reflection of objects.

Adymddrychiaw, v. a. (ymddrychiaw) To reflect mutually one object to another.

Adymddrychiawl, a. (ymddrychiawl) Mutually returning to view.

Adymddrychiedig, a. (ymddrychiedig) Mutually represented, being come again to view.

Adymgasgledig, a. (ymgasgledig) Reassembled mutually; become collected again.

Adymgasgliad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ymgasgliad) A mutual reassembling.

Adymgasglu, v. (ymgasglu) To re-assemble.

Adymgorfforawl, a. (corffawr) Re-imbodifying.

Adymgorfforedig, a. (corffawr) Re-imbodied.

Adymgorffori, v. a. (corffawr) To re-imbody.

Adymgorfforiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (corffawr) A re-imbodifying; a becoming re-imbodied.

Adymgyfarch, s. m.---pl. t. au (cyfarch) Re-salutation.

Adymgyfarch, v. a. (cyfarch) To re-salute.

Adymgymeriad, s. m.---pl. t. au (cymer) A reassuming itself. Epianalepsis, a rhetorical figure, when the same word after a parenthesis is repeated.

**Adymymeryd, v. a. (cymer)** To re-assume itself; to re-assume mutually.

**Adymymmodawl, a. (cymmod)** Reconciling one's self; mutually reconciling.

**Adymymmodi, v. a. (cymmod)** To reconcile one's self; to reconcile mutually.

**Adymymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmod)** A reconciling of one's self.

**Adymygnull, v. a. (cynnull)** To re-assemble.

**Adymygnulledig, a. (cynnull)** Re-assembled.

**Adymygnulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnull)** A re-convening together.

**Adymild, v. a. (ymild)** To chase again.

**Adymildiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymild)** A re-chasing.

**Adymiliuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llun)** A re-forming of itself; a mutually forming again.

**Adymiliuniaw, v. a. (llun)** To re-form itself; to re-form mutually.

**Adymiliuniawl, a. (llun)** Mutually re-forming; re-forming itself.

**Adymiliuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhith)** A re-appearing.

**Adymrithlaw, v. (rhith)** To re-appear; to reflect, or be reflected, or appear as in a mirror.

**Adymrithlaw, a. (rhith)** Re-appearing.

**Adymrithledig, a. (rhith)** Made to re-appear.

**Adymwled, v. a. (gweled)** To visit again.

**Adymwlediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gweled)** Re-visitation.

**Adymyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (tymyr)** The temperature of the weather. *Tuwl fal yr admyr*, silent like the mild season.

**Adys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyn)** A poor wretch; a miserable person; an idiot.

*A fe ddyr aeth yn adyn.*  
That was a man to become a wretch.  
*Adage.*

*Golwg Daw ar adyn.*  
May the eye of God be on the wretch.  
*Adage.*

**Adyrn, v. a. (gyr)** To send again, or send back.

**Adysgrif, s. f.—pl. t. au (ysgrif)** A receipt.

**Adysgrifiawl, a. (adysgrif)** Descriptive.

**Adysgrifon, s. f.—pl. t. au (adysgrif)** A receipt.

**Adysgrifonawl, a. (adysgrif)** Descriptive.

**Adysgrifeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adysgrif)** A re-ception; a re-transcribing.

**Adysgrifens, v. a. (adysgrif)** To transcribe.

**Adysgrifenswr, s. m.—pl. adysgrifenswyr (adysgrifens—gwr)** A transcriber, or copier.

**Adystwythaw, v. (ystwyth)** To become pliable again.

**Adystwythawl, a. (ystwyth)** That is made pliant again; tending to be pliant again.

**Adystwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystwyth)** A making pliant again.

**Adystyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ystyr)** A second meaning.

**Adystyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adystyr)** Re-consideration; a second thought, or reflection.

**Adystyriaw, v. (adystyr)** To re-consider.

*Adystyriaw yn ddestyriawl*  
*Wyn mawr kndaw* cintoed bodiad.  
Let us sorrowfully reflect on the fading and deceitful flight of life.  
*D. Thomas.*

**Adystyriawl, a. (adystyr)** Considering anew.

**Adystyried, v. a. (adystyr)** To reflect; to throw back the thoughts on things past.

**Adystyriedig, a. (adystyr)** Re-considered.

**ADD, s. m.—pl. t. ion (add)** Impulse; effort; action; a lying on or in contact; it is used as a prepositional particle, enhancing the sense of words.

**Addig, s. m. (daig)** Violence, or force.

**Addail, s. pl. (daill)** The tender leaves; salad.

*Corredail ar gwr addail.*

I laid down on the border of the tender leaves. *D. ab Owilynn.*

*Ow llydd fy holl felloedd llydd,  
A dda'r gwrdd a'r addail,  
A dda'r y bledau a'r dail!*

'To weep! that all my loved ones are slain, and to destroy the wreck with expected spoils; and taking away the flowers and the leaves!

*G. ab Ieiffr, l'w blent.*

**Addanc, s. m.—pl. eddync (add—anc)** An amphibious animal, mentioned by the bards and the Mabnigion; also called *afanc*; a crocodile.

*Addanc ni thynir o snoddyn dwfr.*

The crocodile cannot be drawn from the deep water. *L. G. Cuthi.*



**Addewid, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (addaw) A promise, a pledge.

Addewid yd hyn dduwysaith;  
Addewid teg addaw tith;  
Taled barw, all hyd y bo,  
Addewid & addawo.

To thee I have twice promised this, a fair promise, the promising a journey; let every one fail as far as he can the promise that he promises.  
*Iolo Goch. I. O. Glynedd.*

**Addewidiawl, a.** (addewid) Pimissory.

**Addfain, a.** (add—main) Slender; delicate.

**Addfed, a.** (add—med) Ripe; mature.

**Addfedded, s. m.** (addfed) Ripeness; maturity.

**Addfediad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (addfed) A ripening.

**Addfedrwydd, s. m.** (addfed) Ripeness; mature-ness.

**Addfedn, v.** (addfed) To ripen; to mature.

Rhaid i'r dynged addfedu,  
Weol'r rhyw fyd hir a fu.

The destiny must mature after the event that has happened.  
*D. Ll. ab Ith. ab Gwafudd.*

**Addfedwch, s. m.** (addfed) Maturation; ripeness.

**Addfeinns, a.** (addfain) Delicate; slender.

Allan beren beren addfeinns,  
Gwasgafod gioufawr, buddfawr brydus.

Sweet apple-tree a delicate wood famous for thy simple shelter,  
highly profitable, and comely.  
*Myrddin.*

**Addfwyn, a.** (add—mwyn) Meek; gentle; mild.

**Addfwyndawd, s. m.—pl.** addfwyndodau (addfwyn) Gentleness; mildness; meekness.

**Addfwynder, s. m.—pl. t. au** (addfwyn) Gentleness.

**Addiai, s. m.—pl.** addieion (add) A stranger, an alien.

**Addiad, s. m.—pl. t.** (add) Longing, earnest wish.

Tri gelyn ar deryn dig,  
Twy addiad draw i addig.

Three enemies angry in the extreme with the jealous one, and full of longing.  
*T. Frys.*

**Addiant, s. m.** (add) Earnest longing or wish.

**Addiaw, v. a.** (add) To make an effort after.

**Addibyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (dibyn) A dependant.

**Addien, a.** (dien) Faultless; fair; fine.

**Addig, a.** (dig) Jealous; angry, inflamed.

**Addigor, s. m.** (addig) One that is jealous.

**Addion, s. m.—pl. t. au** (add—ion) A lord.

**Addnaid, s. m.—pl.** addneidion (add—naid) A refuge.

**Addoed, s. m.—pl. t. au** (add—oed) An appointed time; assignation; destiny. *Addoed gafr*, the time that a goat takes the male.

O derydd cau ddi ar ychain, a marw un o honynt, pa addoed bynag ei dyco, lawu yw caffael ei erw o hono.

If the yoke be put upon the oxen, and one of them die, by what-  
ever distemper he is taken, it is just that he should have his acre.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Addoedi, v. a.** (addoed) To procrastinate; to defer.

A'm dodos swyff ym addoedi.

She filled me with love to put me off. *Eis. ab Gwalchmai.*

**Addoediad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (addoed) A respite; prolongation; prorogation.

**Addoedwr, s. m.—pl.** addoedwyr (addoed—gwr) A loiterer, or one who lingers.

**Addoer, a.** (add—oer) Frigid; chilly, or raw.

**Addoeredig, a.** (addoer) Chilled; refrigerated.

**Addoeredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (addoeredig) Refrigeration, the act of chilling.

**Addoeredigawl, a.** (addoeredig) Refrigerative.

**Addoeri, v. a.** (addoer) To refrigerate.

**Addoeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (addoer) Refrigeration.

**Addoeriannawl, a.** (addoeriad) Refrigeratory.

**Addoeriant, s. m.—pl.** addoeriannau (addoer) Chilliness.

**Addoerlith, a.** (addoer—lith) Moistly cold.

Addoerlith dyralth anaw barawd,  
O heilyn archwyr Edyrn addoerlith.

Cold death the destiny of the ready muse  
From the vehement blade by the stroke of Edyrn. *Taliesin.*

**Addoladwy, a.** (addawl) Adorable; divine.

**Addoledig, a.** (addawl) Praised; worshipped.

**Addoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (addoledig) Adoration.

**Addoli, v. a.** (addawl) To worship, or to adore.

**Addoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (addawl) Worship; adoration.

**Addoliadawl, a.** (addoliad) Devotional.

**Addoliant, s. m.** (addawl) Worship; adoration.

Rhol addoliant ar dddeulin,  
A ddylai Grist, i dddeulin gryn.

That worship paying, on tended knees, to a frail image, that belongs to Christ.  
*Dr. S. Gwyn.*

**Addolwr, s. m.—pl.** addolwyr (addawl—gwr) A worshipper, or one who adores.

**Addon, s. pl. aggr.** (add) Fruit; offspring; progeny.

Ofer fydd herwydd ei addon.

Abortive it will be with respect to its fruit. *Myrddin.*

Rodri—  
Yn awr ar lawr, wyr lleddidd,  
Yn addon meddion medd cynthaild.

An eagle on the ground the slayer of men,  
Giving heed to drunkards, the fruit of the virgin swarm.  
*Ll. P. Moeh i R. ab Owain.*

**Addonwy, s. m.—pl. t. on** (addon) Progeny; issue.

Du y daeth addonwy adwen.

It was well he came to know the offspring. *Ancren.*

**Addreiddiau, v. a.** (rhaid) To worship; to reverence.

**Addu, v. a.** (add) To go. *Adduysf*, I am gone; *adduysd*, thou art gone.

Eiddat feirdd o pan adduys;  
Heb awr seirch, heb feirch, heb swyd.

Gone are the bards since (thou art gone),  
Without the golden trappings, without steeds, without food!  
*D. Ll. Men.*

**Addug, s. m.—pl. t. on** (add) An intention, purpose; inclination; impulse. *Llawr addug*, full of intention.

Addug yr hydd i'r maes mawr.

The longing of the stag for the ample field. *Adagr.*

**Addunaw, v. a.** (unaw) To wish; to implore.

**Addunawl, a.** (unawl) Vowing; wishing.

**Adduned, s. f.—pl. t. au** (uned) A vow; a desire.

**Addunedig, a.** (adduned) Votive; implored.

**Adduniad, s. f.—pl. t. au** (uniad) A requesting, or wishing; a vowing.

lawu ym gane,  
An gwanu,  
A'ib addunaw,  
O'ib adduniad.

Due my singing,  
For thy kissing,  
And then pleading,  
Thy vow is pleasant.

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For thy kissing,  
And then pleading,  
Thy vow is pleasant.

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For thy kissing,  
And then pleading,  
Thy vow is pleasant.

**Addunwr, s. m.—pl.** addunwyr (addun—gwr) One that makes a vow; one who makes a request.

**Addurn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (add—gurn) An ornament.

**Addurnaw, v. a.** (addurn) To deck; to ornament.

**Addurnawl, a.** (addurn) Ornamental, decorative.

**Addurneg, s. f.** (addurn) The beauties of elocution.

**Addurnedig, a.** (addurn) Adorned; accoutered.

**Addurngau, s. m.—pl.** addurngeodd (addurn—can) A moulding, in architecture.

**Addurniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (addurn) Adornment.

**Addurniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (addurn) Ornature.

**Addurnoldeb, s. m.** (addurnawl) Ornateness.

**Addarnwr, s. m.**—*pl.* **addarnwyr** (addarn---gwr)  
(One that adorneth, or beautifieth.  
**Addwyd, s. m.**—*pl.* **f. au** (add---gwyd) An impos-  
tume.

A wyddot di—  
Fwy gwell ei addwyd,  
Al leuanc, al llyd!

Doit thou know—  
Whose is the wholesome sore,  
The young, or the old!

Talliesin.

Cys ei fynyd ya ei addwyd ya aherfu llyd.  
—Ei a'm rhoddes medd a gwlo o wydrin lân.

Before he was gone to his last retreat the tomb,  
He gave me mead and wine in the glassy goblet.

Talliesin.

**Addwyn, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dwy'n) Virtue; honesty.  
**Addwyn, a.** (dwy'n) Honest; virtuous; good;  
blessed. **Gwr addwyn**, an honest man; **addwyn**  
**ym i frenin**, it is meet, or becomes a king;  
**gwsgaw dillad addwyn**, to wear decent clothes.

Nid on llys ar griddwad o bydd addwy.

There is no refusal of a keeper if he be honest.

Welsh Laws.

**Addwyn, v. a.** (a---dwy'n) To take away; the same  
as dwyn; to carry, or to bear.

Gwr a'i gwneuth ya ddyn yn ddeiw—boenedig  
llyd addwyd Dwygynaeir.

He that made him man, a tortured object, when he took away  
Dwygynaeir.

Mith y rhydd yr hyn ni'm addwy.

Ample he will give what he will not take away from me.

Ll. P. Nych.

**Addwynaw, v. a.** (addwy'n) To bless, to wish good.  
**Addwyndawd, s. m.**—*pl.* **addwyndodau** (addwyn)  
A blessing; a perfection.

Adiwyndw'r addwyndawd  
Cawysodd & Dwydd dylai-brawd.

The most blessed of the blessings is the love of the Renovator  
in the judgment-day.

Talliesin.

**Addwynder, s. m.** (addwýn) Honesty; conscious-  
ness.

**Addwynfryd, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (addwyn---bryd)  
A conscientious mind.

**Addwynfrydded, s. m.** (addwynfryd) Equani-  
mity.

**Addwynryw, s. m.**—*pl. t. ian* (addwyn---rhyw)  
A good sort; homogeneity.

**Addwyr, a.** (add---gwy'r) Inclining, or oblique.

**Addwyd, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (addwg) A bringing  
onward; education.

**Addwyd, s. a.** (addwg) To bear, or take away.

Cyngor hwn ni'm addwy.

The counsel of the aged will not take thee out of the way.

Adag.

**Addyg, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (a---dyg) Instruction.

A gylweid & gant y rhyw,  
Wrth yndrefnill ymmlith y gwyr;  
Trech anan nos addyg.

Ditst thou hear what the fish have sung,  
When ranging to and fro amongst the sedges:  
Instinct is superior to learning.

Engl. y Clywed.

**Addygawl, a.** (addyg) Instructive; teaching.

**Addysgedig, a.** (addyg) Instructed; learned.

**Addysgedig, a.** (addysgedig) Preceptive.

**Addysgiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (addyg) Edification.

**Addysgiadawl, a.** (addysgiad) Didactic; doctrinal.

**Addysgu, v. a.** (addyg) To instruct; to teach.

**Addysgwr, s. m.**—*pl.* **addysgwyr** (addysg---gwr)  
An instructor, or a teacher.

**Aed, s. m.** (an) A going; also a verb of the third  
person imperative: let him go.

Nis Tachwedd—  
Aed bugall, delfid cerddawr.

The month of December—  
The shepherd let him go, let the minstrel come.

Aneurin.

**AEDD, s. m.** *r.*—*pl. t. ion*, A noise, din, outcry.

**Aedd, a.** Loud; noisy; clamorous; tumultuous.

Pen a borthaf i'm neddair,  
Fryr celyydd, aedd fagail,  
Fegra-fron llydell gysuawir.

I bear a head in the grasp of my hand,  
Of the towering eagle, and clamorous shepherd,  
His princely breast is infested with the connumer.

Llywarch Hên.

**Aeddal, a.** (dâl) Steady; not wavering. *Sil.*

**Aedwyn, a.** (mwyn) Gentle, or kind. *Sil.*

**AEG, s. f.** *r.*—*pl.* **aig**. What produceth, or bring-  
eth forth; a language. It is used as a termina-  
tion of nouns.

Da i gwyddot aw y wodd,  
Dlwydd da ar dy wodd di.

Thou knowest well the language of prayer,  
Any good conclusion attend thy boon.

Aelrig Dafydd.

**AEL, s. f.** *r.*—*pl. t. iau*. A brow; a skirt, or bor-  
der; the eyebrow: **Ael bryn**, the brow of a  
hill; **ael gwsg**, the skirt of a garment; **ar ael**,  
nigh, by, or near to.

Tw'r ddiwel ar yd yr allt.

A stately tower on the brow of the cliff.

D. ab Owlgyn.

**Ael, s. f.**—*pl.* **eilion** (al) A produce. *Yr ael*  
*gynaf i kuch*, the first litter of a sow.

**Aelaf, s. m.** **aggr** (ael) Dolor; a. Doleful.

**Aelau, s. m.** **aggr** (ael) Dolor: a. Dolorous;  
woeful.

Bodd mliwr; mireid-gnawd ceisau—aelau;  
Cys byddai y dda fawr

Llaethar mab llyd y Nigyn Cain.

The grave of a warrior this; fair was the skin of this mangled  
corpse; ere he came under the moon's vehemence was the son of  
Rhen in the date of Cain.

Talliesin.

**Aelaw, s. pl.** **aggr** (ael) Produce; wealth; riches.

Faillit gryn ym, arawdd i alon,  
A'i aelaw i'n chirodd.

A potent friend there is to me, at the van of his foes, his wealth  
he has not hoarded.

Ll. R. Hoddant.

**Aelaw, a.** (ael) That produceth; precious; rich.

Aelaw iawn yw dawns gae gwann gnawd-chweg;  
Eliu cwynt-fry gwyn-aw gwaue;  
Eliu cwynt gwynt, gwyn-aw gwaue;  
Eliuod dy foliant fli ychwaneg!

Very precious are thy virtues, thou whose fair skin has the hue  
of the gossamer, or the white shining spraying foam of the wave;  
I have sung of thy fawn, Gwennllan passing fair; a thousand  
more have sung thy praise!

Cunedyn.

**Aelawd, s. f.**—*pl.* **aelodau** (ael) That is branch-  
ing from: a limb, or member: **Aelawd o gig**,  
a joint of meat. Metaphorically, a kinsman,  
or relation.

Sef a dal holl aelodau dyn, pan gyfrifer i gyd, wyth bent a  
phedwar against pen!

All the members of a man, when reckoned together, are  
worth eight and fourscore pounds.

Welsh Laws.

**Aelodau y brenin** yst ei ffeithon a'i aelaid a'i gefndyr.

The king's relatives are his sons, his nephews, and his cousins.

Welsh Laws.

**Aeldrem, s. f.**—*pl. t. iau* (ael---trem) A leering.

**Aeldrmw, a.** (ael---trwm) Knitting the brows.

**Aelddu, a.** (ael---du) Black-browed.

**Aele, a.** (ael) Sad; piteous; lamentable. *Braw*  
*aele*, a sad fright.

**Aeled, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (ael) Ailment, or disease.

Cys byff gw gwerdd boed gw gward  
A'm gwared o bon, o bob aled.

Before I am a man of the tomb, may the man of deliverance  
redeem me from pain, from every bad position.

Llywarch Hên.

**Aelfawr, a.** (ael---mawr) Big-browed.

**Aelgerth, s. f.**—*pl.* **eilgyrth** (ael---certh) The  
cheek-bone; the jaw-bone, or mandible.

Newn gwelgi wyf, mac'n goel gerth,  
A'r weigi hyd yr aelgerth.

I am in the torrent, and in the sign; and the stream is up to  
the jaw.

B. Aedren.

**Aeliawg, a.** (ael) Having eyebrows; large browed.

**Aelodawg, a. (aelawd)** Limbed; having large limbs.

**Aelodfain, a. (aelawd---main)** Slender-limbed.

**Aelodfawr, a. (aelawd---mawr)** Large-limbed.

**Aelodi, v. a. (aelawd)** To make, or admit a member.

**Aelodiæth, s. m.---pl. t. au (aelawd)** The admitting of a member.

**Aelwyd, s. f.---pl. t. ydd (ael)** A branching up; a family; a hearth. *Aelwyd a gymhell, a hearth will invite.* *Adage.*

*Mae aelwyd o'r dur melan  
Yn hau o'r bedolau dan.*

*There is a hearth of steel, a pure metal, showering fire from  
his elbow.* *Gut. Owain, i. Forch.*

**Aelwyddaid, s. f.---pl. aelwydeidian (aelwyd)** A hearth-full.

*Un arall yn pendwmpian uch ben aelwyddaid o lestri tociawg.  
Another was nodding over a hearth-full of battered pots.* *Blis Wyn. B. Cwgan.*

**Aelwydd, a. (llwydd)** Successful; prosperous. *Sil.*

**AER, s. f. r.---pl. t. au.** Slaughter; battle.

**Aeracawr, a. (aer-acawr)** Shielded in battle.

*Hirocwawr fu Noh, aeracawr facwy,  
llyw, hawsul o'wy, fu hoesi llyw.*

*Long-lived was Noh, a shield-bearing youth, longer, valied  
by eloquence, be the life of Ivor.* *D. ab Owain.*

**Aerawd, s. f.---pl. aerodydd (aer)** A slaughtering.

*Eiriod dy anghar aerawd dydd angar.  
The day of the death of thy foes has ever been in the slaughtering.* *LL. P. Moch, i. D. ab Owain.*

**Aerawg, a. (aer)** Slaughtering; warring.

*A'l wrag o hll aerawgion.*

*And his wife the offspring of warring ones.* *D. ab Edmwnd.*

**Aerawl, a. (aer)** Slaughtering; destructive.

**Aerbair, a. (aer---pair)** Causing slaughter.

**Aerbaith, a. (aer---paith)** Wasted by slaughter.

**Aerbar, s. f.---pl. t. au (aer-par)** The spear of slaughter.

**Aerbar, a. (aer---par)** Preparing for slaughter.

**Aerpost, s. m. pl. aerbyst (aer---post)** The pillar or the stay of battle.

**Aerdarf, a. (aer---tarf)** Slaughter-frightening.

**Aerdawelwch, s. m. (aer---tawelwch)** The silence of slaughter.

*Gwyr yn ddygn yn ddyryddwch,  
Gwyrir aer yn aerdawelwch.*

*Men tolling in surrounding difficulties,  
The host of the chief in slaughter's calm.*

*LL. P. Moch, i. D. ab Owain.*

**Aerdorf, s. f.---pl. t. oedd (aer---torf)** A slaughtering host, or host of slaughter.

*Ardwyntael hael hawl diachor---draig  
Aerdorf arnydd aerdorf angor.*

*I will extol the generous chief of no base possession, the  
slaughter-scaring terror, the stay of the host of battle.* *Cyneddeu, i. O. Gwynedd.*

**Aerdranc, s. m.---pl. t. au (aer---tranc)** Extermination by slaughter. *a.* Dead by slaughter.

**Aerdrawd, s. m.---pl. aerdrodion (aer---trawd)** A marching through slaughter.

**Aerdraw, a. (aer---trawd)** Marching to battle.

**Aerdrodi, v. (aerdraw)** To march to battle.

**Aerdwrf, s. m.---pl. aerdyrfoedd (aer---twrf)** The din of battle.

*Yn aerdwrf yn aerdwrf yn aerdwrf aer-dew  
Yn aerdwrf i'w llych---lleu lleu.*

*In the din of slaughter, in the battling host-scaring with frequent death, defeating against an intrepid hero was the lion slain.* *Cyneddeu, m. B. Parid.*

**Aerdduriawg, a. (aer---dur)** Steeled for slaughter.

*Madawg llyf aerdduriawg llyu.*

*Madog with a sword whose blade was steeled for slaughter.* *Frydydd Dycheu, m. M. Aes.*

**Aerfa, s. f.---pl. t. oedd (aer---ma)** A slaughter; a place of slaughter; the seat of war.

*Ac ni orphawyl Aethur o'r rhaith hwnn hyd pan loddai, a'r  
Caledwch ei lau truglad-wyr a phedwar cant; ac wedd gwelod  
o'r Prydeiniaid hyn tewas eu tofodd a wna'ut, ac ymlid ymas  
ac o bob parh gwnwntur aerfa.*

*And Arthur rested not from that assault, until he had slain,  
with Caledwch, himself four hundred and sixty men; and  
when the Britons had seen that, they thickened their regions,  
then they made a slaughter on all sides.* *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Aerfab, s. m.---pl. aerfeib (aer---mab)** Son of slaughter; slaughtering son.

*Aerfab Mereddodd rudd ei rudd.*

*The slaughtering son of Mereddodd bloody war in his cry,  
Bloddydd Ffordd.*

**Aerfaidd, s. m.---pl. aerfaiddian (aer---baidd)** A daring to battle: *a.* Battle-daring.

*Yfai i'w gwlad  
Aerfaidd yn ariel.*

*He the coloured wine would drink,  
Daring slaughter in the hottest war.* *Anarlin.*

**Aerfan, s. f.---pl. t. au (aer---man)** A field of battle.

*Coch arfan aerfan,  
Coch llw llynnan,  
Rhag barna beirdd Bangor.*

*Red the weapons on the place of slaughter, red the colour of  
the banner in the presence of the birds of Bangor.* *Cyneddeu.*

**Aerfar, s. m.---pl. t. oedd (aer---bar)** The wrath of battle.

**Aerfawr, a. (aer---mawr)** Greatly slaughtering. **Aerfeddawg, a. (aer---bedd)** Entombed in the slaughter; desperate, or determined to be revenged.

*Arwr yn arfan, aerfeddawg---dyrn,  
Eryr ar godryn, eurgod fachwag.*

*A hero in arms was the desperate chief, an eagle over the  
mighty ones, a gold-giving knight.* *LL. B. Moch, i. L. ab Iormerth.*

**Aerfaidd, s. m.---pl. aerfaiddian (aer---baidd)**

*Wolf of slaughter, or slaughtering wolf.*

**Aerfawdd, a. (aer---blawdd)** Nimble for slaughter.

**Aerfle, s. m.---pl. t. on (aer---ble)** A field of slaughter.

**Aerfrad, s. m.---pl. t. au (aer---brad)** Treachery of slaughter.

**Aerfrau, a. (aer---bran)** Breaking in battle.

*Gwrys aerfrau dechren au dechrya---a hwa  
llydaiidd fydd ei derlyn.*

*In the onset of the slaughter-scaring contention, one that is as  
ferce as him, the end of such is certain.* *O. ab Madawg.*

**Aerfraw, s. m. (aer-braw)** The terror of battle.

**Aerfryd, s. m.---pl. t. au (aer---bryd)** Inclination for slaughter.

**Aerfwrw, a. (aer---bwrw)** Dealing slaughter.

**Aerffysg, s. m.---pl. t. au (aer---ffysg)** A hastening to slaughter. *Llew arffysg, a lion quick for slaughter.*

**Aergad, s. f.---pl. t. oedd (aer---cad)** A battle; *a.* skirmish.

**Aergawdd, s. m.---pl. aergoddau (aer---cawdd)**

*The wrath or indignation of slaughter.*

**Aergi, s. m.---pl. aergwn (aer---ci)** Dog of war.

*Dinas aergi, the fortress of the dog of war.*

*I am lawfar eoch gorfar gwrmar,  
Dwys dengyn ydd ymledlyn aergwn.*

*Around the crimson blades, whose murky paths are vast,  
With stubborn ferreous fought the dogs of war.* *Anarlin.*

**Aerglais, s. m.---pl. aergleisian (aer---clais)** The mark of slaughter. *a.* Slaughter-marked.

**Aerglwyf, s. m.---pl. t. au (aer---clwyf)** The wound of battle: *a.* Slaughter-wounded.

**Aergol, s. pl. aggr. (aer---col)** Slaughter stings.

*Guchel—  
Aergol ar gerhied.*

*I saw—*

*The stings of slaughter on the wing.*

*Tuillith.*

**Aergor, s. m.---pl. aergyrf (aer---corf)** The body, or strength of battle.

*Oedd aergyrf twf ierfyn achubied.*

*A lion that was the pillar of battle, protecting the border,*

*Gwaelch mair.*

**Aergrain, s. m.---pl. aergreiniau (aer---crain)** The wallowing of slaughter.

*Mad gwaith Aerierydd gwyth ar dysalaen*

*Yn aerydd yn aergrain.*

*As in Aerierydd fury stalk'd along,*  
*Vehement was the slaughterer's rage.*

*Cynaddell, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Aergre, s. m.---pl. t. on (aer---cre)** The impulsion, or cause of slaughter.

*Oedd llyth llaw aergre, oedd arian alywyd,*

*Oedd dinnar ar ystir*

*Pyl wyn! doed erchyll eodde.*

*He was gentle, with a hand eager for battle, he was music to the mourners,*

*He was a tower of strength on his stand of war—*

*Fair Pyl! fearful is his covering of separation.*

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Aergwydr, s. m.---pl. aergwydran (aer---cwydr)** The scattering of battle.

**Aeryd, s. m.---pl. t. au (aer---cryd)** The trembling of slaughter.

*Cedernyd blaidd, aerydd bhwg,*

*Cod wallaw, cadodod olywag.*

*A wolf in strength, the gloomy battle's dread,*

*The bounteous giver, leading victory's bands.*

*Cynaddell.*

**Aergun, s. m. (aer---cun)** The chief of the battle.

**Aerywl, s. m.---pl. aerygion (aer---cwl)** The mischief of the slaughter.

**Aerywn, s. m.---pl. t. ion (aer---cwyn)** The complaint of slaughter.

*Cyfe ddywys aerywn crydd angawwl,*

*Deir dawl all Gwaelch—'nert wyl.*

*Hear the complaint of slaughter brought, a mortal blow is given to the despoiler of Deira, courageous like Gwaelch.*

*Rheto Offord.*

**Aeryws, s. f.---pl. t. i (aer---cwys)** The furrow of the slaughter.

*Dyws aeryws Powys poed eiddawl.*

*May the heavy crimson furrow of Powys be his inheritance.*

*Llydd Gwr, i. E. Meriow.*

**Aerygrain, s. m.---pl. aerygreiniau (aer---cyf-rain)** The mutual opposition of spears in battle.

*Y' nghorn aerygrain aerygrain,*

*Yn aerydd yn aerydd llythlun,*

*Yn arian crig drwynt oedd cetau.*

*Around the crown of the chief of battle the spears meet in the mutual conflict of slaughter as in Aerydd llythlun, on the top of the brazen there was a corpse.*

*Cynaddell, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Aerlath, s. m.---pl. aerleithian (aer---lath)** The havoc of slaughter.

**Aerlew, s. m.---pl. t. od (aer---llew)** Lion of slaughter.

**Aerlew, u. (aer---glew)** Brave in battle; intrepid; enterprising.

*Aerlew llew llydd.*

*Brave in battle, the lion of hosts.*

**Aerludd, s. m.---pl. t. iau (aer---ludd)** The stay, or hindrance of battle.

*Dwel aerludd aeryw yn aerywl,*

*Dyws aeryws aeryw gwyd mair.*

*The bold stay of battle, where havoc rag'd, heavy in the slaughterer's gaze of the companion of heroes.*

*Cynaddell.*

**Aerlyw, s. m.---pl. t. ion (aer---llyw)** The guider of the slaughter.

**Aerner, s. m. (aer---ner)** The lord of battle.

**Aeron, s. f.---pl. t. an (air---on)** The splendid one; queen of brightness. Several rivers are called *Aeron*; *Aeron galon galed*. *Myrdin.*

**Aeron, s. pl. aggr. (air)** Summer fruits; as, apples, pears, plums, nuts; fruits and herbs that are eaten raw; as, salad, raddish, or onions.

*Yr aeron a chwynnochoddyd ymdd aethant ymair.*

*The fruits that thy soul lusted after are departed.*

*Rev. xviii. 14.*

**Aerwalch, s. m.---pl. aerweilch (aer---gwalch)** The hawk of battle.

*Gwr beilch of aerweilch aeryw drydar.*

*A man with gay warriors splendid in the tumult.*

*Bloddyn Ferdd, i. D. ab Gruffydd.*

**Aerwan, a. (aer---gwan)** Opening the battle.

*Tarian yn aerwan yn aerywl.*

*A shield worked with gold opening the battle.*

*Cynaddell.*

**Aerwib, s. f.---pl. t. iau (aer---gwb)** The course of slaughter; a. Ranging in slaughter.

**Aerwogryn, s. m.---pl. t. ion (aer---gwogryn)** The shaker of the battle.

*Awrch rhoddaf aeryw aerywryn—Dwyw*

*Aerywryn dywys dengys;*

*Fy mawredd, fy mawredd a't mayn,*

*Fy mbarau fy mar a'm cychwyn.*

*To you of Powys Aerydd I will address an oration, who make the battle tremble, locomot in the toll; my dignity, my fame will have it, my spears, my wrath will impel me onward.*

*Cynaddell—Gwelygordien Powys.*

**Aerwr, s. m.---pl. aerwyr (aer---gwr)** A man of slaughter; a warrior.

*Pummed welygord, pummedran—o'm rhaid,*

*Cerfor yn eu llaen;*

*Aeryw gwyr aeryd fawr fawr,*

*Aroddwn croulawn rhag croulawn.*

*The fifth tribe, the fifth part, of necessity, of my affection is towards them; slaughtering men of tumult with a presence great in the part of danger against the field of blood, the fierce Aroddwn.*

*Cynaddell—Gwelygordien Powys.*

**Aerwy, s. m.---pl. t. on (rhw)** A collar, or chain.

In ancient times it was a badge of distinction, worn by warriors: a torques. It is now used for a band, or collar, in general: a cow-house yoke, or band.

*Aerwy o bar a yrris i ryw aer,*

*Ar ei war wis aerywl.*

*A golden collar will be sent to some slaughter,*

*On his goodly neck, bright and fresh.*

*O. ab Iwan Hen.*

**Aerwynd, s. m.---pl. t. an (aerwy)** A collaring, or the putting on a collar, or torques.

**Aerwyaw, s. a. (aerwy)** To put on a chain or band; to wear a collar.

**Aerwyawg, a. (aerwy)** Wearing a torques.

**Aerwyawl, a. (aerwy)** Like a collar or wreath.

**Aerwyll, s. m.---pl. t. on (aer---gwyll)** The shade of slaughter; the fiend of war.

*Gweddyl ei bla, gwawr sef. ll—llyw*

*Gwawr aeryw gwaw aerywl.*

*Blondy was his blade, a warrior standing by the spear, dealing slaughter, gushing like the fiend of war.*

*Cynaddell, m. Pyl.*

**Aerwywyr, s. m.---pl. aerwywyr (aerwy---gwr)** A collar-maker.

**AES, s. f. r.---pl. t. au.** A flat, or superfluous; a buckler, or target; a cliff; a wing.

*Merodudd aed-drom-radd droch,*

*Fdr aerywlwyn wych-lith gwach.*

*Merodudd with the broken crimson heavy shield, And the sharp-edged spear that feeds the sea-gulls.*

*Rev. Dyghen, i. P. ab Owain.*

*Namyn lwydder ni enwir son.*

*Except equity nothing can be called plain.*

*Adesc.*

**Aesawr, s. m.---pl. aesorion (aes)** One bearing a target, or armed with a buckler.

**Aesdalc, a. (aes---talc)** Having a broken target

**Aesdrai, a. (aes---tra)** Having a target that is diminished, or broken.

Aesdrawd, *s. f.*—*pl.* aedrodion (aes-trawd) A march under cover of bucklers.

Aesdwn, *a.* (aes—twn) Having a broken target.

Aesddyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (aes—dyn) One bearing a target; a shield-bearer.

Aesel, *s. m.* (aes) Verjuice; vinegar: any thing sour. *Mae o'n aesel paraud, it is quite vinegar.*

Sil.

Aeserw, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (aes) A board, or plank.

Aesfran, *a.* (aes—bran) Having a brittle target.

Aesgar, *a.* (aes) Spreading. *Clod wasgar aesgar, wide spreading fame.*

AETH, *s. m. r.*—*pl.* aith, and euthion. A point, or prickle; hence *saeth*, an arrow, from the pain it gives; as, *ys, aeth*: farze, or gorge: though the compound *cithin* is the word generally used for it; also pain; sorrow; grief.

*Pamau nodwyddan i'm ddiwyys  
Pentaf o aith pwa o frein.*

*These needle points deprive me of ease, like a bush of furze,  
or a bundle of rushes.*

*Mayer aeth i ffla a wnaeth Martha fain  
A phob anobaith—*

*Great grief to a thousand has slender Martha caused, and every  
kind of despair.*

Aeth, *v. a.* 3 *p. sing.* of *au*. He hath gone.

Aethawl, *a.* (aeth) Poignant; smarting; painful.

Aethedig, *a.* (aeth) Grieved, or afflicted.

Aethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (aeth) Vexation.

Aethlawn, *a.* (aeth) Poignant; painful.

Aethlyd, *a.* (aeth) Pungent; vexatious.

Aethnen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (aeth—nen) The aspen tree.

*Cryafu dellen aethnen wyf.*

*I am like the trembling aspen leaf.*

*I. Brydydd Hir.*

Aethus, *a.* (aeth) Pungent; grievous; painful.

*Aethus yw'r henstil weithian  
Yn dal meth ar y dall man.*

*Alas! how grievous death age oppresses,  
And up the tender leaves.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Aethuswydd, *s. m.* (aethus) Vexatiousness.

Aethwellt, *s. pl. aggr.* (aeth—gwellt) Latter-math, or edgrew.

Aethwlad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (aeth—gwlad) An outlaw.

Aethwadiad, *s. m.* (aethwlad) A banishing.

Aethwladu, *v. a.* (aethwlad) To banish, to exile.

*Ar ol i Hywel aethwladu ei cwythir Iago, cymersl y llywodraeth  
arno ei hun.*

*After Hywel had banished his uncle Iago, he took the govern-  
ment to his own hands.*

*Ceredwyn.*

Aethwleidiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* aethwleidiad (aeth—gwlad) An exile.

Aethwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (aeth—gwydd) Aspen wood.

*Cryn dal dall yr aethwydd.*

*He shakes like the leaves of aspen wood.*

*Adagr.*

Aethwydden, *s. f.* (aethwydd) An aspen tree.

AF, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t.* au. A progress, or going forward. It is used for the termination of verbs, forming the future of the first person singular: a prefix in composition, denoting void, destitute, negative: also as a particle affixed to adjectives, being the sign of the superlative degree.

Afach, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bach) A grapple, or hold.

Afaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (maeth) The affection, or disposition of the mind; blandishment; pleasure. *Mis yr afaeth, the honey moon.*

Afagldn, *s. f.* (mag—dn) Utter darkness; hell; a man's name; Taliesin had a son so called.

Afaen, *s. pl. aggr.* (ban) High places: heights.

*Bendith Calwydd net gyllef afaen  
Arny; gwel yn frowys cerryr Owain.*

*The blessing of the beneficent Governor of heaven's harmonious  
heights be upon them, and may he make the nephews of Owain  
deionous there.*

*Taliesin.*

Afaith, *s. m.*—*pl.* afeithiau (maith) A neighbour; a kinsman.

Afal, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bal) An apple. *Afal per,* a cultivated apple; *afal sur,* a crab; *afal hely,* the bitter sweeting; *afal pig y golomen,* the pigeon's bill; *afal pryd y gwyr,* the cat-head; *afal y marchawg,* the nonpareil; *afal awst,* St. James's apple; *afal minsuyn,* the jennetting; *afal y ddaiar,* sow-bread; *afal melynair,* a lemon; *afal curaid,* an orange; *afal gromynawg,* a pomegranate; *afal Adda,* the black briony.

Afalesu, *v. a.* (afal) To gather apples.

Afalesuawg, *a.* (afal) Abounding with apples.

Afalesu, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (afal—lle) An apple-yard.

Afalesuwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* afalesuwyr (afal—gwr) An apple-man.

Afalwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (afal—gwydd) Apple-trees.

Afalwydden, *s. f.* (afalwydd) An apple-tree.

Afal, *s. f.*—*pl.* eflyll, and afallon (ball) An apple-tree; from its fruit being more protuberant than that of any other trees of this island. There are abundant proofs that the apple-tree is a native.

*Ni phell ddygwydd afal o afall.  
The apple will not fall far from the tree.*

*Adagr.*

Afallach, *s. f.* (afall) An orchard: hence *Ynys Wydrin*, or Glastonbury, was originally called *Ynys Afallach* and *Ynys Afallon*; also a proper name of men.

*Ynys Fou sy fyw iach,  
Felly Ynys Afallon iach.*

*The Isle of Wye is full of health,  
And so is the Isle of Afallach.*

*L. G. Colli.*

Afallen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (afall) An apple-tree; *Afallen sur,* a crab tree. There is a curious poem extant by Myrddin called *Afallenau*.

Afallawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* afallfodan (afall—blawd) Apple blossom; the bloom of apple-trees.

*A hiraeth ymywaeth yny nawd  
Am Nest dep, am debyg afallawd.*

*Alas! I am become accustomed with grief,  
For fair Nest, like the apple-blossom sweet.*

*H. ab O. Gwynedd.*

Afallgwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* Afallgyr (afall—cwr) The knob, or knot of an apple-tree.

Afallgwrn, *s. m.*—*pl.* afallgwrn (afall—cwrn) A knot, or branch of an apple-tree.

Afallwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (afall—gwydd) Apple-trees.

Afallwydden, *s. f.* (afallwydd) An apple-tree.

Afan, *a.* (ban) High; loud. It was a proper name of men: *Afan Ferddig* was the bard of Cadwallon ab Cadfan in the seventh century.

Afan, *s. pl. aggr.* (man) Raspberries.

Afanc, *s. m.*—*pl.* efync (anc) A crocodile; also called *addanc*.

*A fal o'r ddolwr aren  
A lwac hi fal afanc hen.*

*What is from the smiling earth she swalloweth like the old  
crocodile.*

*T. Ald.*

Afanen, *s. f.*—*pl.* afan (afan) A raspberry.

Afanilwyn, *s. m.*—*pl.* s. i (afan—llwyn) A raspberry bush.

Afanwydd, *s. m.* (afan—gwydd) A raspberry brake

*Afanwydd gweithid  
Ni gorweddwyd  
The raspberry brake did  
What is better failed.*

*Taliesin.*

Afanwydden, *s. f.* (afanwydd) A raspberry-tree.  
Afar, *s. m.* (bar) Grief; sadness; sorrow; mourning; longing; desire.

*Crïst crenawr, llyswydwr lly dalar—a nef,  
A'm wadwy rhag afar.*

Christ the Creator, the Governor of the host of earth and heaven, protect me from harm. *Li. P. Moeh.*

*Trist wyf mewn trawstaf afar.*

I am pensive in the dress of mourning. *D. sh. Gwilym.*

Afardwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afar---twy) The pang of grief. A man's name. Afardwy Fras, by Cæsar called Mandubratins.

Afarn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (barn) A laying aside judgment; bribery.

*Le hui ni chann fwrdd farn,  
Er dda nwr c'r aur afarn.*

Whoever he might be he would not give a wrong judgment, for fear, nor for a golden bribe. *Ur. LL. D. ab Iwan.*

Afarwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (afar) Sadness. A man's name.

*Colledig fy hwn yn hir ofwy—lle  
Yn iedrol fore gan afarwy.*

My sleep is gone, with long visiting the place by stealth in the morning oppressed with sadness. *Cynderleu, i Rye.*

*Nid ynd neb drud al drefnwy  
Gwagwad cyn gwagwad afarwy.*

No bold intruder is a judge who doth not prepare a shelter ere he puts on mourning.

Afdrwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trwyth) The straggary.

Afell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (af) The bosom, the breast.

Afach, *a. (iach)* Sickly or ailing, unhealthy.

Afachna, *a. (afach)* Sickly, ailing; unhealthy.

Afeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afath) Blandishment; pleasure; mirth. *Mis yr afath*, the honey-moon.

Afethyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (afath) Indisposition.

Afethus, *a. (afath)* Bland; pleasant; merry.

*Nid afethus ond diawl.*

None are merry but the free from pain. *Adage.*

*Afethus pob mammoth.*

Every nurse is merry. *Adage.*

Afethuswler, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afethus) Pleasantness; blandishment.

Afethuswydd, *s. m.* (afethus) Divertingness.

Affar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (llaifar) One that lacketh utterance: a dumb.

Affaredd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (affar) Dumbness.

Affarwch, *s. m.* (affar) Want of utterance.

*Tri adafarwch serhauw: corant, ciddig, a chyffylwng.*

The three causes of silence to a lover, a brook, a jealous person, and a woodcock. *Triodd.*

Aflan, *a. (glan)* Unclean; polluted; dirty.

Aflanad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afan) Pollution.

Aflandu, *v. a. (afan)* To defile, or pollute.

Aflanawr, *s. m.*—*pl. aflanawyr* (afan---gwr) A polluter, or a defiler.

Aflarydd, *a. (lary)* Ungentle; not meek, or mild.

Aflathr, *a. (lathr)* Without polish, or gloss.

Aflathraid, *a. (afathr)* Incondite, unpolished.

Aflathraid, *a. (afathr)* Unpolished; not glossy.

Aflawen, *a. (lawen)* Not merry; untidy.

Aflwenydd, *s. m.* (afawen) Infestivity.

Aflwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llewad) A displacing.

Aflwau, *v. a. (lleau)* To misplace; to displace.

Aflferydd, *s. m.* (affar) Dumbness.

Aflfawg, *a. (llen)* Illiterate, unlearned.

Aflfendd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afan) Uncleaness.

Aflfengath, *s. m.* (afllawg) Illiterateness.

*Yr swen o ddiant—a fwyda hechoch a gwydian, ac annyr, ac afllawg, a phob unmoddian.*

The swan that is from the devil increaseth clean, and last; the want of knowledge, want of learning, and every kind of ignorance. *Barddas.*

Aflerw, *a. (llerw)* Slovenly; untidy; not neat.

Aflerwder, *s. m.* (aflerw) Untidiness.

Afler, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (lles) Disadvantage; loss; damage.

Aflerawl, *a. (afles)* Disadvantageous; hurtful.

Afleroldeb, *s. m.* (afesawl) Disadvantageousness.

Aflerolwydd, *s. m.* (afesawl) Disadvantageousness.

Aflerwydd, *s. m.* (afles) Disadvantage; damage.

Afleru, *v. a. (afles)* To damage, or to hurt.

*Tair gormes yn afesu.  
Tu hyys felus a fu.*

Three molesting bands to devastate have been in our sinful isle. *Thomas Llys.*

Aflerwr, *s. m.*—*pl. aflerwyr* (afes---gwr) A damager, one who divests of benefit.

Afletty, *a. (lletty)* Without lodging, or house.

Aflettyaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. tm* (afletty) Inhospitability.

Aflettyngar, *a. (afletty)* Inhospitableness.

Aflettyngarwch, *s. m.* (aflettyngar) Inhospitable-

ness.

Aflettyuwr, *s. m.*—*pl. aflettyuwyr* (afletty---gwr)

A man void of hospitality.

Aflêu, *v. a. (lle)* To misplace; to put out of place.

Aflöew, *a. (gloew)* Lutulent; muddy.

Aflöewder, *s. m.* (afloew) Muddiness.

Aflönder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llon) Uncheerfulness.

Aflonydd, *a. (llonydd)* Unquiet; troublesome.

Aflonyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afllonydd) A dis-

quieting.

Aflonyddn, *r. a. (afllonydd)* To disquiet, trouble,

or disturb.

Aflonyddwch, *s. m.* (afllonydd) Disquietude; trouble.

Aflonyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. aflonyddwyr* (afllonydd---gwr) A molester.

Aflan, *a. (llan)* Without form; unformed.

Aflanriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afllan) A deforming.

Aflanriad, *a. (afllan)* Deformed; mis-shapen;

ugly.

Aflunaw, *v. a. (afllan)* To deform, to disfigure.

Aflunieddiaw, *v. a. (aflluniedd)* To render dis-

figured; to become deformed.

Aflunieddrwydd, *s. m.* (aflluniedd) Deformity.

Aflwr, *a. (llwr)* Uncowardly; daring.

Aflwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llwydd) A misfortune.

*Gnawd aflwydd gan ddirlid.*

Misfortune usually attends the wicked. *Adage.*

Aflwyddaw, *v. (afllwydd)* To miscarry; to fall.

Aflwyddawg, *a. (afllwydd)* Unfortunate; unlucky.

Aflwyddawl, *a. (afllwydd)* Unprosperous; unlucky.

Aflwyddiannawl, *a. (afllwyddiant)* Unprosperous.

Aflwyddiannus, *a. (afllwyddiant)* Unprosperous.

*Aflwyddiannus pob ddirlid.*

Unprosperous is every wicked one. *Adage.*

Aflwyddiant, *s. m.*—*pl. aflwyddiannu* (afllwydd)

Misfortune; want of prosperity.

Aflwyr, *a. (llwyr)* Incomplete; imperfect.

Aflwys, *a. (glwys)* Unclean; nasty; dirty; ugly.

Aflyn, *a. (llyfn)* Not smooth.

Aflynder, *s. m.* (aflyfn) Ruggedness.

Aflym, *a. (llym)* Not sharp; blunt, or dull.

Aflymyder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aflym) Blantness.

Aflywodraeth, *s. m.* (llywodraeth) Anarchy.

Aflywodraethawl, *a. (aflywodraeth)* Anarchical.

Aflywodraethus, *a. (aflywodraeth)* Ungovernable.

Aflywodraethwr, *s. m.*—*pl. aflywodraethwyr*

(aflywodraeth---gwr) One that misgoverns.

D

Afn, s. m.—pl. afnau (af) Boldness; courage.

Llathrai lath uch afn, uch afnau,  
A lli cras, a lliw frau afnau.

He would brandish the blade over the mare, over the rein with  
the streaming of gore, and the tint of the field on the bridle.  
*Cynddelw, Pr argl. Rhys.*

Afnaws, a. (naws) Uncandid; impudent.

Afneued, s. m.—pl. t. au (neued) Indifference.

Afon, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (aw—on) A river. There  
are several rivers in England that now have  
Afon as their proper names, from the Saxons,  
on their first settlement here, mistaking the  
British appellatives of rivers in general for the  
proper name of particular rivers. Its root Aw  
is also the root of the Latin *amnis*; the w being  
commutable with v, and that again with m.

Afonawg, a. (afon) Abounding with rivers.

Afonawl, a. (afon) Of, or like, a river.

Afonig, s. f. dim. (afon) A rivulet, a rill; a brook.

Afr, s. m.—pl. t. au (af) A flowing principle.

Afrad, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhaf) A needless wasting.

Gwell ychydig gan rad, na llawer gan afrad.

A little with a blessing, is better than much with prodigality.

Afrad pob afrad.

Every thing needless is waste.

Adage.

Afradiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (afrad) Extravagancy.

Afradlawn, a. (afrad) Prodigal, wasteful.

Afradlondeb, s. m. (afradlawn) Prodigality.

Afradlonedd, s. m. (afradlawn) Lavishness.

Afradloni, v. a. (afradlawn) To act wastefully.

Afradloniad, s. m. (afradlawn) A lavishing.

Afradlonrwydd, s. m. (afradlawn) Extravagancy.

Afradu, v. a. (afrad) To waste needlessly; to  
lavish.

Afradwr, s. m.—pl. afradwr (afrad--gwr) A la-  
visher; a prodigal.

Afradwy, a. (afrad) Lavish, prodigal, profuse.

Ti gelyydd llywydd holion afradwy.

Thou falsehoof prospering prodigal pursuits. *Iwan Taw.*

Afrad, a. (rhaid) Not necessary; needless.

Afrdwyth, s. m.—pl. t. i (afr--twyth) The im-  
pulse of the mind; passion.

Twyth afrdwyth Owain,  
Teyrnais ni grain.

The spring of Owain's passion, that he will not bow to princes.  
*Gwalchmai.*

Afrdwythaw, v. a. (afrdwyth) To ruffle the passion.

Afrddwl, s. m.—pl. t. (efrddyl) (afr--dwl) Solici-  
tousness, a. solicitous, anxious.

Handid afrddwl adawen.

Let the solicitous be without mirth.

Adage.

Afrddwl, a. (afr--dwl) Solicitous; pensive.

Cant can ei moliant, mudi Elleri,  
I with a pensive mind of her will sing. *E. ab Gwalchmai.*

A hundred sing her praise, like Elleri,  
I with a pensive mind of her will sing. *E. ab Gwalchmai.*

Afreol, s. m.—pl. t. au (rheol) Disorder, misrule.

Afreolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (afreol) Irregularity.

Afreolaidd, a. (afreol) Irregular; anomalous; dis-  
solute.

Afreoledig, a. (afreol) Disordered.

Afreoledigaeth, s. m. (afreoledig) Irregularity.

Afreoledd, s. m. (afreol) Disorder, or misrule.

Afreoleiddrwydd, s. m. (afreolaidd) Eccentricity.

Afreolus, a. (afreol) Irregular; dissolute.

Afreolusrwydd, s. m. (afreolus) Irregularity.

Afrif, a. (rhif) Without number.

Afrifad, s. m.—pl. t. au (afrif) Innumerableness.

Afrifaw, v. a. (afrif) To miscount, to misreckon.

Yn afrifaw Daw yn efrifol.

Most egregiously misrepresenting God.

Lt. P. Moch.

Afrifawl, a. (afrif) Innumerable.

Afrifed, a. (afrif) Innumerable; infinite.

Afrifedig, a. (afrif) Unnumbered.

Afrillad, s. pl. aggr. (afr--llad) Wafers; the  
bread of grace.

Brillia tog afrillad llael.

The primrose fair are bounteous Nature's wafers.  
*L. Derlwyn.*

Afriladen, s. f. (afrillad) A wafer; a cake.

Afrugl, a. (rhuagl) Faultering, hesitating.

Afrull, a. (rhull) Illiberal: *Dym afrull*, one very  
much to himself, a niggardly person. *Sil.*

Afrwydd, a. (rhwydd) Intangled; unprosperous.

Afrwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhwydd) Difficulty;  
strait; a misfortune.

Y mae rhwydd cywydd y cyw,  
Ac afrwydd gae ei gylfryn.

The chick is ready in his roost, but some like him have met with  
a difficulty. *T. Ll. D. ab Eirian.*

Afrwyddaw, v. a. (afrwydd) To retard, to hinder.

Afrwyddawl, a. (afrwydd) Unpropitious.

Afrwydd-deb, s. m. (afrwydd) Unpropitiousness.

Afrwydd-deb yn dy berfeld!

May bad luck be in thy belly!

Adage.

Afrwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (afrwydd) A retarding.

Afrwygadwy, a. (rhwyg) That may not be torn.

Afrwygedig, a. (rhwyg) Ilaccrated: untorn.

Afrwygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyg) Ilaccration.

Afrwym, a. (rhwym) Unbound; not bound.

Afrwymadwy, a. (afrwym) Unrestrainable.

Afrwymawl, a. (afrwym) Unrestraining.

Afrwymedig, a. (afrwym) Unrestricted.

Afrwymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (afrwymedig)  
Disobligation.

Afrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (afrwym) A being  
without restraint.

Afryn, a. (rhyn) Unsubstantial; not solid.

Afrys, a. (brys) Lingering; slow; tardy.

Hwylia ar for bell ar frys,  
Nofia ddefw ar fydd afrys.

Glide along the briny sea with speed,  
Swim the waters, be not slow. *D. ab Geilym Fr Ewng.*

Afrysedd, s. m. (afrys) Slowness; tardiness.

Afryw, a. (rhyw) Unnatural: not of the same  
kind; contrary to nature.

Ni henwv o afryw afrad.

Prodigality protects not from an unaccustomed stock.

E. ab Gwgen.

Hwy a arferasant o'n hen frad, a'u twyll; yr hyn nid oedd af-  
ryw iddynt.

They have practised their accustomed treachery, and deceit, the  
which was not unnatural to them.

*Hanes Cenedlaedd Dynys Prydain.*

Afrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (afryw) A degeneration.

Afrywiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (afryw) Degeneracy.

Afrywiaw, v. (afryw) To degenerate; to decay.

Afrywiawg, a. (afryw) Degenerate; harsh; rigor-  
ous. *Tynydd afrywiawg*, inclement weather.

Afrywiawl, a. (afryw) Degenerous; degenerate.

Afrywiedig, a. (afryw) Degenerated; decayed.

Afrywiogl, v. (afrywiawg) To degenerate; to  
grow rough; to become harsh.

Afrywiogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (afrywiawg) Dege-  
neracy; a becoming rough, or harsh.

Afrywiogrwydd, s. m. (afrywiawg) Degeneracy;

harshness; sharpness, rigour; inclemency.

Afrywiogyn, s. m. dim. (afrywiawg) A surly fellow.

Afu, s. m.—pl. t. au (af) The liver.

Crafu yr afu yr oedd.

The liver it was irritating.

L. Fr. Hir.

**Afsad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (afsa) A distemper of the liver, incident to sheep, the rot; the liverwort; also called *lysiau yr afu*.

*Tobol dafod yw blith, ac oen i fod gwaith; h' gorfod hyd galdn Mai rhag yr afiad.*

The hweil qualities of a sheep is giving milk, and to have a lamb and to be warranted until the first of May without the disease of the liver. *Welsh Laws.*

**Afawi, a. (afu)** Hepatic, or hepatical.

**Afwch, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (af) Sharpness; the edge of a tool, or weapon; vigour; liveliness; vehemency.

*Gwir Hwyl hoerol cyfandwch,*

*Gwr ya llaed & llaed das afwch.*

Gentle Hwyl, tranquil in festivity.

A man that kills with a too edged blade. *Ll. P. Moch.*

**Afwy, a. (af)** Sharp; vehement; ardent.

*Can afaw afwy.*

A child with an ardent grasp. *Cf. ddu.*

*Did afwy unben a bld law;*

*A bld ddaidd ar feblid ar adwy;*

*Ni chddw wyneb ar na roddwy.*

Let a prince be vehement, and let him be brave, And let him be a wolf against a wolf in the breach; He will not show his face that will not give. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Afwyn, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (af-gwyn) The rein of a bridle.

**Afaia, s. pl. aggr. (afan)** Conflicts; troubles.

*Lld y mewn tynged trodded from mela,*

*A biddwyd gairwyd goraia ffaia.*

The wrath that attends fate let it penetrate the block of stone; And the grey wolf the best of conflicts. *Tellurim.*

**Affaith, s. m.**—*pl. affeithiaa* (ffaith) The affection, disposition, or motion of the mind: also the same as *effaith*, effect. In law, a participating in the guilt of another man's crime; a being accessory to a felony; a plot.

*O llaed anffail ddy, dyma sinna heb affaith iidd.*

If an unjust kill a man, that is a murder without participation. *Welsh Laws.*

**Affan, s. m. (pan)** Conflict; uproar; trouble.

**Affeithiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (affaith) Affection; what disposes to go, or that impelleth onward; a being accessory.

**Affeithiaw, v. a. (affaith)** To affect, or work upon.

**Affeithiaw, a. (affaith)** Accessory; abetting.

**Affeithiolaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (affeithiawl) Effectuation; the act of an accessory.

**Affeithiwr, s. m.**—*pl. affeithwyr* (affaith-gwr) An abettor.

*Affeithwyr yw y rhai a addawont gyfng or llaed dyn.*

Abettors are those who promise a reward for killing a man. *Welsh Laws.*

**Affan, s. m.**—*pl. (ffan)* Having hold of a thing; a hold; possession. *Oedd y peth yn fy affan,* I had hold of the thing. *Nantglyn.*

*O affan fy llaw & llaw yrraia,*

*O affaith goliaith goliaia;*

*Do llaerau dilaerau pan lla,*

*Llaia Madawg and o'm llaw y caia.*

From the grasp of my hand gave a gleaming blade; from being impelled to the crime of foul murder, thou greatly from shew thyself innocent when thou kiltest; the death of Madawg, grant he may not meet with it from my hand. *Ll. P. Moch, i. Helaia trwyng.*

*Dag sarnith afaia yn ei affan.*

He brought the spoils of hell in his grasp. *R. ab Gwelmhai.*

**Ag, s. f. r.**—*pl. t. au* (ag) An opening; a cleft.

**Ag, prep.** With. It is used before such words as begin with vowels, as & precedes those with consonants.

*Plant y fall ag oddyst.*

Children of the devil as they were.

**Agal, s. m.**—*pl. aggr. (gal)* The spoils of war.

**Agalen, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (calen) A whetstone: a

lump of butter, from its shape, is called *agalen o ymawyn*.

**Agarw, a. (garw)** Rough; rugged: *Tir agarw amddyfrows,* a rugged wet ground.

*Ac yna gwelir castyll Brutus, a'i lu, a'u peyllia; ac wddi edrych yn agarw o hono ar hyn,* glawchwerthin ciliwerddig a oryw.

And then he saw the castles of Brutus, his army, and his tents; and after he had looked frowningly on them, he gave a contemptuous smile. *Gr. ab Idris.*

**Agatfydd, adv. (ag—atfydd)** Peradventure.

**Agawr, s. m.**—*pl. agoran* (ag) An opening, or aperture: *Mac o'n myned ar ei beduar agawr,* he is going upon all fours.

**Agawr, v. a. (ag)** To open; to expand; to unfold.

**Agaws, a. (caws)** Proximate; near; high; almost.

**Agde, a. (ag—de)** Pungent, penetrating.

**Agden, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (ag) Cleft, chink, rift, or slit.

**Agenaidd, a. (agen)** Like a cleft, or a chink.

**Agenawg, a. (agen)** Full of clefts, or chinks; leaky.

**Agendor, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (agen—tor) A great cleft, or opening; a yawning gulf.

**Agenedig, a. (agen)** Rifted; being chinked.

**Agenig, s. f. dda. (agen)** A small chink, or cranny.

**Ageniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (agen) A rift, or slit.

**Agenu, v. (agen)** To cleave, rift, chink, or chap.

**Ager, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (ag) Vapour; exhalation.

*Agwr gwia o' gro a gald*

*Fai gwynt o' ffl y gald.*

The steam of wine from the gravel springs

Like odour from the honey of the virgin swarm.

*T. Alced, i. Tynnon Gwafwr.*

**Agerdd, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (ager) Vapour; steam.

*Agerdd yn tyuo o' cigaia.*

Vapour exhaling from the deep.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Agerddawl, a. (agerdd)** Reeking, or casting a steam.

**Agerfa, s. f.**—*pl. agerfeydd* (ager—ma) Air vent.

**Agerw, s. m.**—*pl. t. on* (ager) Vapour; exhalation.

*Anmharid o berffid berw*

*Cylla cigaiaa cell agera.*

Impurity from a boiling vortex, the stomach of the ocean, the storehouse of the vapour. *Gr. Gryg, Fr. den.*

**Agolch, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (golch) Slip-slop; hogs-wash.

**Agorad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (agawr) An aperture.

**Agorawl, a. (agawr)** Opening, or expanding.

**Agorad, a. (agawr)** Open; expanded; unfolded.

**Agoredig, a. (agawr)** Opened; expanded.

**Agoredig, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (agoredig) Aperture.

**Agori, v. (agawr)** To open; to expand.

*Agori cih faen a oedd yn nabl y prasta a orag y wraig, a chy-fodi gwas pengrych o hoes.*

The woman opened a stone closet that was over the fire stone, and a curly-headed youth arose out of it.

*R. Chelwch—Mabingion.*

**Agoriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (agawr) What makes an opening, or aperture; a key.

**Agoriadawl, a. (agoriad)** Apertient; deobstruent.

**Agoriadwr, s. m.**—*pl. agoriadron* (agawr) Opener:

**Agoriadwr nef,** the opener of heaven.

**Agorwr, s. m.**—*pl. agorwyr* (agawr—gwr) An opener.

**Agosi, v. a. (agawa)** To approximate, or to near.

**Agosiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (agawa) Approximation.

**Agosrwydd, s. m. (agawa)** Nearness; contiguousness.

**Agro, a. (gro)** Very heavy; sad; pensive.

*Can ethw fy mawlyt gan wyllion mynydd,*

*A wylhau yn agro.*

Woe! Deth ei fab ei, lago.

Since my reason is gone with the gloomy spirits of the mountain, and I myself am pensive.—After Deth there will be his son lago.

*Myddir, Cyfeca a Gweddwydd.*



Agwedd, *s. f.*---*pl. t. au* (ag---gwedd) A form; a habit.

Agweddaddwy, *a.* (agwedd) Modifiable, formable.

Agweddawl, *a.* (agwedd) Habitual.

Agweddedig, *a.* (agwedd) Modified; formed.

Agweddi, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (agwedd) A portion, or dowry. In the laws it signified strictly the marriage portion, given with a woman by her parents; and the maiden-fee, or what was presented by the bridegroom to her the morning after the nuptial, was called Cowyll. It was also written *agweddi*, *egweddi*, and *engweddi*.

Agweddiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (agwedd) Modification. Agweddiawl, *a.* (agwedd) Having a portion; dowered; dowager.

*Y gyfrith a dyddwl, gwedi y bo agweddiawl awraig, y dyl luthau fod eibrahut wrth faint y gwr y bo agweddiawl gawro.*

*The law declareth that after a woman is dowered, she then ought to have her privilege to be with that of the man, with whom she is dowered.* *Welsh Laws.*

Agwedddoleb, *s. m.* (agwedddawl) Habituality.

Agweddu, *v. a.* (agwedd) To habituate; to modify.

Agweddu, *a.* (agwedd) Habitual; modifying.

Agweddwyr, *s. m.*---*pl. agweddwyr* (agwedd---gwr) A modifier; one who habituates.

Agwrdd, *a.* (gwrdd) Potent; stout; robust; hardy.

Agwyddawr, *a.* (gwydd)---*pl. agwyddawron* (gwyddawr) A rudiment.

Agwyr, *a.* (gwyr) Awry; aslant; askew; crooked.

*Dwng cadwad dyfud agwyr.*

*Lingora llo, a' lloer y llwy.*

*Bad will be the keeping with him of crooked gait! ah, the fair lamp, he will utterly disgrace her!*

*D. ab Gwilym V'r Bwa Bach.*

Agwyrad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (agwyr) Wryness.

Agwyrw, *v. a.* (agwyr) To slant; to become awry.

Agwyrwl, *a.* (agwyr) Slanting; inclining.

Aha, *interj.* of exulting (ha) Ha, ha!

*Aha! gwraig y Bwa Bach!*

*The wife of the Bwa Bach, ha, ha!*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Ai, *adv.* of asking. Is it? as *ai hwn?* is it this here? *ai efe?* is it he? *ai i?* is it so?

Ai, *conj. comp.* Or; either: *Naill ai hwn ai hwnw,* either this or that.

*Pwy ddechaf---*

*Al ti, ai mi, o'mafaci!*

*Al mi, al ti, fy myd hael!*

*Who will get the better---*

*Is it thee, or I in the scuffle;*

*Or I, or thee, my precious jewel;*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

A, *pron. comp.* (â---ei) That; him, or her.

*Oes dyn ai bwydwn & hyder---* mawrdd

*A ymrodd bob amser,*

*Daw u'n her.*

*Is there a man with confidence and greatness, that will scan him, that is at all time, seeking after God and our Lord.*

*W. Middleton.*

Ai, *pron. comp.* (a---ei) And his; and her.

AIB, *s. m. r.* A tendency over, or outward.

AICH, *s. f. r.*---*pl. cicliau.* A scream; a roar.

AID, *s. m. r.*---*pl. eidiau.* A living principle; life.

*Cellwediwr eall aid.*

*A jocular person of ceasing life.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

AIDD, *s. m. r.*---*pl. eidion.* Zeal; warmth.

AIF, *s. m. r.* Skimming, or edging.

Aig, *s. f.*---*pl. eigion* (aeg) What brings forth all living creatures; the female; a womb; the sea; a shoal, properly, of fishes; a herd, flock, troop,

or company. *Aigo*, in Gascongne in France, signifies the same. *Llyn Eigion*, a lake in Arfon.

*Ni thas fy mhyn am Wenna,  
Mwy no'r aig yn min y ro.*

*My mouth will not be silent about Wenna more than the sea on the beach.*

*Pob byn o aig a ystyr.*

*The females of all living creatures bear.*

*Adage.*

*Mamnach fywodneth lle'r aig.*

*The mother of the dominion that produceth life.*

*M. G. Gekins, i Llyfrdwy.*

AIL, *s. m. r.*---*pl. eiliau.* A coming in continuation, or series; a placing alternately; a waltling. Ail, *a.* (ail, *a.*) Second; like. *Ail tra ail*, and, *bob yn ail*, by course, or turns. It is used with names of men, to imply such a one being a son, or perhaps an adopted son. Hence *Morfran ab Tegid* is also called *Morfran ail Tegid*.

*Anr nwl a'm be dâl dolur atreg---fraw  
Y llaw wyl andaw, gau ail lloeg.*

*The pure gold was my recompence for pain and the slay of grief in the hand of the modesty listening, from the second to the end.*

Ailachless, *v. a.* (achless) To succour again.

Ailadeiladiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (ail---adeilad) Re-edification; a building anew.

Ailadelladu, *v. a.* (ail---adeilad) To re-build.

Ailadrawdd, *v. a.* (ail---adrawdd) To describe again; to recapitulate.

Ailadroddawl, *a.* (ailadrawdd) Describing again.

Ailadroddedig, *a.* (ailadrawdd) Reciting again.

Ailadroddedigawl, *a.* (ailadroddedig) Recapitulatory.

Ailadroddiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (ailadrawdd) A recapitulation, or repetition.

Ailadroddwr, *s. m.*---*pl. ailadroddwyr* (ailadrawdd---gwr) A recapitulator, or a repeater.

Ailaddasiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (ail---addas) A rendering meet or acceptable again.

Ailalw, *v. a.* (ail---galw) To recal, to call anew.

Ailalwad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (ailalw) A calling again.

Ailamnaid, *s. m.*---*pl. ailamneidian* (ail---amnaid) A second beckoning.

Ailanerch, *s. m.*---*pl. t. ion* (ail---anerch) Resalutation.

Ailanerch, *v. a.* (ail---anerch) To greet again.

Ailanerchiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (ailanerch) Resalutation.

Ailanerchu, *v. a.* (ailanerch) To greet again.

Ailanfon, *v. a.* (ail---anfon) To send a second time.

Ailarddelw, *v. a.* (ail---arddelw) To re-assert.

Ailarddelwad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (ailarddelw) A re-assertion.

Ailbarotôad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (ail---parotôad) A second preparation.

Ailbarotôl, *v. a.* (ail---parotôl) To re-prepare; to re-fit.

Ailbenodi, *v. a.* (ail---penodi) To re-appoint.

Ailbenodiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (ail---penodiad) A re-appointment; a re-enacting.

Ailbenu, *v. a.* (ail---penu) To re-enact.

Ailboethli, *v. a.* (ail---poethli) To heat again.

Ailbryniad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (ail---pryniad) A buying again; a re-purchasing.

Ailbrynu, *v. a.* (ail---prynu) To repurchase.

Ailchwilliad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (ail---chwilliad) A re-searching.

Ailchwillaw, *v. a.* (ail---chwillaw) To re-examine.

Ailchwillied, *v. a.* (ail---chwillied) To research.

Ailchwilliedig, *a.* (ailchwillied) Revised; re-examined.

**Aldal**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail---tâl) A second payment.  
**Aldalialad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aildal) A repayment; retribution; a second payment.  
**Aldalu**, *v. a.* (aildal) To repay, to pay again.  
**Aldaraw**, *v. a.* (ail---taraw) To strike again.  
**Aldardd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail---tardd) Renaissance.  
**Aldarddawl**, *a.* (ailardd) Renascent, rising anew.  
**Aldarddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailardd) A second springing up, or growth; repullulation.  
**Aldarddu**, *v. a.* (ailardd) To bud, or spring again.  
**Aildeimlad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail---teimlad) A second feeling.  
**Alddori**, *v. a.* (ail---toil) To refract, to break anew.  
**Alddoriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aildori) Rescission.  
**Aldraddodil**, *v. a.* (ail---traddodil) To redeliver.  
**Aldraddodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aildraddodi) Redelivery.  
**Aldrefnu**, *v. a.* (ail---trefnu) To recompose.  
**Aldreigl**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aildreigl) A second turn; regression.  
**Aldreigliaw**, *v. a.* (aildreigl) To roll again.  
**Aldreigliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aildreigl) A rolling again; retrogression.  
**Aldreithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail---treithiad) A reciting again; recapitulation.  
**Aldreithu**, *v. a.* (ail---treithu) To recapitulate.  
**Aldrin**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ail---trîn) A second management.  
**Aldriniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aildrin) A re-managing.  
**Aldroediaw**, *v. a.* (ail---troed) To trace again.  
**Aldroeglyddaw**, *v. a.* (ail---trosglydd) To re-transport.  
**Aldroeglyddawl**, *a.* (ail---trosglydd) That is retransported.  
**Aldroeglyddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail---trosglydd) A transporting again.  
**Aldryfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail---tyfiad) A second growth.  
**Aldryfu**, *v. a.* (ail---tyfu) To grow again.  
**Aldryniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail---tyniad) A pulling again; a second drawing.  
**Aldryn**, *v. a.* (ail---tynu) To repul, pull anew.  
**Aldrywallt**, *v. a.* (ail-tywallt) To pour again.  
**Aldrywalltiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aildrywallt) Regurgitation; a pouring again.  
**Aldrywys**, *s. m.* (ail---tywys) A leading again.  
**Aldrywysaw**, *v. a.* (aildrywys) To reconduct.  
**Aldrywysiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aildrywys) A reconducting; retroduction.  
**Alddarbod**, *v. a.* (ail---darbod) To re-provide.  
**Alddarllen**, *v. a.* (ail---darllen) To read over again.  
**Alddarlleniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailddarllen) A second reading.  
**Alddardgan**, *v. a.* (ail---dardgan) To describe again.  
**Alddechreu**, *v. a.* (ail---dechreu) To recommence.  
**Alddechrenad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aildechreu) A recommencing; a beginning anew.  
**Alddeffraw**, *v. a.* (ail---deffraw) To wake again.  
**Alddeffroad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailddeffraw) A waking again.  
**Alddewis**, *v. a.* (ail---dewis) To reselect.  
**Alddewisiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (alldewis) Re-selection.  
**Alddiwygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail---diwyg) A second reparation.  
**Alddiwygiaw**, *v. a.* (ail---diwyg) To reform again.  
**Alddiwygiawl**, *a.* (ail---diwyg) Repairable again.  
**Alddiwygiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (allddiwygywr) One that repairs, or reforms again.

**Ailddosbarth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail---dosbarth) Re-encidation, an arranging anew.  
**Ailddosbarthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailddosbarth) A re-encidating; a re-defining, or analyzing.  
**Ailddyfod**, *v.* (ail---dyfod) To be a second time.  
**Ailddyfodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailddyfod) A second existence.  
**Ailddyblyg**, *a.* (ail---dyblyg) Redoubling.  
**Ailddyblygedig**, *a.* (ailddyblyg) Reduplicate.  
**Ailddyblygedigawl**, *a.* (ailddyblygedig) Reduplicative.  
**Ailddyblygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailddyblyg) Reduplication.  
**Ailddyblygu**, *v. a.* (ailddyblyg) To redouble.  
**Ailddymunaw**, *v. a.* (ail---dymunaw) To desire again.  
**Ailddywediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail---dywediad) A saying again; a repetition.  
**Ailddywedyd**, *v. a.* (ail---dywedyd) To speak again.  
**Alleneidiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail---eneidiad) Re-animation.  
**Alleneidiaw**, *v. a.* (ail---eneidiaw) To reanimate.  
**Alleneidiawl**, *a.* (ail---eneidiawl) Reanimating.  
**Allennill**, *v. a.* (ail---ennill) To regain; to get anew.  
**Allennilliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailennill) A regaining.  
**Allennyn**, *v. a.* (ail---ennyn) To rekindle.  
**Allennynawl**, *a.* (ailennyn) Rekindling.  
**Allennyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailennyn) A rekindling; re-ignition.  
**Aileuw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail---enw) A second name.  
**Allenwl**, *v. a.* (aileuw) To name again.  
**Ailesgyn**, *v. a.* (ail---esgyn) To re-ascend.  
**Ailesgynawl**, *a.* (ailesgyn) Re-ascending.  
**Ailesgyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailesgyn) Re-ascension.  
**Ailesmwythaw**, *v. a.* (ail---esmwyth) To make easy again; to re-assuage.  
**Ailetiffedd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ail---etiffedd) Heir in reversion; next heir but one.  
**Ailetiffeddiath**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailletiffedd) A second inheritance.  
**Ailetiffeddu**, *v. a.* (ailletiffedd) To re-possess.  
**Ailethawl**, *v. a.* (ail---ethawl) To re-elect.  
**Ailetholiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailethawl) Re-election.  
**Ailfaethu**, *v. a.* (ail---maeth) To nourish again.  
**Ailfagu**, *v. a.* (ail---magn) To nurse again.  
**Ailfath**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail---bath) A second coinage.  
**Ailfathiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailfath) Re-coinage.  
**Ailfathu**, *v. a.* (ailfath) To recoin, to coin anew.  
**Ailfedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ail---bedydd) A second baptism.  
**Ailfedyddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailfedydd) Re-baptization; a baptizing again.  
**Ailfedyddiaw**, *v. a.* (ailfedydd) To rebaptize.  
**Ailfedyddiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ailfedyddiwr) (ailfedydd-gwr) Anabaptist.  
**Ailfeddal**, *v. a.* (ail---meddal) To re-mollify.  
**Ailfeddiannawl**, *a.* (ailfeddiant) Re-possessing.  
**Ailfeddianniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailfeddiant) Re-possession; a re-accession.  
**Ailfeddiannu**, *v. a.* (ailfeddiant) To re-possess.  
**Ailfeddiannwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ailfeddiannwr) (ailfeddiant-gwr) A re-possessor.  
**Ailfeddiant**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ailfeddiannu) (meddiant) Re-possession.  
**Ailfeddu**, *v. a.* (ail---meddu) To re-possess.  
**Ailfinaw**, *v. a.* (ail---blin) To harass anew.  
**Ailfodau**, *s. pl. agarr.* (ail---blodau) Second flowers.  
**Ailfodenad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailfodau) A re-floration, or a second blossoming.  
**Ailfodenaw**, *v. a.* (ailfodau) To re-flourish.

Ailfudaw, *v. a.* (ail—mudaw) To move again.  
 Ailfwrw, *v. a.* (ail—bwrw) To re-cast.  
 Ailfwrriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailfwrw) A re-casting.  
 Ailfwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—mwyn) Re-enjoyment.  
 Ailfwynau, *v. a.* (ail—mwyn) To re-enjoy.  
 Ailfyddinaw, *v. a.* (ail—byddin) To re-embattle.  
 Ailfyddiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—byddin) A re-embattling; a rallying for battle.  
 Ailfyned, *v. a.* (ail—myned) To go again.  
 Ailfynediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailfyned) Regress.  
 Ailfynegi, *v. a.* (ail—mynegi) To declare anew.  
 Ailfywaad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—bywaad) Re-animation.  
 Ailfywau, *v. a.* (ail—byw) To revive; to revivify.  
 Ailgadarniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cadarn) Reinforcement; a re-strengthening.  
 Ailgadarnau, *v. a.* (ail—cadarn) To reinforce.  
 Ailgaffael, *v. a.* (ail—cadfael) To recover again.  
 Ailgaffaeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgaffael) Re-attainment; a getting again.  
 Ailgasgliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—casgl) A second collection; a re-accumulation.  
 Ailgasglu, *v. a.* (ail—casgl) To re-assemble.  
 Ailgefnogi, *v. a.* (ail—cefnogi) To re-animate.  
 Ailglodfori, *v. a.* (ail—cadfael) To re-celebrate.  
 Ailgnoad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cnoad) A re-chewing; the chewing of the cud.  
 Ailgnoi, *v. a.* (ail—cnoi) To re-chew.  
 Ailgodi, *v. a.* (ail—codi) To raise again.  
 Ailgodriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgodi) A raising again.  
 Ailgrawni, *v. a.* (ail—crawn) To re-suppurate.  
 Ailgren, *v. a.* (ail—cryn) To create anew.  
 Ailgryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cryno) A second collection; a collecting again.  
 Ailgrynoi, *v. a.* (ail—cryno) To collect again.  
 Ailgwyp, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cwymp) A second fall; a relapse.  
 Ailgwympaw, *v. a.* (ailgwyp) To recidivate.  
 Ailgwympiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgwyp) Recidivation; relapse.  
 Ailgychwyn, *v. a.* (ail—cychwyn) To set off anew.  
 Ailgydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cyd) A rejoining.  
 Ailgydiaw, *v. a.* (ail—cyd) To rejoin; to re-unite.  
 Ailgydnabod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cydnabod) A recognizance.  
 Ailgydnabod, *v. a.* (ail—cydnabod) To recognize.  
 Ailgydnabyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgydnabod) A recognizing again.  
 Ailgydnabyddiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgydnabod) A recognition; a second acquaintance.  
 Ailgyfaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cyfan) A making whole again; re-integration.  
 Ailgyfansawdd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgyfansoddion) Decomposite.  
 Ailgyfansoddi, *v. a.* (ailgyfansawdd) To recompose.  
 Ailgyfansoddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgyfansawdd) A recomposition.  
 Ailgyfau, *v. a.* (ail—cyfan) To patch a second time.  
 Ailgyfarch, *v. a.* (ail—cyfarch) To salute again.  
 Ailgyfarchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgyfarch) Re-salutation.  
 Ailgyflenwi, *v. a.* (ail—cyflenwi) To replenish.  
 Ailgyfnerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cyfnerth) Reinforcement; a strengthening anew.  
 Ailgyfnerth, *v. a.* (ail—cyfnerth) To reinforce.  
 Ailgyfnewidiaw, *v. a.* (ail—cyfnewid) To re-exchange.  
 Ailgyfrif, *v. a.* (ail—cyfrif) To count again.  
 Ailgyfrifaw, *v. a.* (ail—cyfrif) To recount.

Ailgyfrifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgyfrif) A re-counting; a re-enumeration.  
 Ailgyffroad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cyffraw) Resuscitation; a setting in motion again.  
 Ailgyffroi, *v. a.* (ail—cyffraw) To resuscitate.  
 Ailgyhuddaw, *v. a.* (ail—cyhudd) To accuse again.  
 Ailgylynu, *v. a.* (ail—cwlwm) To re-tie.  
 Ailgymlhwysaw, *v. a.* (ail—cymhwys) To refit, or adapt again.  
 Ailgymlrw, *saw, a.* (ail—cymhwys) Adapting again.  
 Ailgymlhwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cymhwys) A re-adapting.  
 Ailgymeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cymeriad) A re-taking; re-assumption.  
 Ailgymeryd, *v. a.* (ail—cymeryd) To re-assume.  
 Ailgyymmod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cymmod) A second agreement.  
 Ailgyymodi, *v. a.* (ailgyymmod) To reconcile again.  
 Ailgyymmysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmysg) Admission, a mixing again.  
 Ailgyynnwys, *v. a.* (cynnwys) To admit again.  
 Ailgyynnwysaw, *v. a.* (ailgyynnwys) To re-admit.  
 Ailgyynnwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgyynnwys) Re-admission.  
 Ailgyynnull, *v. a.* (cynnull) To collect again.  
 Ailgyynnyrch, *v. a.* (cynnyrch) To re-assemble.  
 Ailgyynnyrchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgyynnyrch) A re-assembling.  
 Ailgyynnyrchiaw, *a.* (ailgyynnyrch) Re-assembled.  
 Ailgyrch, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (cyrch) Recourse; a setting to again.  
 Ailgyrchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgyrch) A second coming on.  
 Ailgyrchiawl, *a.* (ailgyrch) Reciprocal.  
 Ailgyrchu, *v. a.* (ailgyrch) To recur; to set, or come on again.  
 Ailolwg, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailolwg) A retrospect.  
 Ailolygawl, *a.* (ailolwg) Retrospective.  
 Ailolygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailolwg) Retrospection.  
 Ailolygu, *v. a.* (ailolwg) To take a retrospect.  
 Ailraniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhan) Repartition.  
 Ailrannu, *v. a.* (rhan) To subdivide, to share anew.  
 Ailroddi, *v. a.* (rhodd) To redeliver; to give anew.  
 Ailryddu, *v. a.* (rhydd) To liberate again.  
 Ailsefydliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (sefydliad) Re-establishment.  
 Ailsefydlu, *v. a.* (sefydlu) To re-establish.  
 Ailsefydlwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailsefydlwyr) A re-establisher.  
 Ailsynwriiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (synwyr) Respiration.  
 Ailsyrthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (syrthiad) A relapsing.  
 Ailsyrthiaw, *v. a.* (syrthiaw) To fall again.  
 Ailunaw, *v. a.* (unaw) To re-unite, to re-join.  
 Ailundeb, *s. m.* (undeb) Reunion; reuniting.  
 Ailwared, *v. a.* (gwared) To redeem again.  
 Ailwarediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailwared) A redeliverance.  
 Ailwaredu, *v. a.* (ailwared) To deliver again.  
 Ailwriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwir) A re-assertion.  
 Ailwiriaw, *v. a.* (gwir) To re-assert; to re-verify.  
 Ailwneuthur, *v. a.* (gwnneuthur) To do over again.  
 Ailwrandaw, *v. a.* (gwrndaw) To listen again.  
 Ailwrandawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailwrandaw) A listening again.  
 Ailwrygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwrygiad) A recovering of strength.  
 Ailwrygiaw, *v. a.* (gwrygiaw) To recover strength.  
 Ailwys, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwys) A second citation.  
 Ailwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailwys) A re-summoning

**Ailwysiad**, v. a. (ailwys) To cite together again; to re-assemble.

**Ailmanerch**, v. (anerch) To resalute mutually.

**Ailmanerchiad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (ailmanerch) A mutual re-salutation.

**Ailmycheliad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymchwel) The act of going back; retrogression.

**Ailmychwelyd**, v. (ymchwel) To re-convalesce.

**Ailmyddigiaw**, v. (yuddigiaw) To become angry again.

**Ailmyddigiawl**, a. (ymddigiawl) Recrudescence.

**Ailmygyfarch**, v. (ymgyfarch) To resalute mutually.

**Ailmygniaw**, v. (ymegniaw) To re-exert.

**Ailmyngliu**, v. (ymngliu) To collect together again.

**Ailmyfyddinaw**, v. (ymfyddinaw) Embattle again.

**Ailmygeleddu**, v. (ymgeledd) To cherish anew.

**Ailmygorfodi**, v. (ymgorfodi) To re-embolden.

**Ailmygfarchiad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgyfarch) A mutual resalutation.

**Ailmygynull**, v. (ymgynull) To re-assemble.

**Ailmygyrch**, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgyrch) A recurring; the figure Epanalepsis.

**Ailmylid**, v. a. (ymild) To re-chase, to pursue again.

**Ailmyllwied**, v. (ymllwied) To be upbraiding again.

**Ailmyranlad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymranlad) A second secession.

**Ailmyrân**, v. (ymrân) To divide, or secede again.

**Ailmyraddi**, v. (ymraddi) To resign again.

**Ailmyraddiad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (ailmyraddi) A resigning up again.

**Ailmyrwymaw**, v. (ymrwymaw) To become bound again.

**Ailmyrwyriad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymrwyriad) A second obligation.

**Ailmyswynaw**, v. (ymswyn) To reconfirm one's self with charms; to cross one's self again.

**Ailmyswyniad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymswyniad) A reconfirming with charms.

**Ailmymanaw**, v. (ymmanaw) To reunite together.

**Ailmyweled**, v. (ymweled) To visit again.

**Ailmywelediad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (ailmyweled) A revisiting.

**Ailmyweliad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymweliad) A re-visiting, a visiting again.

**Ailmystwythaw**, v. (ymstwythaw) To render one's self pliant again.

**Ailmyr**, v. a. (gyr) To send, or drive again.

**Ailmybrydiaw**, v. a. (yabryd) To re-spiritualize.

**Ailmygyd**, v. a. (ygydyd) To re-shake.

**Ailmystwythaw**, v. a. (ystwyth) To make pliant again; to become flexible again.

**Ailmystwythiad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystwyth) A making pliant or flexible again.

**Ailmystryed**, v. a. (ystyried) To re-consider.

**Aill**, s. m.—pl. eillion (all) Other. *Mab aill*, an adopted son; a farmer that rents land; a tenant; a bondsman, or servant; a native tenant.

**a. Other.**

*Cyffili*, a mab aill y beirdd

*Threowenau and adopted son of birds. D. ab Gwilym.*

*Tri breudda i fount felffion eillion.*

*Three things who had been villains. Triad lxxv.*

**Aillu**, s. m.—pl. eillion (all) Other. *a. Other.*

**Ailmanwl**, adv. (aill—tu) Apart, or on one side.

**AIN**, s. m.—r. A tendency to spread out.

**Ainc**, s. m.—pl. einclau (ang) Greediness; desire. *Ainc i fwyd*, a craving for food.

*Gwneuth drwy ainc ar y ffrinc* (trawd anbellwng).

*Ac ergyd, a chryd, a chroes eiddwng.*

*With ergyd was brought on France submitted devastation and fear, and trembling, and spilling of crimson blood.*

*E. ab Med. ab Rhared.*

**AIR**, s. m.—pl. eiriau. Brightness; lucidity.

**Aifron**, s. f.—pl. t. au (air) A bright one. There are many rivers of this name.

**Aifros**, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (air) Bright or flame colour.

**Aia**, s. pl. aggr. sing. elsen (aes) Laths; spars: also, the ribs; the same as *aesnas*; hence, *eisnas*, want, the first want.

*Llawer gwrth y darlawn.*

*Llyfr mawr i lawer f'au.*

*Many times I have read a large book with labour to my breast.*

*Dr. Sion Cent.*

*Dafis aia ym-mab y gwneiddas.*

*Deep is my sigh that may not be leud. Gwneith Fardd Glas.*

**Ais**, a. (aes) Wanting; in want of; destitute; lacking.

*Dysgwyl glaw wrd eis gwyl glaw.*

*Dyst wyddis, plaid Eisteddfod.*

*A blue disciple thou art entirely wanting in fame, on the testimony of the bill of meeting, on the part of the congress.*

*Edm. Prysi, i W. Cynod.*

**Aith**, s. m. pl. aggr. (aeth) Furze; gorse; *a. Sharp.*

**AL**, s. m.—pl. eloedd, elod. Universal harmony; beneficence; power: an appellation given to intellectual beings, or angels. There is an ancient allegory called *Ymddiddan rhwng Cedig ab Cyarhonry a Thyrysges yr Elod.*

**Al**, a. (al, a.) Excellent: very; most, or utmost.

A particle in composition, enhancing the sense of a word, as *very*. It is often a prefix, and affix in the names of places: as, *Alban*, *Pennal*, *Alclwyd*; and rivers, as, *Alcon*, *Alan*, *Alaw*, *Alwy*.

*Bruch al his Brochwel's al byd.*

*But Gwennwy's al half gwyd.*

*Thy arm is of the length of Brochwel's very long, and his grasp those hand with Venetian velocity.*

*O. Ll. Med.*

**AL**, s. f.—pl. t. oedd. A product; a litter; as brood; the young of animals; as, *yr Algyntaf*, *aif*, *drydedd*, the first, second, third litter. *Al y Lloegrwys*, the nation of the Lloegrans.

*Gores al enw da.*

*The best acquisition is a good name.*

*Adgr.*

**Alaeth**, s. m.—pl. t. au (al—aeth) A great mourning; lamentation; wailing; sorrow.

**Alaethawl**, a. (alaeth) Doleful; elegiac, plaintive.

**Alaethiad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (alaeth) A great lamentation; a mourning, or bemoaning.

**Alaethus**, v. a. (alaeth) To lament bitterly.

**Alaethus**, a. (alaeth) Mourful; doleful.

**Alaf**, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (al—af) Treasure; wealth: *a. rare*; delicate; expert, dexterous.

*Llyfde.*

*A'w dir, a'w deyrch, a'w elyf, a'w elwch.*

*A'w wroch, a'w aif.*

*Prose.*

*With thy hand and thy splendor, thy delicacy, and thy music, thy glory and thy wealth.*

*Opuscle, i. H. ab G. Gwynedd.*

**Alafedd**, s. m. (alaf) Produce; wealth; riches.

*Ethlin yn wledd mawr graid tarw tris.*

*Digymet yn drwm rhag alafedd wryns.*

*The fierce alight, berry is the pasture of the bull of war; heavy was the descent before the rising wealth.*

*Anwria.*

**Alafon**, s. f.—pl. t. au (laf) Centre, middle part.

*Bwrw gwaeu a orng Cal—*

*A'w wna yn alafon o dduwryon.*

*Cal threw a javelin, and wounded him in the middle of his breast.*

*H. Calanach—Mabington.*

**Alafrodd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (alaf—rhodd)** A pecuniary gift.

**Alan, s. f.—pl. t. od (al—au)** A living, or breathing principle; an animal, brute, or beast. The name of a species of plants; *alan mawr*, or, *dail y tryfan*, butter-burr; *alan bychan*, colt's-foot; also called *gwrthlys*. *Alan*, breath. *Arm.*

*Amasathr dynion, nac alaned, nis gwelw, nanya gwyddweli a llydan.*

He saw neither [the footsteps of men, nor beast, but shrubs, and heron. *H. Peredur—Mabynogion.*

**Alanan, s. m. (alan)** The asarabacca.

**Alanedd, s. m. (alan)** Respiration, or breathing.

**Alann, v. a. (alan)** To respire, to breathe.

**Alar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llâr)** A surfeit: loathing.

**Alarch, s. m.—pl. t. od, and pl. eieirch (al—arch)**

A swan.

*Nid bwlch od alarch.*

There is none so proud as the swan.

*Adage.*

**Alarchaid, a. (alarch)** Swan-like.

**Alarchen, s. f.—pl. t. au (alarch)** A cygnet.

**Alarches, s. f.—pl. t. au (alarch)** A female swan.

**Alariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (alar)** A surfeiting.

**Alarilid, a. (alar)** Surfeiting; loathsomeness.

**Alarllyd, s. m. (alarllyd)** Loathsomeness.

**Alarmllyd, s. m. (alarllyd)** Loathsomeness.

**Alarml, v. a. (alarml)** To give a great shout.

**Alarml, v. a. (alarml)** To surfeit; to create aversion.

**Alaswy, a. (llas)** Staughtering, or killing.

*Rhudd ogyr augrdd alaswy.*

A ruddy fiercely slaughtering spear.

*Cyddfard.*

**Alathredd, s. m. (alathr)** Polish: politeness.

**Alathr, a. (lathr)** Polished; glossy; polite.

**Alaw, s. m.—pl. elyw (al—aw)** Chief of the waters; a lily; *alaw y dwfr*, the water-lily, called also, *y fagwyr wen*; *alaw crewyll*, lily of the valley; *alaw diosgo*, water aloe; *alaw lleig*, the frog-bit; also the name of several rivers.

**Alaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (al—aw)** The flowing of harmony; music; the term is mostly appropriated to instrumental music. *Bardd alaw*, a doctor of music.

**Alawr, s. m.—pl. alorion (al)** Receptacle; a plate.

**Alban, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (al—ban)** The upper part, or the utmost limit; a primary point.

**Alban arthau**, winter solstice; **alban eithr**, vernal equinox; **alban hefin**, summer solstice; **alban elfed**, autumnal equinox. Scotland is so called either from its being the northern extremity of the island; or from the mountainous part of it being so called, it became the general name of the whole country.

**Albrys, s. m.—pl. t. lau (al—brys)** Extreme haste; a name given to missive engines; the catapult, or the cross-bow.

*Treiddia a'r albrys trwyddo'r eil-benth.*

Pierces from the cross-bow through him another wound.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Albrysiaw, v. a. (albrys)** To shoot with cross-bow.

**Albrysiwr, s. m.—pl. albrysiwr (albrys—gwr)** A cross-bow-man.

**Alcan, s. m.—pl. t. au (al—cân)** Tin; white metal.

*Ni â dynaf ymsthy dy holl alcan.*

I will take away all thy tin.

*Ieiah t. ss.*

**Alcun, s. m.—pl. t. on (al—cun)** A sovereign chief; a man's name: *Alcun ab Tegyd.*

**ALCH, s. f.—pl. t. au** An iron grate; a gridiron.

**Alches, s. f.—pl. t. au (alch)** A grated hole; a window.

**Alfarch, s. m.—pl. t. au (al—march)** Great velocity; a spear; a stitch, or pricking pain.

**Alfarchu, v. a. (alfarch)** To scatter, or hurry away; to shed the leaves off trees.

**Algar, s. m.—pl. t. od (al)** A reindeer.

*Nerth a gar yn ei gora.*

The strength of a reindeer is in his horn.

*Catwg.*

**Alis, s. m. (al—ia)** The lowest point; hell. *Plant alis*, a name of reproach given the English.

**Aliw, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (âl)** The saliva; spittle.

**Almes, s. m. (al—mes)** A dainty; or a delicacy.

**Alon, s. m. (al)** The principle of harmony; music.

**Alp, s. m.—pl. t. au (al)** A craggy rock, or precipice: a word common in the mountains of Glamorgan. Hence *alp*. *Isodorus, Servius,*

and *Phylargyrius*, say that the word *Alps* in the English language signifies mountains;

which confirms its Cymbrian origin.

**Alsawdd, s. m.—pl. alsoddion (al—sawdd)** Algebra.

**Alsoddawl, a. (alsawdd)** Algebraical.

**Alsoddawr, s. m.—pl. alsoddorion (alsawdd)** Algebraist.

**Alu, v. a. (al)** To bring forth; to yeon.

*Alu o ddafni ar ddau oes, yna y rhall fod.*

Cynghawdd y rhing el hawer ac y cynoga.

A sheep growing two lambs, then there might be a special pleading between the richman and the debtor. *Welsh Laws.*

**Alun, s. m.—pl. t. au (al—un)** The chief one; a man's name; also the name of a river. *Hun ab alun*, a person mentioned in *Englynion y Beddau.*

**Alwar, s. m.—pl. t. au (al—gwar)** A purse.

*Un faint ar y glan yw fo.*

Ag alwar, aur y folo.

It is the same size on the thigh as a purse, the gift of Iolo.

*Guth's Giga.*

**Alwen, a. (al—gwen)** Very white, or bright. A river in North Wales is so called from its foaming current.

**Alwyn, a. (al—gwyn)** Very white, or fair.

**Alwysen, s. f.—pl. t. au (al—gwys)** A donation, alms, or charity.

**ALL, s. m. r.—pl. t. oedd** Other: a. Another.

**Allaid, a. (all)** Barbarous; savage, or wild.

**Allair, s. m.—pl. alleirion (all—gair)** A paraphrase.

**Allan, a. (all)** Out; without. *Allan o law*, off hand, forthwith.

*Maly Gwyddel am ei yru allan.*

Like the Irishman for his being turned out.

*Adage.*

**Allanawl, a. (allan)** Exterior; outward.

**Allardd, a. (all—ardd)** Unseemly; ugly; hideous.

*Tywyllog un tew allardd.*

Well but a dweylaw bardd.

Darkness, thick and hideous.

Nature's veil to obscure a bard. *D. ab Gwilym, l'v. iul.*

**Allawg, s. m.—pl. allogion (llawg)** Allum.

**Allawr, s. f.—pl. allorau (llawr)** An altar; brass.

**Allda, s. m.—pl. t. on (all—da)** A stranger.

**Allieg, s. f.—pl. t. au (all)** An allegory; a fable.

**Alliegawl, a. (allieg)** Allegorical; figurative.

**Alliegad, s. m.—pl. t. au (allieg)** An allegorizing.

**Alliegu, v. a. (allieg)** To describe by allegory.

**Allieydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (allieg)** One that speaks in allegory.

**Allieiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (allair)** A paraphrasing.

**Allieiriaw, v. a. (allair)** To paraphrase.

**Allieiriawg, a. (allair)** Paraphrastic; figurative.

**Allieiriawl, a. (allair)** Paraphrasing.

**Allieiriwr, s. m.—pl. allieiriwr (allair—gwr)** A paraphraser.

**Allieiridd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (allair)** A paraphrast.

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**Alfro**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ydd* (all—bro) Another, or foreign country: *a. Banished.*  
**Alfryd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (all—bryd) A savage disposition.

*Alfryd eich alfryd.*

*Foreign is your savage nature.*

*Taliesin.*

**Alfman**, *s. m.*—*pl. ellmyr* (all—man) A stranger, or one of another place; *a. German.*

**Almor**, *s. m.*—*pl. allmyr* (all—mor) A secluded place; *a. valley or dale inclosed by hills.*

**Almyr**, *s. m.* (all—myr) A place beyond sea: *a. transmarine; foreign.*

*Pensat odd Gruffodd graid cryr Prydais, Prydais yr allmyr.*

*The chief of princes is Gruffodd the grey eagle of Britain, and a proprietor beyond seas.*

*Ll. B. Moeh.*

**Allgedig**, *a. (allawg)* Alluminated.

**Allogi**, *v. a. (allawg)* To cover with allum; to alluminate.

**Allogiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (all—logi) Allumination.

**Allt**, *s. f.*—*pl. eltydd* (all) A cliff; the side of a hill.

*Ti'r haf*

*Twr paeb = y; twr pob allt.*

*Thou summer—*

*Thou art the strength of all, arraying every cliff;*

*Ll. allGwilym.*

**Alltra**, *pr. (all—tra)* Farther; on the farther side.

**Alltraw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (all—traw) Another guide; *a. sponsor, godfather, or a gossip.*

**Alltrawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. alltrodion* (all—trawd) A stranger, or foreigner.

**Alltrem**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (all—trem) A wild stare.

**Alltremiaw**, *v. a. (alltrem)* To gaze wildly.

**Alltremiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (alltrem) A wild gazing.

**Alltrodiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (alltrawd) Estrangement; banishment.

**Alltrodiaw**, *v. a. (alltrawd)* To estrange; to banish.

**Alltud**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (all—tud) Another land; one of another land; *an allieu, or foreigner.*

*Alltud cenedlaeg*, an alien born; *alltud tramor*, an alien from beyond the sea; *alltud priodanol*, a native bondman. It is also used, in the Welsh Laws, in the same sense as *allt*, a farmer of another's land, or tenant. *Alltudion uchelwyr.*

*O wneir alltudion ffreid i wrth eu hargwyddi, cyn uog eu bod y briddion, wrth a ddyfais adeu hanner et ddi iddynt; ac os o'r yers hon yd hargwyddi, ni ddyfais deigaw yn na lle y te beu i Glawdd Oge.*

*If shouldst thou want to leave their lands, before they are become proprietors, they ought to leave one half of their goods behind; and if they are masters of this island, they ought not to dwell in any place on this side of Oge's Dyke.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Alltud**, *a. (all—tud)* Of another land; *a. stranger.*

**Alltudaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (alltud) Banishment; exile.

**Alltudaw**, *v. a. (alltud)* To banish; to alienate, or reduce to the state of a stranger.

**Alltudawg**, *a. (alltud)* Banished; exiled; estranged.

**Alltudawl**, *a. (alltud)* Banishing; estranging.

**Alltudedd**, *s. m. (alltud)* Exile; banishment.

*Gorwyf oiliygdawd o alltudedd.*

*May I experience liberation from banishment.*

*H. ab G. Gwynedd.*

**Alltudes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (alltud) A woman that is a stranger; *a. female exile.*

*A mēnau yn alltudes.*

*And I being a bondswoman.*

*Ruth li. 10.*

**Alltudocand**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (alltudawg) A banishing.

**Alltudocau**, *v. a. 'alltudawg)* To render one an exile.

**Alltudryw**, *a. (alltud—rhyw)* Heterogeneous.

*Pob edn o'r byd alltudryw  
All boded, ond rhyfodd ei byw.*

*By every kind in this heterogeneous world she is boded, what a wonder it is she lives.*

*D. ab Gwilym, i'r ddyglian.*

**Alltudwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. alltudwyr* (alltud—gwr) One that banisheth.

**Allwaith**, *s. m.*—*pl. allweithiau* (all—gwaith) Another time; *a. term in husbandry, for an ox that ploughs the second year; as, cynwaith* is for the first year.

**Allwedd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (all—gwedd) The opening to another appearance; *a. key.*

*Yn Abertawy terywn allwedd—Lloegr,  
Nedd llwyr weddiu ou gwagedd.*

*In Abertawy destructive was the opening to the English, utterly bereaved are their wives.*

*Ll. F. Moeh.*

**Allweddawr**, *s. m.*—*pl. allweddorion* (allwedd) One that brings to another form; *a. keeper of the key.*

*Argloddig Gweudyd, gwyn asnydd pawb,  
Prydais allweddawr, oli yr eiddaw.*

*The glory of Gweudyd; scattering blessings to all around, the treasurer of Britain, possessing all.*

*Gwladys.*

**Allwest**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (all—gwest) An entertainment given, or a public banquet; *grass.*

**Allwlad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (all—gwlad) Another country; *a. foreign.*

**Allwladu**, *v. a. (allwlad)* To banish; to exile.

**Allwyr**, *v. a. (llwyr)* To pour out; to empty; to shed.

**Allwydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (all—gwydd) A key. *Allwyddau Muir*, ash-keys.

*A gylwaist tti ghat Cynon,  
Yn ymogydd rhug mowdon—  
"Cwrr yw allwydd calon."*

*Hast thou heard what Cynon sang, in guarding against drink—  
"Ale is the key of the heart."*

*Englynion y Cyfnewt.*

**Allwyddawr**, *s. m. pl. allwyddorion* (allwydd) One that carries keys; *a. treasurer.*

**Allwyddores**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (allwyddawr) A woman that keeps the keys.

**Allwyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (all—gwyn) Sorrow; grief.

**Allwynig**, *a. (allwyn)* Sorrowful; mournful.

*A'r lle yno yn allwynig caeth.*

*And the army there sorrowful and in difficulty.*

*G. Meredith.*

**Allwynin**, *a. (allwyn)* Sad; pensive; sorrowful.

*Hyst ni'm bydd llopydd heb allwynin wedd,  
Hiegor dor dweredd, hwydd how-lin.*

*Hence I shall not experience quietude, free from a sorrowful countenance, deprived of the defence of fortune, he that was liberal of feast, of a palmy stock.*

*Rhairodyn.*

*Ac ni chafu y cenedau eu gwrddaw yn Rhafu, nymu eu gollwng drachiau yn drist allwynin.*

*And the messengers were not admitted to be heard at Rome, but they were sent back sad and sorrowful.*

*Or. ab Arrian.*

**Allwyr**, *a. (llwyr)* Entire; quite; complete.

*Lle allwyr ffenest,  
A beidd a blodau.*

*A place entire in uncertainty,  
And buds with flowers.*

*Taliesin.*

**Allwys**, *v. a. (llwys)* To pour out; to empty.

**AM**, *pr. Round; about. Dyro wregeys am dy genol*, put a girdle round thy middle. In composition it answers to *circum*, as, *amgylchu*, to circumscribe. *Am y tan a'r brenin*, round the fire with the king, that is, opposite to him, the other side of the fire. *Am y ddygyl ag ef*, round the dish with him. *Am ben*, on, or mixt with.

*Turkman ban  
Am all Henan  
Bu edrydd.*

*Up lifted shikah around the top of Henan where the conflict raged.*

*Taliesin.*



*Am*, conj. For; because. *Am hyn*, for this. *Am geiniag*, for a penny. *Am dderchafu o honot dy olwg*, because thou hast lifted up thine eyes. *Cyrchu am ben y ty*, to repair to the house. *Mi eis am ei ben*, I met him.

*Am drais Daw nid oes dim rhyb,*  
*Am drais dyn dinam galeryd.*

For the act of God there is no contending, but for the oppression of man there is commendable courage to be opposed.  
*D. Benfras.*

*A'm*, A compound of the A in its several acceptations and the contraction of the pronoun *ym*; as, *Mi a'm tad*, I and my father. *A'm pen ar obenydd hunais*, with my head on a pillow I slept. *Y neb a'm coelio*, those that me believe. *Hyn a'm lladdai*, this did me kill. *Hyn a'm lladda*, that will kill me. *A'm daw*, that will come to me. *A'm doddyc*, that came to me.

*Amad*, a. (am—ad) Bordering all round.

*Amadfyw* a. (amad—byw) Alive on all sides; very lively.

*Amadlaes*, a. (amad—laes) Sluggish; drawling; very heavy. *Awld amadlaes*.

*Amadrwy*, s. m.—pl. t. on (amad—rhwyl) The purple about a gown; a trail.

*Amaerdy*, s. m.—pl. t. au (maerdy) A dairy cot.

*Amaerwr*, s. m.—pl. amaerwyr (maerwr) A dairy man.

*Amaerwy*, s. m.—pl. t. on (aerwy) The fringe or border of a garment; a skirt.

*Nod lawer i'm llwy llw amaerwy—tôn,*  
*Ban lewyth ei bron ger ei breichwyr.*

Greatly I am made to blush, by her that is the colour of the twisting eddies of the wave, when her breast receives the reflection of her bracelet.  
*Casnodryn.*

*Amaerwyad*, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaerwy) A skirting.

*Amaerwyaw*, v. a. (amaerwy) To form a skirt.

*Amaerwyawg*, a. (amaerwy) Fringed; bordered.

*Dillad amaerwyawg*, fringed garments.

*Amaerwyawl*, a. (amaerwy) Bordering; skirting.

*Amaeth*, s. m.—pl. emeith (maeth) A husbandman; *Amaeth aradr*, a ploughman.

*Rhan o sardd brein fydd cawg aur can dewed ag ewin amaeth*  
*a amaeith with ynydd.*

A part of the damages for an injury to the king, is a cup of gold as thick as the nail of a husbandman, that has laboured seven years.  
*Welsh Laws.*

*Amaethaidd*, a. (amaeth) Husbandman-like.

*Amaethawl*, a. (amaeth) Appertaining to husbandry; agricultural.

*Amaethiad*, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaeth) Husbandry.

*Ni ddyl neb gymeryd amaethiad arno oni wybydd wneuthur ei aradr, a'i hwyliaw.*

None ought to undertake husbandry if he doth not know how to make a plough, and to manage it.  
*Welsh Laws.*

*Amaethiaeth*, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaeth) Tillage; agriculture.

*Amaethon*, s. m. (amaeth) A farmer; also a man's name.

*Amaethu*, v. a. (amaeth) To do husbandry work.

*Amaethwr*, s. m.—pl. amaethwyr (amaeth—gwr) A husbandman.

*Amaethwriaeth*, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaethwr) Agriculture; agriculture.

*Amaethydd*, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amaeth) A cultivator.

*Amaethydddaidd*, a. (amaethydd) Husbandman-like.

*Amaethyddawl*, a. (amaethydd) Husbandman-like.

*Amaethyddiaeth*, s. m. (amaethydd) Agriculture; the calling of an agriculturist.

*Amafael*, v. a. (gafael) To wrestle; to lay hold.

*Amafaelyd*, v. a. (amafael) To wrestle, or strive.

*Amafar*, s. m. (afar) A bewailing.

*Amair*, s. m.—pl. amairian (gair) A round-about word or expression.

*Aman*, t. f.—pl. t. au (am—an) A stable.

*Amar*, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (am—ar) A noise on all sides

*Et wneyd ei amar*  
*Ar wyneb ddaear.*

He is the most noisy on the face of the earth.

*Tellwin.*

*Amarfawg*, a. (arfawg) Armed at all points.

*Amaro*, interj. of supplication (aro) *Amaro ddaew!* Pray come here!

*Amarwain*, v. a. (arwain) To lead about.

*Ambais*, s. f.—pl. ambeistau (pais) A safeguard; a kind of women's riding-dress.

*Ambawr*, s. m.—pl. amborion (pawr) A pasture.

*Ambell*, a. (pell) Scarce; some few. *Ambell un*, some few, one here and there; *ambell waith*, sometimes.

*Byddai un o bynabeg a feir ddaerlawn ac ygrifur Cymmarog,*  
*ac o'r achawg hyn y mae, bod llyfrau Cymmarog mor ambell.*

Hardly one in fifteen can read and write Welsh, and it is for this reason that Welsh books are so scarce. *Miss Trevelyan.*

*Ambellenig*, a. (pellenig) One here and there; sparing.

*Mewn hyspyn et af eilir yn ambellenig rhydyd o anghyfarfdded.*  
*In a hyspyn may be suffered sparingly a little irregularity.*  
*Barddas.*

*Amboeri*, v. a. (poer) To bespawl, or spit about.

*Amboeriad*, s. m.—pl. t. au (poer) A spitting about.

*Amboerwr*, s. m.—pl. amboerwyr (poer—gwr) A bespawler, or one who spits about.

*Amboethi*, v. a. (poeth) To heat all about.

*Amboethiad*, s. m.—pl. t. au (poeth) A heating all round.

*Amborthi*, v. a. (porth) To bear, or carry about.

*Brases ymborthiad nid amborthai—gabl,*  
*Nid oedd gwblaid a' brynn.*

The purveyor of ravens, he would bear with reproach, for there was not any disgrace that he could merit.  
*Cynddylan, m. Cad. ab Meddau.*

*Amborthiad*, s. m.—pl. t. au (porth) A carrying about.

*Ambryniad*, s. m.—pl. t. au (pryn) A purchasing.

*Ambrynn*, v. a. (pryn) To purchase, or to buy.

*Dyn a ambryno o ledrd cyfaddel awnith, ni ddyl sefyll mewn bwr.*

A man that purchases what is known to be stolen once, he ought not to stand in judgment.  
*Welsh Laws.*

*Ambwl*, a. (pwl) Blunt, or dull all round.

*Ambwyad*, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwyad) A beating about.

*Ambwyaw*, v. a. (pwyaw) To beat all about.

*Ambwyll*, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pwyll) Excuse.

*Ambylus*, v. a. (ambwl) To blunt all round.

*Ambylus*, a. (ambwl) Blunt all round.

*Amcan*, s. m.—pl. t. ion (am—can) Purpose; intent; meaning; conjecture. *Ar amcan*, at random; *bwro amcan*, to give a guess.

*Ac wedi darfog bytyn ac yf i'w hancan—santant ymth.*  
*And after eating and drinking their purpose they went away.*

*H. Peredur—Mabiolon.*

*Amcanion dynion nid di,*  
*Et weithian o'u dyfacha.*

The purposes of evil men he at length will bring to naught.  
*H. Middelton.*

*Amcanadwy*, a. (amcan) Conjecturable.

*Amcanawl*, a. (amcan) Intentional; conjectural.

*Amcanedig*, a. (amcan) Conjecturing; purposed.

**Amscarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (amcan—bar'n) A**  
judgment at random; divination.  
**Amscanlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amcan) Intention.**  
**Amscanleth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amcan) Conjecture.**

*Yr byn a grebyllid iaid yw o'r amscanleth—ie aliai y llongt  
y deilar yu rhyw an o'r dydd y nodiam an am danynt.*  
This which I hinted is but a conjecture—perhaps the earth may  
be burnt by some one of the ways which we have mentioned.  
*See Owein.*

**Amscansil, s. m.—pl. amcansellian (amcan—sail)**  
Hypothesis, a supposed basis.

**Amscansiliawg, a. (amcansall) Hypothetical.**  
**Amscanu, v. a. (amcan) To purpose, to guess.**

*Pa bynag a amcand o'r ddaioni a drefnwyd dryw ei ddoethineb  
ac a gylhawyd gas ei allu.*

Whatever was intended by his goodness was conducted by his  
wisdom, and accomplished by his power. *I. Henderson.*

**Amscanus, a. (amcan) Inventive; contriving.**  
**Amscanwr, s. m.—pl. amscanwyr (amcan) An in-**  
ventor, or designer; a purposer.

**Amschwaen, s. f.—pl. t. ion (chwaen) Circum-**  
stance; event.

**Amschwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwyl) Circumvolution.**  
**Amdacrawd, s. m.—pl. amdaerodan (taer) Impor-**  
tantly; a round-about craving.

*Gwlad amdaerod a'u daw.*

The beverage of importunity will come to me. *Cynddelw.*

**Amdan, s. f.—pl. t. au (tan) A trevet.**

**Amdan, pr. Around. Amdanaf, amdanad, am-**  
**dans, amdan:** about me, about thee, about him,  
about her: **amdanom, amdanoch, amdanant;**  
about us, about you, and about them.

*Amdan—*

*A'n freichiau, bren Soden haf*

*Em, yu dyson amdanaf.*

Thou didst fold thy arms, thou summer-flower tinted lowest, very  
closely round me. *D. ab Gwilym, i Forfydd.*

**Amdawd, s. m.—pl. amdotau (tawd) Raiment.**

*Ac amdawd a fon newydd ddaiddyd,*

*a ddyfawys a mi nallh garesnydd.*

And the covering of the maid, its substance was the heavenly  
light, she who cherished with me a lasting connection. *Gwladhel.*

**Amdo, s. m.—pl. t. on (am—te) A covering.**

*Po mason, milwyr amdo.*

The chief of men, and shield of warriors. *Talliesin.*

*A wyrr cerdd gelfydd.*

*Fy gwi calafydd.*

*A'm dyro amdo.*

*O'r porth pan ddwyro.*

That knows the fugacious age that is hid by the diurnal orate,  
will give me a splendid garment when he ascends from the gate. *Talliesin.*

**Amdoithiawg, a. (teithiawg) Itinerant; wandering.**

**Amdir, s. m.—pl. oedd (tir) Surrounding land.**

**Amdlawd, a. (tylawd) On all sides poor; very**  
poor; very miserable.

*Amdlawd fy shafawd ar fy shawr.*

Wretched is my tongue since I am doomed to silence. *Melir.*

**Amdo, s. m.—pl. t. au (to) A covering on all sides;**  
a shroud, or winding-sheet.

**Amdociaw, v. a. (toc) To trim, or cut all round.**

**Amdoedig, a. (amdo) Shrouded, enveloped.**

**Amdoi, v. a. (amdo) To cover on all sides: to en-**  
velop; to plate over; to shroud; to enwrap.

**Amdorch, s. f.—pl. amdyrch (torch) An encircling**  
wreath. *Amdorch,* claspers, in botany.

**Amdorchawl, a. (amdoroch) Wreathing round.**

**Amdorchl, v. a. (amdoroch) To clasp, or twine about.**

**Amdorchliad, s. m.—pl. amdorchiad (amdoroch) A**  
clasper.

**Amdorchydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amdoroch) A clasper.**

**Amdori, v. a. (tori) To amputate: to cut about.**

**Amdoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdori) Amputation.**

**Amdral, a. (tral) That is lessened on every side;**  
greatly diminished.

**Amdrall, s. m.—pl. amdreillion (trail) A turning**  
round; circumvolution.

**Amdramwy, v. a. (tramwy) To ambulate, or walk**  
about; to wander up and down.

*Ac rhyngynall am dryll amdrumwys,*

*Fally byn yu blagor a'u ongyr dan.*

And seeking together, round the vands they would be hovering  
round, as there was in Bangor about the ferry near. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

**Amdramwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdrumwy) Per-**  
ambulation.

**Amdramwyawl, a. (amdrumwy) Perambulatory.**

**Amdramwywr, s. m.—pl. amdrumwywyr (am-**  
drumwy—gwr) Ambulator.

**Amdraul, s. m.—pl. amdreulion (trawl) Corrosion.**

**Amdrech, s. m.—pl. amdreichion (trech) A con-**  
tender.

**Amdrechlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdrech) Contention.**

**Amdrech, v. a. (amdrech) To strive for victory.**

**Amdreigl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (treigl) Environ.**

**Amdreigliaw, v. a. (amdreigl) To roll about; to**  
revolve; to circumscribe.

**Amdreigliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdreigl) Circum-**  
rotation; circumscription.

**Amdreiliaw, v. a. (amdrall) To circumscribe.**

**Amdrem, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trem) A glancing round.**

**Amdremiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdrem) A glancing**  
round; circumspection.

**Amdremu, v. a. (amdrem) To survey about.**

**Amdreulled, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdraul) Corrosion.**

**Amdreullad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdraul) A corroding.**

**Amdreuliaw, v. a. (amdraul) To consume all round.**

**Amdrist, a. (trist) Surrounded with grief; very**  
sad.

*Amdrist wyf, gorhwylf ym gorphen!*

I am encompassed with grief, let me meet my end! *Refnys.*

**Amdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tro) A turning round.**

**Amdroad, s. m.—pl. t. au (umdro) Circulation.**

**Amdroch, a. (troch) Breaking on all sides;**  
spraying.

*Oedd amdroch llynges aches achor*

*Oedd angen gwaith Fon a gwaith Fangor.*

Breaking round the fleet was the circling war; different was  
the battle of Mon to that of Bangor. *Cynddelw.*

**Amdroedig, a. (amdro) Circulating; encircled.**

**Amdroedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdroedig) Cir-**  
cumvolution; circumscription.

**Amdroi, v. a. (amdro) To revolve; to circulate.**

**Amdrom, a. (trom) Pregnant; big with child.**

**Amdromi, v. a. (amdro) To become pregnant.**

**Amdros, v. a. (troi) To drive, or send about; to**  
circumduct.

**Amdrosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdroi) A sending**  
about.

**Amdruth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (truth) A fawning all**  
round; general flattery.

**Amdruthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdruth) A fawning**  
to all round.

**Amdruthiaw, v. a. (amdruth) To fawn to all.**

**Amdrwch, a. (trwch) Breaking on all sides: s. pl.**  
*amdrychion*, amputated ones.

*Amdrychlad amdrychu saw cant,*

*Amdrychion berson bent.*

He bowed on all sides, and nine hundred were cut down, which  
became the mangled ones of him. *Cynddelw.*

**Amdrwm, a. (trwm) Heavy on every side; very**  
heavy.

**Amdrws, s. m.—pl. ion (trws) A garment that**  
covers all round.



**Amdrwsiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (amdrws) A circum-vesting, a wrapping in clothes.  
**Amdrwsiaw, v. a.** (amdrws) To circumvest.  
**Amdrychiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (amdrwch) Amputation.  
**Amdrychu, v. a.** (amdrwch) To cut, or mangle on all sides: to amputate.

*Am drychid erid arfogion—i law  
 Am cur-glaw mwyfawr Mon.*

*On all sides were cut armed men, and laid prostrate on the ground, round the beneficent golden shelter of Moch. Cynddelw.*

**Amdrychwyr, s. m.**—*pl. amdrychwyr* (amdrwch-gwr) Amputater.

**Amdrymder, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (amdrwm) Heaviness all round. **Amdrymder henaint**, the heaviness of old age.

**Amdrymu, v. a.** (amdrwm) To wax heavy. **Amdrymu o henaint**, to grow heavy with old age.

*Gwybo Llyr ei fod yn amdrymu.*

*Llyr found himself becoming enfeebled.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Amdryn, a.** (tryn) Encompassed with strength.  
**Amdryni, s. m.**—*pl. t. on* (tryni) Strength on all sides.

*Amdryni drylaw drylen  
 Gweinyddiaw ysgawdwr y'gweithion,  
 Yn arial ei ddylfai am beu.*

*With a covering of strength expert and vigorous were seen the leaders of the shields in the conflict, brandishing the eager blade round their heads.*

*Ancurin.*

**Amdrywann, v. a.** (trywann) To pierce on all sides.  
**Amduawg, a.** (tu) Inclining to all sides.

*Cawn rodd ac adrodd deudodd amduawg.*

*On all sides I experienced the receiving of gifts upon gifts.*

*R. Nanmor.*

**Amdwl, a.** (twll) Full of holes; perforated.

**Amdwrdd, s. m.**—*pl. amdryddan* (twrdd) A noise from all sides; tumultuous all round.

**Amdwyaw, v. a.** (twyaw) To trim all round.

**Amdwyawl, a.** (amdwyaw) Trimming all round.

**Amdyfiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (tyfiad) A growing all round or on every side.

**Amdyfu, v.** (tyfu) To grow about, or on all sides.

**Amdylliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (amdwll) A penetrating on all sides; perforation.

**Amdyllu, v. a.** (amdwll) To penetrate on all sides.

**Amdyrdawl, a.** (amdwrd) Noisy on all sides.

**Amdyrdau, v. a.** (amdwrd) To make a noise or tumult on every side.

**Amdyriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (twr) A heaping round.

**Amdyru, v. a.** (twr) To heap about.

**Amdywallit, v. a.** (tywallit) To pour out on all sides.

**Amdywalliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (amdywallit) Circumfusion; a pouring all round.

**Amdywynawl, a.** (tywyn) Shining on every side.

**Amdywyniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (tywyn) A shining on all sides.

**Amdywynu, v.** (tywyn) To shine around.

**Amdyws, v. a.** (tyws) To lead round.

**Amdywysaw, v. a.** (amdywys) To lead about.

**Amdywysawl, a.** (amdywys) Leading about.

**Amdywysiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (amdywys) A leading about; circumduction.

**Amddadl, s. m.**—*pl. amddadlau* (dadl) Conversation.

*Hill Coellog perging pbenachau,  
 Hyd ar amddadl cynuodi, cenedau.*

*The descendant of Coel, the pillar of chieftains, giving boldness to the conversation in the dispute of ambassadors.*

*Cynddelw, tr argl. Ekeg.*

**Amddadliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (amddadl) A discouraging.

**Amddadlu, v. a.** (amddadl) To converse.

**Amddalif, s. m.**—*pl. amddeifion* (dalif) A singing round.

**Amddal, v. a.** (dal) To concur with, or to coincide; to have respect to. *Sil.*

**Amddasml, v. a.** (dasml) To grope.

**Amddeifiaw, v. a.** (amddair) To singe all round.

**Amddifad, a.** (difad) On all sides destitute; fatherless, or motherless; orphan.

**Amddifadu, v. a.** (amddifad) To render destitute.

**Amddifedi, s. m.** (amddifad) Loss of protection.

**Amddifwys, a.** (difwys) Steep on all sides.

**Amddifyn, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (diffyn) A defence.

**Amddifyn, v. a.** (diffyn) To defend, or protect.

**Amddifynnadwy, a.** (amddifyn) Defensible.

**Amddifynnawl, a.** (amddifyn) Protecting.

**Amddifynblaid, s. m.**—*pl. amddifynbleidiau* (amddifyn—plaid) Defending party; defendant.

**Amddifynnedig, a.** (amddifyn) Defended.

**Amddifynfia, s. f.**—*pl. amddifynfeydd* (amddifyn—ma) A place of defence; a strong hold.

**Amddifyniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (amddifyn) Protection.

**Amddifynnu, v. a.** (amddifyn) To protect, or to defend.

**Amddifynnus, a.** (amddifyn) Defensive.

**Amddifynnwr, s. m.**—*pl. amddifynnwyr* (amddifyn—gwr) A defender, or protector.

**Amddifyrf, a.** (diffyrf) Weak, or destitute of strength on all sides.

*O gwerddu Mynddwg ni ddilyswys;  
 Naenyn un arf amddifyrf amddifyrs.*

*Of the train of Mynddwg there escaped none except one weapon altogether weak, tottering every way.*

*Ancurin.*

**Amddigonawd, s. m.**—*pl. amddigonodau* (digawn) Sufficiency on every side.

**Amddilladiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dillad) A circum-vesting.

**Amddilladu, v. a.** (dillad) To clothe all over; to circumvest.

**Amddrych, a.** (drych) Shewy, or gay on every side.

*—Merch Endaf hir, dala gwannu bon,  
 Oudd porfwr gwaguar dir amddrychion.*

*The daughter of tall Endaf, perfect was her gait, purple were her robes truly splendid.*

*Ancurin.*

**Amddwl, a.** (dwll) Dark, or gloomy on all sides.

*Nend amddwl awyr, nend hwyr hion.*

*Is not the welkin gloomy, is not the season late.*

*Blidyr Gais.*

**Amddychwel, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (dychwel) What reverts from all sides: the figure called Polyptoton.

**Amddychweliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (amddychwel) A reverting from all sides.

**Amddyfr, a.** (dwfr) Irrigous; humid; watery.

**Amddyfrawl, a.** (amddyfr) Circumducent.

**Amddyfru, (amddyfr)** To irrigate, to water.

**Amddyfrws, s. m.**—*pl. t. on* (amddyfr) A watery place.

*Cyman a welat, a difwys, a garw amddyfrws.*

*Deep glens he saw, and hanging steep, and a wild swamp.*

*Br. M. Wlad—Habinogion.*

**Amddyfrws, a.** (amddyfr) Waterish, watery, moist, or plash, on all sides: also bounded with waters.

*Annoetharh Powys,  
 A'i thir amddyfrws,  
 A'i thorffwr difwyr,  
 Nw difwr.*

*Fuller of difficulties is Powys,  
 And its swampy land,  
 And its headlong floods,  
 Whom those do not protect.*

*Lt. P. Mech.*

**Amddyrnodiaw, v. a.** (dyrnawd) To lay about one; to deal blows on all sides.

**Amddyrau, v. a. (dyrau)** To fist, or thresh on all sides.

**Amddystrwch, a. (dystwrch)** Mangling on all sides.

*Car rhuor cyfor cyfediawch,  
Cariu mabod a wahan folwrch,  
Ar ddrigiau drago amddystrwch,  
Cariu arw ad frau—a phrofwch nid as,  
Nid sawr y gweloch.* *Ll. E. Rhodri, i. D. 10.*

Like a choir his full banquet, where shame is forbidden, where glory is shed around; against the sons of violence he was a drag on mangling on all sides; contempt upon it, restless chief, you will prove will not be seducing; is not partially that man's name.

**Amddystrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amddystrych)** A mangling on every side.

**Amddystrychu, v. a. (amddystrwch)** To mangle on all sides.

**Ameg, s. f.—pl. t. au (meg)** A saying; a sentence.

**Ameiriaw, v. a. (gair)** To dispute, or contend about.

**Ameigrud, a. (esgud)** Prompt; ready on every side.

*Nid amegrid i gaw ei gwylad.*

The native country of a slave is not free to him. *Taliesin.*

**Ameth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (meth)** A failure; a lapse.

*O bob tr aweth a'ih welad,  
Ac o bob aweth a'ih welad.*

From every region a tribute finds there, and should there be a failure of tribute, then comes oppression. *Ll. E. Rhodri.*

**Amfach, s. m.—pl. t. au (bach)** A hooking round.

**Amfachiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amfach)** A grappling round; a hooking round.

**Amfachu, v. a. (amfach)** To clasp, or twine about.

**Amfar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (bâr)** Wrath on all sides; one encompassed with wrath.

**Amfo, v. a. (am-bo)** To enjoy, or possess.

**Amfordwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mordwy)** Circumnavigation.

**Amfordwyaw, v. a. (mordwy)** To circumnavigate.

**Amfordwyawl, a. (mordwy)** Circumnavigating.

**Amfordwywr, s. m.—pl. t. au (amfordwywr)** Circumnavigating.

**Amfwrws, a. (brwys)** Thickly branching on all sides.

*El llyngs nos a dydd am draws Noedd amfwrws a dyrrwch.*

Drugging his day and night across places full of thickets and wide. *Enciclopedia.*

**Amfwich, s. m.—pl. t. au (amfwich)** That has breaches on all sides.

**Amfwichaw, a. (amfwich)** Having breaches all round.

**Amfwichiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amfwich)** A notching on all sides; a making gaps all round.

**Amfwichu, v. a. (amfwich)** To make breaches, or cuts on every side.

**Amgadarn, a. (cadarn)** Fortified on every side.

**Amgadarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgadarn)** A strengthening on every side.

**Amgadarnawl, a. (amgadarn)** Strengthening, or invigorating on every side.

**Amgadarnu, v. a. (amgadarn)** To encompass with strength.

**Amgadr, a. (cadr)** Mighty; potent; vigorous.

*Gade'r byd yn amgadr boe.*

Leaving the world in the vigorous stem. *G. ab Seifyn.*

**Amgaer, s. m.—pl. t. au (caer)** A fortification.

**Amgaeraw, a. (amgaer)** Circumfused; rampired.

**Amgaeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgaer)** A fortifying on all sides.

**Amgacru, v. a. (amgaer)** To immerse on every side.

**Amgall, a. (call)** Circumspect, or discreet.

*Gwyr yn blem a'ih; amgall pob dedwydd.*

Wise in the long death of summer the vigilant pool is warm; thick is the veil on the light of the blind seer. *Llywarch Hw.*

**Amgan, s. f. (am—can)** Minstrelsy.

**Amgant, s. m. (cant)** Environ: a. about; round.

*Bodd Beldiaw rudd yn amgant rhw Llfaaf;  
Bodd Llaoagar y Ngheri;  
Ac yn y tŷ Beldiaw Beldiaw.*

The grave of the ruddy Beldiaw is in the vicinity of the cliff of Llfaaf; the grave of Llaoagar is Gery; and in the fort of Beldiaw is the grave of Omsi. *Taliesin.*

**Amgarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (am—carn)** A ferre, on the haft or handle of a weapon or tool, or on a stick.

**Amgarnu, v. a. (amgarn)** To put on a ferre.

**Amgaru, v. a. (caru)** To doat upon; to fondle.

*Kis er chwedl amgaru rhod amgaru.*

Not for a dubious word would I doat, but doat on one that would not chide me. *Cynddelw, i Rfa. f. Madawg.*

**Amgau, v. a. (can)** To shut round; to compass about with a hedge; to hem in on every side.

**Amgaud, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgau)** A covering on all sides: a. inclosing on all sides.

**Amganedig, a. (amgan)** Inclosed on every side.

**Amged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ced)** A general benefit.

**Amgeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgeiniad)** A minstrel.

*Dwylaw amgeiniad amgeiniad.*

A minstrel arrays himself in variegated robes. *Cynddelw.*

**Amgelaw, a. (cel)** Solicitous; circumspect.

*Afflen boren bron y y fad,  
Nid bychan dy llyu y dywylaw arad;  
A mhuru wyl o'law amgelaw am danad,  
Rhag dawed y coedwyr coed gymnylad.*

Swart apple-tree that is pleasing to the sight, Not scarce thy load that is of fruit upon thee, And I am fearful and soft tows for thee, Lest the woodmen come falling of trees. *Myrddin.*

**Amgeledd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cel)** Care; solicitude.

*Nu id amgeledd genych, ftyed yno; mi a yraf ledlith ar y cian wneid arwydd i nos.*

Let there be no anxiety with you, in going there, I will bring a charu upon the dog, so that he may hurt nobody. *St. Cadwaladr—Mabingion.*

*Cynddylan, can di y rhw,  
Yn y daw Llaoagar y heddiw;  
Amgeledd am anid gwir.*

Cynddylan, guard thou the cliff, against the Llaoagar that may come this day; anxiety for one shall not avail. *Llywarch Hw.*

**Amgeleddawl, a. (amgeledd)** Cherishing; looking after.

**Amgeleddedig, a. (amgeledd)** Cherished.

**Amgeleddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgeledd)** A cherishing, or taking care of.

**Amgeleddu, v. a. (amgeledd)** To cherish, or protect on all sides.

**Amgeleddus, d. (amgeledd)** Protecting; cheering.

**Amgeleddwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgeleddwr)** A protector.

**Amgelwch, s. m. (cel)** Solicitude; protection.

*Er amgelwch bydd.*

For the solicitude of life. *Taliesin.*

*Alli'lyw lluoedd amgelwch.*

The wealth of the chief the protection of arms. *Cynddelw, i Rfa. f. Madawg.*

**Amgen, adv. (can)** Otherwise; on the contrary; different; also; but. *Nid amgen, it is not otherwise, or, that is to say, to wit.*

**Amgenach, adv. (amgen)** Rather; better.

**Amgeneth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgen)** Difference.

**Amgenair, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgenair)** A paraphrase.

**Amgenedig, a. (amgen)** Varying; diversified.

**Amgenedigeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgenedig)** Variation; declension; in grammar.

**Amgenairiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgenair)** A paraphrasing, a diversifying of words.

**Amgenairaw, r. a. (amgenair)** To paraphrase.

**Amgenieiriawl, a. (amgenair)** Paraphractical.  
**Amgenieirwr, s. m.—pl. amgenieirwyr (amgenair—gwr)** A paraphraser.  
**Amgenu, v. a. (amgen)** To contrast, vary, or alter; to differ; to diversify.  
**Amglawdd, s. m.—pl. amgloddian (clawdd)** A circumvallation: entrenchment.  
**Amgledr, s. m.—pl. amgledrau (cledr)** A paling.  
**Amgledrawg, a. (amgledr)** Impaling; surrounding by pales.  
**Amgledru, v. a. (amgledr)** To rail round; to impale.  
**Amgloddiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (amglawdd)** Entrenchment.  
**Amgloddiaw, v. a. (amglawdd)** To surround with a ditch; to entrench.  
**Amgloddiedig, a. (amglawdd)** Entrenched.  
**Amgludaw, v. a. (cludaw)** To carry about.  
**Amgludawl, a. (cludawl)** Bearing about.  
**Amgludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amglud)** Deportation.  
**Amglwm, s. m.—pl. amglymau (clwm)** A clasper.  
**Amglymawl, a. (amglwm)** Claspings about.  
**Amglymiad, s. m.—pl. amglymiad (amglwm)** Clasper, in botany.  
**Amglynu, v. a. (amglwm)** To clasp, or twine about.  
**Amglywed, v. a. (clywed)** To apprehend; to become informed.

*Gwynwas a Melwas—ac amglywed onadlynt, myned gwyr Rhufain ymdaith oddyma, couach lawer! goroggyntyr ymys hon iar y taoglu hwy ddiagon.*

*Gwynwas and Melwas being informed that the Roman people were departed from hence, they, with much greater boldness, conquered this island from the weak heartless comasality.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Amgnaif, s. m.—pl. amgneifian (cnaif)** A clipping or shearing round.  
**Amgnaw, s. m.—pl. amgnoau (cnaw)** A biting on every side; a gnawing round.  
**Amgneifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgnaif)** Circumcision.  
**Amgneifiaw, v. a. (amgnaif)** To clip round.  
**Amgneifiedig, a. (amgnaif)** Shorn round about.  
**Amgnôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgnaw)** Corrosion.  
**Amgnôawl, a. (amgnaw)** Corrosive; gnawing.  
**Amgnoi, v. a. (amgnaw)** To bite round, or on all sides; to corrode.  
**Amgoch, a. (coch)** Red on every side; red-stained.

*Amdrychion beryon buant,  
 Amgoch bryn, a phenryn, a phant.*

*The kites were busy manglers, covered with red were hills, slope and dale.*  
*Cyndddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Amgoed, a. (coed)** Woody on every side; encompassed with woods. *Henllan Amgoed.*  
**Amgolofnawg, a. (colofn)** Surrounded with pillars.  
**Amgor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cor)** A surrounding border.

*Cathl gwae canutor  
 Cythl Prydain amgor.*

*The song of woe will be singing around the encircling border of Britain.*

**Amgorn, s. m.—pl. amgyrn (corn)** A circling horn.  
*Ac amgyrn o ddyn adarn west.*

*And the circling horns from the bands, the ornaments of the feast.*  
*Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Amgorni, v. a. (amgorn)** To inwrap, or envelope.

*Pŷ dydded y twyllwg, mál hwyrynos, a'm hamgornant, yno byddai y nos yn oleu, yn fy amgrych.*

*If I say, the darkness like the lateness of night, shall cover me, then the night would be light round about me.*

*H. Perri, Ps. CXXXIX. 9.*

**Amgrain, s. m.—pl. amgreiniaw (crair)** A rolling about; a tumbling; a wallowing on the ground.  
**Amgre, a. (cre)** Forming on every side.

*Amgre—bryd o byredd adfant.*

*A mind oppressed with the heaviness of grief.*  
*Cyndddelw.*

**Amgreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgrain)** Prostration.  
**Amgreiniaw, v. a. (amgrain)** To roll about; to wallow; to roll backwards and forwards on the back, as horses do.

*Cywlion brau yn amgreiniaw,  
 Ciwed'n ymgylied a gwiair.*

*Young crosses springing about, sprites affected with the rain.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Amgrom, a. (crom)** Outwardly round; convex.  
**Amgrron, a. (cron)** Globular, like a globe.  
**Amgrwm, a. (crwm)** Convex, or rounded.  
**Amgrwn, a. (crwn)** Globous; globular.  
**Amgrymedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgrwm)** Convexity.  
**Amgrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgrwm)** A making convex; a becoming convex.  
**Amgrynnu, v. a. (amgrwm)** To convex.  
**Amgrynedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgrwn)** Globosity.  
**Amgryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgrwn)** A making globular; a becoming round.  
**Amgrynnu, v. a. (amgrwn)** To make globular.  
**Amgrynnu, v. a. (cryn)** To tremble on all sides.  
**Amgud, s. m.—pl. t. au (cud)** A curly lock.

*Rhwng gwallt amgutan chwyn.*

*Between the hair in flowing curly locks.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Amgudyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgud)** A ringlet of hair.

**Amgudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cudd)** A treasure: a. hidden on all sides.

**Amguddiaw, v. a. (amgudd)** To inwrap, or hide on all sides.

**Amguddiedig, a. (amgudd)** Inwrapped; shrouded.

**Amguedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuedd)** A rarity; choicest rarities; most valuable effects; secrets.

**Amgueddfa, s. f.—pl. amgueddfeydd (amguedd—ma)** A depository of rarities; a museum.

**Amgueddgell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (amguedd—cell)** A museum; a cabinet of curiosities.

**Amgutiaw, v. a. (cut)** To cover with a hut.

**Amgwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwyn)** The herb taragon.

**Amgyff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyff)** Support on every side.

**Amgyffraw, s. m. (cyffraw)** Agitation on all sides.

**Amgyffrawd, s. m.—pl. amgyffrodan (cyffrawd)** What moves together on every side; the emotion of the mind; imagination.

**Amgyffred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyffred)** Comprehension.

**Amgyffred, v. a. (cyffred)** To comprehend; to hold.

*Ti a arweidiast yu dy arfied y neb ni allai y nefodda ei amgyffred.*

*Thou hast borne in thy lap him whom the heavens could not comprehend.*  
*D. Dafydd.*

**Amgyffredawl, a. (amgyffred)** Comprehensible; ideal.

**Amgyffrededig, a. (amgyffred)** Comprehended.

**Amgyffrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgyffred)** Comprehensibility.

**Amgyffrôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgyffraw)** Thorough agitation, a disturbing on every side.

**Amgyffrôadwy, a. (amgyffraw)** That may be agitated, or ruffled all round.

**Amgyffrôawl, a. (amgyffraw)** Agitating all round.

**Amgyffrôus, a. (amgyffraw)** Agitating on every side.

**Amgyffryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffryn)** A trembling on all sides; agitation.

**Amgyffrynawl, a. (amgyffryn)** Agitating on all sides.

**Amgyffrynedig, a. (amgyffryn)** Agitated all round.

**Amgyffryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgyffryn)** Central agitation; a trembling round.

**Amgyffryn**, *v. a.* (amgyffryn) To agitate the foundation; to become agitated round.

*Adiwyd gwr y dydd idd cyffwr ceda  
Yn yd was tona en hangyffryn.*

A pleasant town there is that is supplied with gifts where the waves agitated its foundation.

*Tollan, M. D. Dyabyl.*

**Amgylch**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cylch) A compass; a circuit; environ: *a.* all round; about. *O amgylch*, round about.

*Gwrtia i dyfynod fal byr; ui raki amgylchion, nag ymad-  
nodion gwrwg ysgylch iya.*

Gwrtia spoke after this manner; there is no occasion for circumlocutions, nor vain discourses respecting this.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Amgylchadwy**, *a.* (amgylch) Circumscribable.

**Amgylchaid**, *a.* (amgylch) Tending to circumscribe.

**Amgylchawl**, *a.* (amgylch) Encompassing; surrounding.

**Amgylchedig**, *a.* (amgylch) Encompassed; surrounded. *Tu amgylchedig*, a circumflex accent.

**Amgylchedigaeth**, *s. m.* (amgylchedig) Circulation.

**Amgylchedd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylch) Circumference.

**Amgylchiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylch) Circumscription.

**Amgylchiadawl**, *a.* (amgylchiad) Circumferential.

**Amgylchidde**, *v. a.* (amgylchiad) To circumscribe.

**Amgylchialth**, *s. f.*—*pl.* amgylchialthoedd (amgylch—ialth) Circumlocation.

**Amgylchu**, *v. a.* (amgylch) To encompass; to beset, besiege, or block up.

**Amgylchyn**, *s. m.* (amgylch) A circumferentor.

**Amgylchynawl**, *a.* (amgylchyn) Circumambient.

**Amgylchynedig**, *a.* (amgylchyn) Circumscribed; environed; besieged.

**Amgylchyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylchyn) An environing: circumambience; a besetting.

**Amgylchynoleb**, *s. m.* (amgylchynawl) Circumambience, the state of being surrounded.

**Amgylchynu**, *v. a.* (amgylchyn) To environ, or circumscribe; to besiege.

**Amgylchynwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amgylchynwyr (amgylchyn—gwr) A circumscriber.

**Amgynwair**, *v. a.* (cynnwair) To frequent about.

**Amgynwairu**, *v. a.* (cynnwair) To hover about.

**Amgynwairiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgynwair) A hovering about.

**Amgynwairwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amgynwairwyr (amgynwair—gwr) One that hovers about.

**Amgynall**, *v. a.* (cynnull) To collect together.

**Amgynalledig**, *a.* (amgynnull) Collected on all sides.

**Amgynalliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgynnull) A collection from all sides.

**Amgynnyddan**, *s. m.* (cynnyddan) A making a tumult on all sides.

*Ysathol Cyddylas a'm erwas  
Pob awr gwedd y mawr amgynnyddan.*

The hall of Cyddylas at all times I am grievously vexed to see, after the great surrounding tumult.

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Amgyrd**, *prep.* (cyrd) Running about together.

**Amgyrdd**, *a.* (cyrdd) Curvetting; prancing.

*A'n cyrdd amgyrd,  
A'n bruddwyr yn dyrrw dydd.*

And thy prancing shallows  
And thy locks playfully slipping along.

*L. P. Mech.*

**Amlydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amlydd) Extent; range; compass: *v.* to extend on all sides.

*Mae o o amlyddedig amlyddiad yn llawr y noddod ac y ddaer.*

He is of infinite comprehension, filling the heavens and the earth.

*Rhw. Pychan.*

**Amgyrhaeddawl**, *a.* (amgyrhaedd) Extending on all sides.

**Amgyrhaeddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgyrhaedd) Extension on all sides; expansion.

**Amgyrhaedds**, *v. a.* (amgyrhaedd) To extend on all sides.

**Amgyrhaeddyd**, *v. a.* (amgyrhaedd) To extend in every direction; to expand.

**Amgywain**, *v. a.* (cywain) To bear, or carry about.

**Amhad**, *s. m.* *aggr.* (am—had) Various seeds mixed together; mixed seeds.

*Llywddi gwir a thir, yn ei thwrs.  
Llywddi gwir a thir, yn ei thwrs.  
Llywddi pob amyd, a phob amhad—yndi.  
Llywddi yn fali ddyr naidirid.*

Let the laws, and land prager in its custom, prosperous be the feast, the seed, and the delicious dainties; prosperous be every corn, and various seeds therein, let me prosper in celebrating the supporter of warriors.

*Llywddi Farad, i Gwfan.*

**Amhad**, *a.* (am—had) Sown with divers seeds; sown on every side.

*Herwydd wrdder a weli Corwen Ogyfion amhad,  
Amad anaw, traith awrlaw y'nglun oetlad.*

From the venerated song of Corwen Ogyfion's various seeds, exulting with vocal melody, and the flowing speech in the singer's members.

*Adan.*

**Amhafal**, *a.* (hafal) Homotonous; parallel.

*Amhafal ar Ewyrdd  
Yr ha Tynowr yn Nhrén,  
Ac ydi ha Gwir yn Ailwén.*

Parallel with Ewyrdd  
Doth the Tynowr unite with Trén,  
And so the Gwir flows to Ailwén.

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Amherawdr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amherodron (perawdr) An emperor.

**Amhir**, *a.* (hir) Long on every side; stretching round.

*Ys cul y bodd, ac yn hir,  
Yn fwrw llawr amhir.  
Bodd Meigra ab Rhun rwyf gwir.*

Narrow is the grave, and long, with respect to me long every way, the grave of Meigra the son of Rhun, a prince deciding law.

**Amhwedd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hwedd) Intreaty: *v. a.* to intreat, to solicit, to crave.

**Amias**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ias) A sensation of an impulse pervading from all sides.

**Amig**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (mig) Greediness.

**Amiand**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aml) An increasing.

**Amiand**, *v. a.* (aml) To increase, or multiply.

**Amiaes**, *a.* (laes) Long, or trailing on every side.

*Amiaes en potlan, pwy on befeff,  
A phwyllid dyfner oer efain.*

Their coats trailing round; who like them, with discretion let the work of foes be brought about.

*Tollan.*

**Amiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (laeth) Mixed milk.

**Amiaethai**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amiaethion (amiaeth) Milk-wort, or spurge; also called *lysiar* y *laeth*.

**Amiafu**, *s. m.*—*pl. au* (haft) Scutcheon of a lock.

**Amian**, *a.* (ami) Of sundry fashions; various.

**Amiaw**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (llaw) A glove.

*Amiaw ddu am llyw ei ddart.*

A glove of steel round the shaft of his dart.

*Lewis Hen.*

**Amlaw**, *pr.* (llaw) Besides; over and above.

*Felly y cythrogion canwrddwng, a'w yddogion dreg a dreg-  
laet y rai aml gwrion, gwa ddyr yn bychela, ac en da bydawl,  
amlaw hyny i dddol Daw llydant y mawrth arany.*

Thus the iniquitous and wealthy ones, and wicked officers do oppress those that are simple and innocent by taking away their corn, and their worldly goods, besides what God has given them to live upon.

*Psalm.*

**Amlawdd**, *a.* (llawdd) Surrounded with praise.

**Amlawdd Wledig**, the name of a British prince.

**Amlbriawd**, *s. m.* (aml—priawd) A polygamist.

**Amlbriodas**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (amlbriawd) Polygamy.

**Amlbriodawl**, *a.* (amlbriawd) Polygamy.



**Amler, s. m.---pl. t. au (aml)** Frequency; copiousness; plentitude.

*There is no frequency but of the stars.* *Adage.*

**Amlroed, s. m.---pl. t. ion (aml--troed)** Polypus.

**Amlroediawg, a. (amlroed)** Having many feet.

**Amlldull, a. (aml--dull)** Of sundry fashions; multiform; multifarious.

**Amllduw, s. m. (aml--duw)** Polytheist.

**Amllduwiath, s. m.---pl. t. au (amllduw)** Polytheism.

**Amllediad, s. m.---pl. t. au (lled)** Expansion.

**Amlledu, v. a. (lled)** To dilate, or expand about.

**Amlled, v. a. (aml)** Abundance; plenty; store.

**Amllegrwys, s. m. (aml--eglwys)** A pluralist.

**Amllebiaw, v. (llebiaw)** To lick about.

**Amlleirawg, a. (aml--gair)** Loquacious; querulous.

**Amlenw, a. (aml--enw)** Multinomial.

**Amlenwi, v. a. (am--llanw)** To fill on all sides.

*Christ a ddech Prhyd rhag bod Addaf,  
A'i bobl yn offeryn guthern gaeaf,  
I amlenwi i'f, awgrych, huf--sach,  
A golles angel awgrychydaf.*

*Christ came to the world lest Adam should be with his people in hell with fiends most slavish, to fill heaven on all sides, round the exalted king, the place that was lost by a most untractable angel.* *Bledydd Fardd.*

**Amlw, a. (llewa)** Devouring, or eating on all sides.

*Odded tew amlw glew goled falc.*  
*There was thick devouring of the hero's proud banquet.* *Frydodd Dyddan.*

**Amlweychiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (llewyc)** A shining on every side.

**Amlweychu, v. a. (llewyc)** To shine about.

**Amigell, a. (aml--cell)** Having many cells.

**Amigellawg, a. (amigell)** Multicausular.

**Amliaith, a. (aml--iaith)** Polyglot.

**Amlieithawg, a. (amliaith)** O many languages.

**Amlifaw, v. a. (llef)** To flow round, or circulate.

**Amlifeiriad, s. m.---pl. t. au (llefiriad)** Circumfluence.

**Amlifeiriant, s. m.---pl. amlifeiriannau (llefiriant)** Circumfluence.

**Amlifeiriaw, v. a. (llefiriaw)** To flow on all sides.

**Amlifeiriawl, a. (llefiriawl)** Circumfluent.

**Amlifad, s. m.---pl. t. au (llef)** Circulation.

**Amlifad y gwae, the circulation of the blood.**

**Amlinell, s. f.---pl. t. au (linell)** A surrounding line; outline; contour.

**Amlinellawl, a. (amlinell)** Having an out-line, or contour.

**Amlwi, s. m.---pl. t. iau (llef)** A stain; a stained; discoloured; of many colours mixed; party-coloured.

*Gwr gwis uch ei amlw seirch,  
A roddai ferch i' cerchid.*  
*A worthy man splendid with his variegated trappings, that would give steeds to those that asked.* *Taliesin, i' Urien.*

**Amlwiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (amlw)** A discolouring.

**Amlwiaw, v. a. (amlw)** To stain with many colours.

**Amlwiawg, a. (amlw)** Party-coloured; motley.

*Prif dyreidd amlwiawg a weh i' y gaer.*  
*Many magnificent towers, variegated, he saw on the walls of the city.* *Dr. M. Wledig--Mabingion.*

**Amlnerthawg, a. (aml--nerth)** Multipotent.

**Amlochr, a. (aml--ochr)** Having many sides.

**Amlochrwag, a. (amlochr)** Multilateral.

**Amlosg, a. (llosg)** Burnt round.

**Amlosgi, v. a. (amlosg)** To burn all about.

**Ambran, s. m.---pl. t. au (aml--rhan)** Many shares.

**Amlranawg, a. (amlran)** Multipartite.

**Amlrauu, v. a. (amlran)** To divide into many shares; to subdivide.

**Amlryw, s. f.---pl. t. iau (aml--rhyw)** Miscellany.

**a. multifarious; miscellaneous.**

**Amlsillawg, a. (aml--sill)** Polysyllabic.

**Amlan, a. (llun)** Conform; ranged in form.

**Amluniad, s. m.---pl. t. au (amlun)** Conformation.

**Amlwch, s. m.---pl. amlychau (llwch)** A circular inlet of water. There is a harbour of this name in Môn.

**Amlwedd, a. (aml--gwedd)** Of divers forms.

**Amlweddawg, a. (aml--gwedd)** Many-yoked; s. polygamist.

**Amlwg, s. m.---pl. amlygion (llwg)** Apparency.

**Amlwg, a. (llwg)** Encompassed with light; conspicuous; apparent; plain; evident; manifest.

*Amlwg gwedd ar farch gwedd.*  
*Blood is conspicuous on a pale horse.* *Adage.*

**Amlwybr, s. m.---pl. t. au (llwybr)** A meandering path.

**Amlfyfu, v. a. (llyfu)** To lick about; to lick into form.

**Amlygadwy, a. (amlwg)** Demonstrable.

**Amlygawl, a. (amlwg)** Demonstrative.

**Amlygder, s. m. (amlwg)** Visibility; conspicuity.

**Amlygedig, a. (amlwg)** Manifested.

**Amlygedd, s. m.---pl. t. au (amlwg)** Conspicuity.

**Amlygiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (amlwg)** Explanation; exposition; éclaircissement; manifestation.

**Amlygiadawl, a. (amlygiad)** Explanatory.

**Amlygrwydd, s. m. (amlwg)** Obviousness; apparentness.

**Amlygu, v. a. (amlwg)** To explain; to make manifest.

**Amlygus, a. (amlwg)** Obvious; manifest.

**Amlygwr, s. m.---pl. amlygwyr (amlwg--gwr)** One that explains; an expounder.

**Amlygyn, s. m.---pl. t. au (amlwg)** A goal, a mark, to run at; a conspicuous mark; an illustrater.

**Amlym, a. (llym)** Having two edges.

**Amlyniad, s. m.---pl. t. au (glyniad)** Adhesion.

**Amlynnu, v. a. (glynnu)** To adhere to on all sides.

*Erchi iddo a'rug Olwen amlynnu y bedd bob llywyddyn hyd na thylaf dim arno.*  
*Olwen requested that the grave might be made compact every year, so that nothing should grow on it.* *H. Cullkuch--Mabingion.*

**Ammaeth, s. m.---pl. t. au (maeth)** A dainty.

**Ammarchfaen, s. m.---pl. ammarchfain (marchmaen)** A horse-block.

*Addwyn dylaf i'wraig, ac alain,  
Arall addwyn cwyauwg ammarchfaen.*  
*Beautiful is the solitary hind and doe, another beauty is the foamy horse-block.* *Taliesin.*

**Ammbau, s. m.---pl. ammbheon (pau)** Doubt.

**Ammbheu, v. a. (pau)** To doubt, hesitate: also to contradict, or gainsay.

*Oen a llyu ol ei wir,  
Am i'f oen ammbheu' awrit.*  
*The lamb was slain after his truth, because the lamb doubted the untruth.* *Ior. Fynglwyd.*

**Ammawr, s. m.---pl. ammorau (amp)** Calmness; pleasantness; loveliness.

**Ammeg, s. f.---pl. t. ion (meg)** Allegory, parable.

**Ammeuthawl, a. (ammaeth)** Dainty, or delicious.

**Ammeuthedig, a. (ammaeth)** Delicious.

**Ammeuthiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ammaeth)** A making delicious.





**Amredawl, a. (amred)** Running about; ambulatory; circumambient.

**Amreddeg, v. a. (amred)** To run about; to perambulate; to circumambulate.

*Ymorth aured Pr gwltyddôd,  
A dard o loul bol dyed.*

*Problems, circulating round the country, is daily produced from it.  
D. ab Gwilym, i Farguyn.*

**Amrediad, s. m.—pl. t. an (amred)** Perambulation.

**Amredn, v. a. (amred)** To imitate, or counterfeit.

**Amredyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amred)** A mimic; one that skips about; a harlequin.

**Amrentyn, s. m. dim. (amrant)** The eyelid half shut; a dozing.

**Amrith, a. (rith)** Of various kinds, or appearance.

*Pub amryw amrith hollodod.*

*Every sort of people of various appearances. Edm. Frys.*

**Amrithder, s. m.—pl. t. an (amrith)** Variegation.

**Amrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (amrith)** A variegating.

**Amrithaw, v. a. (amrith)** To variegate, or diversify the appearance.

**Amrod, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhod)** A circumvolution.

*Steddliis amrod yr wyben.*

*Ponder the revolution of the filament. Cyngorion.*

**Amrodawl, a. (amrod)** Circumvoluntary.

**Amrodi, v. a. (amrod)** To revolve, or circumvolve.

**Amroddawl, a. (rhodd)** Giving on all sides.

**Amroddi, v. a. (rhodd)** To give round, or to lavish.

**Amroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhodd)** A lavishing or distributing on all sides.

**Amrosog, a. (rhyosog)** Unweildy; vast; large.

**Amrosogedd, s. m. (amrosog)** Unweildiness; vastness.

**Amrosogew, a. (amrosog)** In various directions; unweildy; diagonal.

*Ffi trecks swanodwr ddyf i ffd aw'll  
Yn amrosogew, croch-yi-groch.*

*He commanded to be made two other roads in various directions  
intersecting one another. Gr. ab Arthur.*

*Rhith, ar arlan glin glaw,  
Yn yw'r yw'r amrosogew.*

*Thyrs, and silver pure and bright, to me is the shield of divers  
wiles. Iolo Goch.*

**Amrith, a. (rithw)** Yawning, or opening on all sides.

**Amrydaw, v. a. (rhydd)** To intangle round.

**Amrydd, a. (rhydd)** Free of course every way.

**Amrywg, a. (rhywg)** Bending on every side.

**Amrygaw, v. a. (amrywg)** To tear round.

**Amrygiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (amrywg)** A tearing all round; dilapidation.

**Amrym, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhywm)** A bandage.

**Amrymaw, v. a. (amrywm)** To bind round about.

**Amrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrywm)** A tying, or binding round.

**Amryllu, a. (amryw—gallu)** Multipotent.

**Amrydreigiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (amrydreigl)** A variety of declensions.

**Amrydreigl, a. (amryw—treigl)** Heteroclite.

**Amrydreigiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (amrydreigl)** Heteroclitics, in grammar.

**Amrydwl, a. (amryw—twill)** Full of holes; foraminous; porous.

**Amrydyb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amryw—tyb)** A paradox.

**Amrydybawl, a. (amrydyb)** Paradoxical.

**Amrydydd, s. m. (amrydwl)** Porosity.

**Amryddarn, a. (amryw—darn)** Of various pieces.

**Amryddull, a. (amryw—dull)** Multiform; various.

**Amryfal, a. (amryw—mal)** Divers; sundry.

**Amryfaledd, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryfal)** Diversified, or varied.

**Amryfaledd, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryfal)** Dissimilitude; diversity; variability.

**Amryfaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryfal)** A diversifying.

**Amryfalu, v. a. (amryfal)** To vary, or diversify.

**Amryfath, a. (amryw—bath)** Multifarious; miscellaneous.

**Amryfawl, a. (rhyf)** Haughty; arrogant; proud.

*O chwata Efi, efys hyl,  
I as on aw cythaw—o frys,  
Amryfawrlyd,  
A'n bendad laniym angenau.*

*From the drifles of Eve, possessed by the fies, to the breast it  
was a heavy pang, that from the hastiness, outrageous and excessive,  
of our first sire, we are become mortal. L. P. Moch.*

**Amryfeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (amryfal)** Variation.

**Amryfeiliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryfal)** Variation.

**Amryfeiliant, s. m.—pl. amryfeiliannau (amryfal)** Diversity; difference; variety.

**Amryfeilihyd, a. (amryfal—hyd)** Of various lengths.

**Amryfeilryw, a. (amryfal—rhyw)** Heterogeneous.

**Amryfeilwedd, a. (amryfal—gweidd)** Multiform.

**Amryfeilawl, s. f.—pl. amryfeiliollau (amryfal—awdl)** Polyrhythm; diversity of rhymes.

**Amryfial, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhyf)** Excessiveness.

**Amryffod, a. (amryw—bodd)** O divers manners, or forms; multitudinous; multifarious.

**Amryffoldeb, s. m. (amryfawl)** Haughtiness; arrogance; presumption; excessiveness.

**Amryfu, v. a. (rhyf)** To arrogate; to presume; to boast.

**Amryfus, a. (rhyf)** Excessive; arrogant; erroneous.

**Amryfusaw, v. a. (amryfus)** To exceed the bounds.

**Amryfusedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryfus)** Excess; over-sight; a falling out.

**Amryfuseddu, v. a. (amryfus)** To commit an excess.

**Amryfydd, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (amryw—bwyd)** A variety of viands.

**Amryfflau, a. (amryw—fflan)** Very great; vast; huge.

*Careg amryfflau, a huge stone.*

*Gwas gybydd i gael amryfflau.*

*Woe to the miser that hoards such. Gr. ab Yr Ynnol Cech.*

**Amrygant, a. (rhygant)** A rim that goes quite round.

*A ddaed Emyr amrygant,*

*Amrygwr ni wael na wael.*

*And the city of Emyr, surrounded with a wall, of various feat,  
of war there are none but they would achieve. L. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Amrygar, a. (rhygar)** Greatly beloved on all sides.

**Amrygagliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrygagll)** A complex, or collection of particulars.

**Amrygagll, a. (amryw—casgl)** Compiled.

**Amrygoll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhygoll)** Perdition; destruction; loss; damage.

*O nys gorffodw ei ddiddiw o'r dyn a gamrith e'le'r ei  
fodogaeth, cymered ymawr fychlan gan y dyu hwnw ar ei amrygoll.*

*If a sinner choose to be liberated from the man for whom he has  
covered into an obligation, let him take security from that man,  
against all manner of loss. Welsh Laws.*

**Amrygoll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amrygoll)** Perdition.

**Amrygoll, e. (amrygoll)** To be utterly deprived of.

*Treiddio'r tra mor, tra mawr derbyn  
The ry-cymwr i'w Crel i'w gwaith dyn cethu  
Troy amrygoll, gwaith dyn.*

*Beyond the sea beyond the great bound, is described to be the  
land where Christ took upon himself the cross, and took the yoke,  
by being utterly deprived of the comforts of man. Gwilem's.*



**Amrygar, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhygar)** Torment on all sides; tribulation; affliction.  
**Amrygar, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhygar)** A striking, or percussion on all sides.

*Amrygar of weat on weat,  
 Newt-crydd dy croia and ent.  
 There will be no feat of combat performed but they would do,  
 except thy terror cause they do not move.  
 Ll. P. Mech, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Amryguraw, v. a. (amrygur)** To beat on all sides.  
**Amrygwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhygwydd)** A falling divers or several ways.

*Cyd efras rian, cyd afrewydd,  
 Nid eurus Eurus amrygwydd.  
 Whilst chiefs are stripplings, whilst slow, Eurus was not famed  
 for divers falls. Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Amrygwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhygwyn)** A complaint, on all sides; tribulation.

*Need amrygwyn ym, need amrygar,  
 Need amrygwyn cydd cyd ymarwar.  
 Is there not a complaint on every side of me, was there not love  
 on every side, and were not the songs struck up on all sides,  
 whilst he was in his career. Cynddelw, m. Rhyd. Ffledde.*

**Amryholt, a. (amryw—holt)** Having many elefs: multifiduous.

**Amrylais, a. (amryw—llais)** Of divers sounds.  
*Y man-hanes ai ddydddefast orphw; a flocdd calediddid amrylai,  
 ac amrylais rhygboedd.*

*The short verses will not bear harmonious passages, nor any  
 variety of sounds of consonancy. Barddas.*

**Amrylaw, a. (amryw—llaw)** Of several hands.

*Nid oedd amrylaw nag, amryllaw—wr,  
 Amryllaw oedd ei en.*

*He refused not a multitude of hands, he was a man surrounded  
 with gladness, of various hues was his spear. Cynddelw.*

**Amrylawr, a. (amryw—llawr)** Having several floors, **Ty amrylawr**, a house of several stories.

**Amrylef, a. (amryw—llef)** Of many tones.

*Melynd ydynt gan mynyf yr maldwaid ar holl benidion cerdd  
 gan eu hamrylef gwisddwaid.*

*The sweetest for the most part are the compound strains in  
 poetry, by reason of their variously-toned harmony. Barddas.*

**Amryllw, a. (amryw—llw)** Of divers colours.  
**Amryllwied, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryllw)** Variation of colours: variegation.

**Amryllwaw, v. a. (amryllw)** To variegate colours.

**Amryllun, a. (rhyllun)** Surrounded with gladness.

**Amryllun, a. (amryw—llun)** Diversity of forms; multiform.

**Amryllys, s. m.—pl. t. lau (amryw—llys)** Variety of plants; herbage.

**Amrynerth, a. (amryw—nerth)** Multipotent.

**Amryochr, s. m.—pl. au (amryw—ochr)** A polygon.

**Amryochrawg, a. (amryochr)** Polygonal.

**Amryochredd, s. m. (amryochr)** The principle of a polygon.

**Amryochri, v. a. (amryochr)** To make a polygon.

**Amrysedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhyssedd)** Excess on all sides.

*Prall wiber wibidd amrysedd.  
 The thick serpent with excess of windings. Cynddelw.*

**Amryson, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhyson)** A debating, or contending about; contention; strife.

**Amryson, v. a. (rhyson)** To contend; to strive in words; to debate; to quarrel.

*Gwawd yw dywedyd llawer o brethas anedrus, am ddiwedd Arthwr;  
 ac yu cwmwyl chwedlleson Prydeiniad, a ymyrysonai am-  
 daw ac a gadarnhaent ei fod yn fyw.*

*It is usual to say many banishing things concerning the end of  
 Arthur; and particularly the tales of the Britons, who disputed  
 about him, and isolated that he was dead. Hanes diwedd Arthwr.*

**Amrysonawl, a. (amryson)** Contending about.

**Amrysongar, a. (amryson)** Contentious.

**Amrysongarwch, s. m. (amrysongar)** Contentiousness.

**Amrysoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryson)** A contending.

**Amrysonwr, s. m.—pl. amrysonwyr (amryson—gwr)** A contender.

**Amryw, a. (rhyw)** Divers; sundry; various.

**Amrywaith, s. m.—pl. amryweithiau (amryw—gwaith)** Variegated work; inlaid work.

**Amrywedd, a. (amryw—gwedd)** Of many forms; multiform.

*Tair cyaneddai awen; harid feddwl, priodawl feddwl, ac amrywedd feddwl.*

*The three properties of genius; fine thought, appropriate thought,  
 and a variously-formed thought. Barddas.*

**Amryweddidd, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrywedd)** Multiformity.

**Amrywedd, v. a. (amrywedd)** To diversify forms, or appearances.

**Amrywellt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (amryw—gwellt)** Variety of grass; herbage.

**Amrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryw)** Diversification.

**Amrywiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryw)** Variety.

**Amrywiaethawl, a. (amrywiaeth)** Diversifying.

**Amrywiaethedig, a. (amrywiaeth)** Diversified.

**Amrywiaethu, v. a. (amrywiaeth)** To diversify.

**Amrywiaith, s. f.—pl. amrywiethoedd (amryw—iaith)** A variety of language; a dialect.

**Amrywiaw, v. a. (amryw)** To diversify; to differ; to make different.

**Amrywiawg, a. (amryw)** That differs; varying.

**Amrywiawl, a. (amryw)** Miscellaneous; multifarious.

**Amrywiedig, v. (amryw)** Variegated; diversified.

**Amrywiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrywiedig)** Diversification; variegation.

**Amrywlogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrywiawg)** Variation; an intermixture.

**Amrywlogaethawl, a. (amrywlogaeth)** Multifarious.

**Amrywlogaethu, v. a. (amrywlogaeth)** To diversify.

**Amrywiolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrywiawl)** Miscellaneous; diversity.

**Amrywioldeb, s. m. (amrywiawl)** Diversification.

**Amrywiol, v. a. (amrywiawl)** To diversify; to conjugate a verb.

**Amsang, s. m.—pl. t. au (sang)** A treading round.

**Amsathr, s. m.—pl. t. au (sathr)** A treading about.

*Lle amsathr, a place trodden on every side;  
 amsathr dynion, the footsteps of men.*

*Cafael amsar haf amsathr gorwydd,  
 Gorawenau gylw rhag gylw stylydd.*

*I love in the season of summer the prancing steed of the placid  
 smiling general, in the presence of a gallant lord.*

*H. ab O. Gwynedd.*

**Amsathrawl, a. (amsathr)** Treading on all sides.

**Amsathredig, a. (amsathr)** Trodden on every side.

**Amsathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amsathr)** A treading about.

**Amsathru, v. a. (amsathr)** To tread about.

**Amseliniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sain)** A reverberation of sound.

**Amseliniaw, v. a. (sain)** To ring about; to reverberate.

**Amsar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (sar)** Time; season.

**a. timely.**

*Amsar i fydd, amsar i olchwyd.  
 A time for meat, and a time for praying.*

*Pan fu amsathr ganddynt gynyddu hys o chydiddach.*

*When they thought it more seasonable to take repose than to  
 feast. Hanes Peredur—Malogion.*

**Amsarawl, a. (amsar)** Timely; seasonable.

**Amseredig, a. (amsar)** That is in time, or season.

**Amseriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amser) A timing.**  
**Amserlyfr, s. m.—pl. t. au (amser—lyfr) A chronicle.**

**Amseroldeb, s. m. (amserawl) Seasonableness.**  
**Amseroll, v. a. (amserawl) To make seasonable.**  
**Amseru, v. a. (amser) To time; to do a thing in season.**

*Meu dyfalgord y dydd cydawa gyfolybu, nodwedd, hyfeis, cydau, ac amseru pob peth.*

*Is descriptive poetry ought to be made just comparison, remark, delineation, placing and timing of all things. Bardeis.*

**Amud, s. m.—pl. t. au (sud) Appropriate quality, or condition.**

*Nid amud i fod ei arall,  
 Ni chert y gynnwdd gyfath.*

*Not of appropriateness to the dumb in his speech, then will not love the common mother tongue. Taliesin.*

**Amug, v. a. (mug) To defend, guard, or protect.**

*Angu rhy ddau enghyfr sefng—pla,  
 Ffart Adad rhy amug.*

*Death too certain, frustrates the attempt of the sons of Adam from the plague to defend themselves. Prydydd Dyhan.*

**Amwain, v. a. (gwain) To conduct; to lead about.**

**Amwallt, a. (gwalt) Covered with hair. Amwallt yw a mellt awyr, said of a red face.**

**Amwasg, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwang) A pressure on all sides: a compression.**

**Amwasgawl, a. (amwasg) Pressing on all sides.**

**Amwasgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amwasg) A pressing on every side; compression.**

**Amwasgu, v. a. (amwasg) To compress.**

**Amwe, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwe) A selvage, or skirting.**

**Amwedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwedd) Conformity; style.**

**Amweddwg, a. (amwedd) Conformable.**

**Amweddi, s. f.—pl. t. au (gweddi) A supplication; a solemn praying.**

*Fy mweddi, fy amweddi,  
 Ffarw oedd chwant yn ffrid i chert.*

*My intention, my solemn prayer, was to die your heart. Lewis Mon.*

**Amweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amwedd) Conformation.**

**Amweddu, v. a. (amwedd) To fit, or agree on all sides; to make conformable.**

**Amwel, a. (gwel) Looking about; circumspect.**

**Amweled, v. a. (amwel) To be circumspect.**

**Amwelediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amwel) Circumspection.**

**Amwes, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwes) Enjoyment; ease.**

**Amwesu, v. a. (amwes) To enjoy; to be at ease.**

*Gloew ddiell i am ddiell yd gydfactian,  
 Gwis a medd i mael a submuan.*

*In harvest order round the vines they together feasted; wine, and mard, and mirth they all enjoyed. Amurin.*

**Amwëu, v. a. (amwe) To make a selvage.**

**Amwg, s. m.—pl. amygon (am) Envelopment; defence.**

*Pwywng angus Pwywng—au' gwyr,  
 O'r pwyw f'w hwyw.  
 A' ddu rhu rhydwng,  
 Ac i fo d'w d'w.*

*The stillness of death is over the country of Pwyw, and its men, save the two best for its defence, and its two restless chiefs, and all besides of good he has taken away. L. P. Moch.*

**Amwib, s. f.—pl. t. ian (gwib) A circular course.**

**Amwibiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amwib) Circumvolution.**

**Amwibiaw, v. a. (amwib) To revolve; to meander; to wander about.**

**Amwibiawg, a. (amwib) Revolving; meandering.**

**Amwibiaw, a. (amwib) Going round; gadding.**  
**Amwieg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwieg) A covering; it commonly signifies a shroud, or winding-sheet.**

*Fawwg i'w a'w a'w,  
 Amwieg dur ymwyd dwtion.*

*The gallant chief, not unaccompanied his steel covering amongst the brave. D. ab Edmwnd.*

**Amwisgaw, v. a. (amwieg) To inwrap; to shroud; to circumvest.**

*Joseph—ei tygal of i'w, ac ei amwisgaw yn y llin, ac ei dnd  
 es of mewn mowmt a wddm d'w gwg.*

*Joseph took him down, and shrouded him in the linen, and placed him in a sepulchre that was hewn from the rock. W. Ralston.*

**Amwisgedig, a. (amwieg) Shrouded; enveloped.**

**Amwigi, a. (gwigi) Alert on every side.**

**Amwisgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amwieg) A circumvesting.**

*Nid mdd amwisgiad Daw o Adad a'w wraig, a'r crynau, yn at-  
 wddm d'w angan so gorchuddiad eu sechawd.*

*God's taking of Adam and his wife with the skin signified no other than the hiding of their sin. Rhondda.*

**Amwlu, a. (gwlu) Excellent every way.**

*Trilys yn amwlu amwlu Gwrtan,  
 Cygleu yn Maciawr gwr lawr fawn,  
 A gwr ddellyr gwr, a gwrllt erwan.*

*Exceedingly defending Gwrtan supremely fair, there was heard in Maciawr a great and sudden shout, and horrid toll of men, and raging of the spear. O. Cyfiliang.*

**Amwniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwniad) A stitching round.**

**Amwniaw, v. a. (gwniaw) To stitch round.**

**Amwregysawl, a. (gwregys) Girding all round.**

**Amwregysedig, a. (gwregys) Begirded round.**

**Amwregysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwregys) A girding round; an encompassing.**

**Amwregysu, v. a. (gwregys) To begird.**

**Amws, s. m.—pl. emys (am—ws) A stallion; a steed.**

*—Rhodddi led,  
 A' emys a'w mwyd d'w.*

*—He bestowed horses,  
 And his steeds, and his various paramours. Ll. P. Moch.*

**Amwyd, s. pl. aggr. (bwgd) Earth worms.**

**Amwydyn, s. m. (amwyd) An earth-worm.**

**Ami, a. (am) Often; frequent; many; plenty.**

**Amwyl, a. (gwyl) Shady, or gloomy on all sides.**

*Mellennau amwylt mawn,  
 Golemnet fyd o'w-fyd sau.*

*The lightning wildly raging all around,  
 illumine the world and terrify the soul. W. Middleton.*

**Amwylltaw, v. a. (amwyllt) To move with great velocity all ways.**

**Amwyllt, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amwyll) One that is in darkness, or that secludes himself.**

**Amwyllniawg, a. (amwyllt) That secludes himself; or that reveals not his thoughts.**

**Amwyn, v. a. (am) To defend, or protect.**

*Mi a'wlydysf i'wch faddu i mi am erchid eich mawd i amwyn y  
 trachdau bachigyn hwn.*

*I request you to pardon me for asking your patronage to protect this small treatise. James Williams.*

**Amwys, a. (mwys) Smart; witty; equivocal.**

*Nid amwys a'wael gwardh.  
 What brings reproach is not witty. Adast.*

**Amwysawl, a. (amwys) Equivocal; ambiguous.**

**Amwysdra, s. m. (amwys) Smartness; ambiguity.**

**Amwysedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (amwys) Wit; smartness; equivocation; ambiguity; a mysterious saying.**

**Amwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amwys) Equivocation.**

**Amwystyn, a. (gwystyn) Humid on all sides.**

**Amwyswr, s. m.—pl. amwyswyr (amwys—gwr) One that is smart, or witty; an equivocator.**

**Anwyth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (gwyth) Wrath; anger; fierceness.

**Anwythaw, v. a.** (anwyth) To push fiercely.

*Gwelais i'ra rhyddig gas Urien,  
Pan anwyth ei alon.*

*I saw the brow of Urien covered with destructive rage, when he furiously attacked his foes.* *Talesin.*

**Amyd, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (yd) Mixt corn; wheat and rye mixt; or wheat, rye, and barley mixt.

**Amygid, s. m.**—*pl. amygeidiau* (amwg) A defending, covering, or protecting.

*Llaw Roldi gwerid it, gwrth amygid—gwial,  
A gwr gwydai with circhiald.*

*The hand of Roldi, potent chief, defender of his country fiercely, ever mild to those who sought for gifts.* *Ll. P. Moeh.*

**Amygiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (amwg) A covering, or giving refuge; protection; defence.

**Amygu, v. a.** (amwg) To defend, or guard safely.

*A'n lthen Duw a'n rhy amwg.*

*And God our Creator will defend us.* *Talesin.*

*Gwydd Dduw en trochan a myguot,  
Llym llyfald blaflawr llywyr y lladdiant.*

*The men of the south will defend their axes, with sharp grind-ed blades utterly they will kill.* *Talesin.*

**Amyn, conj.** (myn) Unless; except; lacking; but.

*Pa ddyn—nid yw yn gadael yr awen un puna again yn yr awal-  
wch, ac yn myned ar of yr hon a gollwyd.*

*What man—doth not leave the fervour once only, in the wil-  
derness, and go after that which is lost.* *Luce xv. 4.*

**Amynedd, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (myn) Patience; endurance.

*Ni cholles man amynedd.*

*A mother has not lost her patience.* *Adage.*

**Amyneddeg, a.** (amynedd) Forbearing; enduring.

**Amyneddegwrch, s. m.** (amyneddeg) Forbear-  
ance; long suffering.

**Amyneddus, v.** (amynedd) Patient; bearing with.

**Amynriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (gyr) An intermeddling.

**Amynu, v. a.** (gyr) To intermeddle, or have to do with; to interpose.

*A hyny oll nid amynai Turpin archesgoib ynddo.*

*And all those things Turpin the archbishop did not intermeddle with.* *H. Car. Mag.—Mabington.*

**Amyrwr, s. m.**—*pl. amyrwyr* (gyr—gwr) An in-  
termeddler.

**Amysgar, s. m.**—*pl. t. oedd* (ysgar) Bowels; en-  
tails.

**Amytal, a.** (tal) Surrounding the front, or fore  
part.

*Plan y bodd pedryfai,  
A'r pedwar unio amytal.*

*Beid blaflawr marchwyr dywal.*

*To whom belongs the square grave with the four stones sur-  
rounding its front: is the grave of Madog, a fierce cavalier. Tal-*

**AN, s. f. v.**—*pl. t. au.* An element, or principle.

**An, a** *præfixive particle.* Not; other than. It is  
prefixed in composition; and has the force of  
the English *an*; as *unhael*, ungenerous.

**A'n, a** *compound pronoun*, being a contraction  
of *a* and *ein*. *Hyn a'n boddia, this will please  
us; eu daioni hwynt, a'n drwg ninnau, their  
benefit, and our harm.*

**Anach, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (ach) A cause that hinders;  
an impediment; one that is dull or slow. *Sil.*

*Nid yw one, cithies anach.*

*Dyn o'r byd, ond un awr bach.*

*The life of a mortal man, mere mockery of age, is but one  
short hour.*

**Anad, a.** (ad) Especial. *Yn anad dim*, above all  
things, especially.

*Dy farid mad, yn anad heb,*

*Digroes o'geir ei wylt.*

*Thy good bard, more than any other, has his cheek furrowed  
with tears.* *L. de Galigny.*

**Anadl, s. f.**—*pl. anadlau* (an—adl) The breath  
of life; the breath.

*Anadl certh lle cyfarth cwm.*

*Eusulot gwachod awen.*

*The smiling fumes of barking dogs,  
Or odour of laughter, bags of belt.* *D. de Galigny.*

**Anadlaw, a.** (anadl) Breathing; respiring.

**Anadddrewedig, a.** (anadl—drew) Having a  
stinking breath.

**Anadledig, a.** (anadl) Breathing, or endowed with  
breath; animated.

**Anadledigaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (anadledig) Re-  
spiration, or breathing.

**Anadllyr, a.** (anadl—byr) Asthmatic; *s. asthma.*

**Anadliad, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (anadl) A respiration.

**Anadlu, v. a.** (anadl) To breathe; to respire.

**Anadlyn, s. m.** *dim.* (anadl) A single breathing;

a puff of wind.

**Anadnabod, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (adnabod) Want of  
acquaintance.

**Anadnabyddiaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (adnabod)  
Want of acquaintance.

**Anadnabyddus, a.** (adnabyddus) Unknown; un-  
acquainted.

**Anaddas, a.** (addas) Unmeet; improper; unseemly

**Anaddasadwy, a.** (anaddas) Inapplicable.

**Anaddasaid, a.** (anaddas) Rather improper.

**Anaddasawl, a.** (anaddas) Unqualifying.

**Anaddasedig, a.** (anaddas) Disqualified; unsuit-  
ed.

**Anaddasiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (anaddas) Disquali-  
fication.

**Anaddasrwydd, s. m.** (anaddas) Impropriety; in-  
expedience; disqualification.

**Anaddasu, v. a.** (anaddas) To disqualify.

**Anaddef, v. a.** (addef) To disacknowledge; to  
disallow.

**Anaddefadwy, a.** (anaddef) Unallowable.

**Anaddefawl, a.** (anaddef) Disallowable.

**Anaddefedig, a.** (anaddef) Unallowed; unowned.

**Anaddefiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (anaddef) Disallow-  
ance.

**Anaddefig, a.** (addef) Acerb; unripe; immature.

**Anaddefedwch, s. m.** (anaddef) Unripeness.

**Anadfedwch, s. m.** (anaddef) Immaturity.

**Anadnurn, s. m.**—*pl. t. oedd* (addurn) Undress;  
disarray.

**Anadnurnaw, v. a.** (anadnurn) To disarray.

**Anadnurniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (anadnurn) Disarray.

**Anadwyn, a.** (adwyn) Inellegant; unmeet;  
dishonourable; unoperative.

*Au ddwyn yw allied, a dyn heb attib arno, a gwaig; ar y tti  
dyn nid gair eu gair heidlynag a ddwynent: ac, credydur i  
doro ei awnol, a gae dyw, a llyd cyfodde.*

*An alien, a pauper, and a woman, are unoperative; and three  
persons whose words will not hold good are these—a religious,  
who breaks his vow; a false witness; and an arrant thief.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Anadwynaw, v. a.** (anadwyn) To disqualify; to  
render unmeet, or unoperative.

*Anadwyn yw allied, a dyn heb attib arno, a gwaig—os o all-  
tudeth y myslir anadwynaw.*

*An alien, a pauper, and a woman, are ineffective—if with re-  
spect to alienation they are to be disqualified.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Anadwynawl, a.** (anadwyn) Unqualifying.

**Anadwyndeb, s. m.** (anadwyn) Incompetency.

**Anadwynder, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (anadwyn) Un-  
seemliness; incompetency.

**Anadwyndra, s. m.** (anadwyn) Unmeetness.

**Anadwynedig, a.** (anadwyn) Unseemly; un-  
adapted.

**Anadwynedigaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (anadwyn-  
edig) Disqualification; insufficiency.

*Dy farid mad, yn anad heb,*

*Digroes o'geir ei wylt.*

*Thy good bard, more than any other, has his cheek furrowed  
with tears.* *L. de Galigny.*

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with tears.* *L. de Galigny.*

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**Anadwyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anadwyn) A disqualifying, or a rendering inadequate.  
**Anadlysg**, *a.* (adlysg) Illiterate; untought.  
**Anadysgedig**, *a.* (anadlysg) Uninstructed.  
**Anael**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (an—ael) Fierceness. *Cewlen anaelu*, a chain of terrors, a dreadful steep.

*Brising tew anael hael o hil Stadwg.*

A potent lion, the generous fierce one of the race of Madog.  
*Llyw. ab Idris.*

*Llaw pawb ar ei anaelu.*

Every body's hands upon their sores.

*Am! i'm gwneth hiraeth hie anaelu*

*Am laib gwr deur dar etafau.*

Oh his restless longing could he pains  
 For the hero's death whose blades were steel. *D. Benfras.*

**Anaele**, *a.* (anael) Direful; terrific; tremendous.

*Gurthfawr anaele, ac anafaeluadwy.*

A rebel terrible, and unparliamentary.

*Ier. Owain.*

**Anamgryf**, *a.* (aer—cryf) Not strong in battle.

*Guirawd o waddad a wddad, f'r cryf*

*Anamgryf, oes oergral.*

The drops would fit the reptile well for drink, the coward with  
 his cool blood. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Anaf**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (naf) A blemish; a wound.

*Llives ar anaf ar garer.*

He will not be cowed that has a multitude of blemishes. *Adage.*

**Anafadwy**, *a.* (anaf) That may be blemished.

**Anafael**, *a.* (rafael) That has no good hold.

**Anafiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. anafodau* (anaf) Ailment; maimedness; a blemish; a sore.

**Anafawl**, *a.* (anaf) Ailing; maimed; or cnt.

**Anafedig**, *a.* (anaf) Blemished; maimed; wqand-

**Anafed**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anaf) A maiming.

**Anafu**, *v. a.* (anaf) To cut, maim, or mangle; to hurt.

*Mi'n anafu di, i will cut thee to pieces.*

**Anafu**, *a.* (anaf) Maimed; mangled; hurt; also colloquial epithet; *mae o yn fawr anafu*, it is monstrous big.

**Anafurwydd**, *s. m.* (anafu) Maimedness.

**Anagro**, *a.* (agro) Not pensive; cheerful.

**Anagwedd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (agwedd) A being destitute of form.

**Anagreddawl**, *a.* (anagwedd) Unseemly, or de-

**Anagreddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anagwedd) A

disfiguring.

**Anagreddus**, *a.* (anagwedd) Unseemly, ill-favoured.

**Anair**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ian* (gair) Ill-report; infamy

**Anaf**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (an—af) Breath; respiration.

*Mae fy anaf yn palls*, my breath falls me. *Sil.*

**Anafael**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anal) A breathing.

**Anafu**, *v. a.* (anal) To breathe, or respire; to blow.

**Anafwed**, *a.* (analwad) Without a calling.

**Anafwedig**, *a.* (analwad) Uncalled.

**Anafu**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (galla) Impossibility.

*Anafarwad pob anafu.*

Departed in every locality.

*Adage.*

**Anafu**, *a.* (gallu) Impossible; impotent; feeble.

*To mearad ll yz dristyd lla,*

*Drwy hys olli, drist anafu.*

By the pangs and severe sorrow of people, for all this im-

*potent oppression.*

*G. ab Nghan.*

**Anafuadwy**, *a.* (anallu) That cannot be effected.

**Anafuaw**, *v. a.* (analla) To render abortive.

**Anafuawg**, *a.* (anallu) Unable; impossible.

**Anafuawr**, *a.* (anallu) Impossible; incapable.

**Anafuadwy**, *a.* (analla) Impotent; enfeebled.

**Analluedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (analluedig) Im-

potency.

**Analluedd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anallu) Impotency.

**Analluogi**, *v. a.* (analluawg) To disenoble.

**Analluogrwydd**, *s. m.* (analluawg) Impossibility.

**Analluoldeb**, *s. m.* (analluawg) Impossibility.

**Analluolrwydd**, *s. m.* (analluawg) Inefficacious-

ness.

**Anambell**, *adv.* (ambell) Scarce; seldom. *Sil.*

**Anamgyffred**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (amgyffred) In-

comprehensibility: *a.* inconceivable.

**Anamgyffredawdy**, *a.* (amgyffred) Incompre-

hensible.

**Anamgyffredawl**, *a.* (amgyffred) Inconceivable.

**Anamgyffrededig**, *a.* (amgyffred) Uncompre-

hended.

**Anamgyffrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgyffred) In-

comprehension.

**Anaml**, *a.* (aml) Scarce; rare; infrequent.

**Anamllder**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anaml) Scarcity; in-

frequency; fewness.

**Anamledd**, *s. m.* (anaml) Scantiness; infrequency.

**Anamlwg**, *a.* (amlwg) Not manifest; indistinct.

**Anamlygawl**, *a.* (anamlwg) Unmanifesting.

**Anamlygder**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anamlwg) Indistinct-

ness.

**Anamlygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anamlwg) Indistinc-

tion.

**Anamlygrwydd**, *s. m.* (anamlwg) Indistinctness.

**Anamlynn**, *v. a.* (anamlwg) To render indistinct.

**Anammbenadwy**, *a.* (ammban) Indubitable.

**Anammbueaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ammban) Indubi-

tation.

**Anammbueawl**, *a.* (ammban) Indubitable.

**Anammod**, *a.* (ammod) Without agreement.

**Anammodadwy**, *a.* (anammod) That cannot be

agreed to.

**Anammodawl**, *a.* (anammod) Uncovenanted.

**Anamynedd**, *a.* (amynedd) Without patience.

**Anamyneddawl**, *a.* (amynedd) Impatient.

**Anamyneddgar**, *a.* (amynedd) Impatient: in-

considerate;

**Anamyneddgarwch**, *s. m.* (amyneddgar) Im-

patience;

**Anamyneddoldeb**, *s. m.* (amyneddawl) Im-

patience.

**Anamyneddrrwydd**, *s. m.* (amynedd) Incon-

siderateness.

**Anamryfus**, *a.* (amryfus) Not liable to disorder;

erring;

**Anamrynsedd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anamryfus) Un-

erringness;

**Anamser**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (amser) An incon-

venient time;

**Anamserawl**, *a.* (amser) Untimely; unseason-

able.

**Anamseroldob**, *s. m.* (anamserawl) Unseason-

ableness.

**Anamserolrwydd**, *s. m.* (anamserawl) Unseason-

ableness;

**Anamseru**, *v. a.* (anamser) To render untimely.

**Anamserus**, *a.* (anamser) Unseasonable.

**Anamwynadwy**, *a.* (amwyn) Not to be defended;

untenable.

**Ananlan**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (anlan) What is con-

trary to,

or divested of nature.

**Ananianawl**, *a.* (ananian) Unnatural; ungenual.

**Ananianoldeb**, *s. m.* (ananianawl) Ungenualness.

**Ananianoli**, *v. a.* (ananianawl) To depart from

nature;

to render unnatural.

Ananianoirwydd, *s. m.* (anpanianaw) Unnaturalness.

Anannoeth, *a.* (annoeth) Not unwise; not simple.  
Anant, *s. pl. aggr.* (an) Elementary principles of sound; harmony; the muses.

*Einion, un mab mawr Madog ab Iddon—  
Llywdded ei fudd i feridion, llywyr anant,  
Anaw prydduon.*

*Einion, the great and only son of Madog ab Iddon, his beneficence would have prospered to the birds in the path of the muses, and harmony of poets.*  
*Cynaddlu.*

*Pe dwant anant, na phrydaud wawl,  
i cufu a terwya torf a forawd i*

*Should the waves come, ah! might they not sing in poetic strain the praise of the departed fierce host of his sailing expedition.*  
*Mettir, i R. ab Cynan.*

Ananwyl, *a.* (anwyl) Uncendearing.

Ananghof, *a.* (anghof) That is not forgotten.

Ananholus, *a.* (ananghof) Unforgetting.

Anardwy, *a.* (ar) Unarable; not to be ploughed.

Anaraf, *a.* (araf) Not slow; expeditions; quick.

*Byddanaw farcawg feirch anarf.*

*A knight embattled with steeds not slow.* *Llywelyn Pardd.*

Anaralladwy, *a.* (arall) Unalienable; unalterable.

Anarallidig, *a.* (arall) Unalienated.

Anaralliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (arall) Inalienation.

Anaraul, *a.* (araul) Not calm; ruffled.

Anarbed, *a.* (arbed) Without sparing.

Anarbedrwydd, *s. m.* (anarbed) Unsparringness.

Anarcholl, *a.* (archoll) Without a wound, or cut.

Anarcholladwy, *a.* (anarcholl) Invulnerable.

Anardymmer, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ardymmer) Indisposition; distemper; unseasonableness.

Anardymmheru, *v. a.* (anardymmer) To distemper.

Anardymmherus, *a.* (anardymmer) Intemperate.

Anardymmheruswydd, *s. m.* (anardymmherus) Intemperate.

Anarddladwy, *a.* (ardd) Inarable; not to be tilled.

Anarfawg, *a.* (arfawg) Unarmed.

Anarfer, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (arfer) What is not in use.

Anarferawl, *a.* (anarfer) Unusual; unaccustomed.

Anarferedig, *a.* (anarfer) Not practised; unusual.

Anarferedigawl, *a.* (anarferedig) Impracticable.

Anarferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anarfer) A disusing; disusage; disuse.

Anarferolrwydd, *s. m.* (anarfer) Impracticableness.

Anarferu, *v. a.* (anarfer) To disuse; to leave off.

Anargyhoedd, *a.* (argyhoedd) Inconvincible.

Anargyhoeddawl, *a.* (anargyhoedd) Unconvincing.

Anargyhoeddial, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anargyhoedd) Inconvincibleness.

Anargyhoeddus, *a.* (anargyhoedd) Unconvincing.

Anarloes, *a.* (arloes) Uncleared; unemptied.

Anarloesdrefn, *a.* (anarloes—trefn) In such order as not to be cleared.

Anarwydd, *a.* (arwydd) Without a sign.

Anarwyddawg, *a.* (anarwydd) Untypified.

Anarwyddawl, *a.* (anarwydd) Unforeboding.

Anarwyddocad, *s. m.* (anarwyddawg) A being without signification; insignificance.

Anattalladwy, *a.* (attal) Unrestrainable.

Anattebawl, *a.* (atteb) Unanswerable.

Anau, *s. pl. aggr.* (an) Elementary principles; spontaneity; indigenous produce. Hence the name *Cod Anau*, in *Mon*; the scene of one of the battles of Llywelyn I.

*Ceradydd fudd; i fa anau  
Cynaddlu Aeron.*

*I will love thy victorious throne that teemed with harmonious principles, thou Cynaddlu of Aeron.*  
*Aeroria.*

Anaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (an—aw) The genius of vocal harmony; the poetic muse, or genius, as applied to poetry; also a songster.

*Pan ym daw anaw o awyd fy nghedd  
Fy nghyddid awyd awyd.*

*When I am endowed with harmony from the impulse of my song, my friend art thou not gone!*  
*Cynddelu.*

Anawdurdawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* anawdurdodau (awdur) That is no authority.

Anawdurdodawl, *a.* (anawdurdawd) Unauthorised.

Anawdurdodi, *v. a.* (anawdurdawd) To unauthorise.

Anawel, *s. m.* (anaw—el) Vocal music; melody.

Anawell, *s. f.* (anaw—ell) Inciter of harmony.

*Golchetawr ei lestri,  
Bud gloen ei frest,*

*A plan to anawel,  
Dyddiawr o gell,*

*Dyddi cawr rhag rhian  
Y nghuan gyledau.*

*His cups when they are clean,  
Let his wort be clear;*

*When apt to raise the muse,  
From the collar ring his hand,*

*Bring it before chieftains bold,  
In the splendid feasts.*

*Tallier.*

Anawenydd, *a.* (awenydd) Without genius.

Anawenyddawl, *a.* (awenydd) Unpoetical.

Anawenyddgar, *a.* (anawenydd) Unpoetical.

Anawg, *s. m.*—*pl.* anawgon (an—awg) Incitement.

Anawg, *v. a.* (an—awg) To incite; to exhort.

Anaws, *s. m.*—*pl.* anawon (an—aws) A chasing.

Anaws, *v. a.* (an—aws) To excite; to set on; to drive, or pursue.

*Anaws cwn, to set on dogs.*

*Anaws cwl gell apored.*

*To force a dog into an open pantry.*  
*Adaga.*

Ancwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cwyn) A dainty, delicacy, or sweetmeat; the second course, or service; the desert; a customary allowance of meat and drink to officers, or attendants at the court.

*Pateulu—el ancwyn yw tair salg, a thri chorau o'r hys goron  
a fo yn y hys.*

*The controller of the household's table allowance is three purses, and three handfuls of the best liquor that shall be in the house.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

Ancwynal, *s. m.*—*pl.* ancwyneion (ancwyn) A lover of dainties; an epicure.

Ancwynaid, *a.* (ancwyn) Rather dainty.

Ancwyndy, *s. m.*—*pl.* ancwyndal (ancwyn—ty) A confectionary.

Ancwyngell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oedd (ancwyn—cell) A refectory.

Ancwynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ancwynwyr (ancwyn—gwr) A confectioner.

Anchwannawg, *a.* (anchwant) Uncoveting.

Anchwannogl, *v.* (anchwannawg) To become listless, or careless.

Anchwannogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anchwannawg) Inappetency; a becoming indifferent.

Anchwannogrwydd, *s. m.* (anchwannawg) Listlessness.

Anchwant, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (chwant) Inappetency.

Anchwant, *a.* (chwant) Not keen; dull, or blant.

*Gneww anchwant.*

*A spear that is not keen.*  
*Tallies.*

Anchwardd, *a.* (chwardd) Without laughter.

Anchwilladwy, *a.* (chwillad) Unsearchable.

Anchwith, *a.* (chwith) Not bungling; dexterous.

Anchwynn, *a.* (chwynn) Without vehemence.

Andaw, *r. a.* (an—faw) To listen, or hearken, to give attention.

*Yn y fan oddech fion dar,  
Yn eiddoedd i fawr adar:*

*Cog fan cof gan bawd a gar.*

*On the hill above the merry oak,  
I listened to the song of the birds:*

*The loud cuckoo that is in every lover's thought.*  
*Llywarch Hen.*

Anawgar, *a.* (andaw) Whistful; attentive.  
 Andawgarwch, *s. m.* (andawgar) Whistfulness.  
 Andawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (andaw) A listening.  
 Andawydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (andaw) A listener.  
 Andras, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (tras) An enemy; the devil. *Mac yr andras gyddo*, the devil is in him.  
 Andradyd, *s. m.* (andras—tyl) The thought of the foe.

*Will a Weneddyd wen mawr andradyd gogan,  
 A chwech chwechion.*

*Oh! his Weneddyd gref is the infernal thought prognosticating, and the tale of the chwechion.*

Andred, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tred) A place without inhabitants; a weald. So the Weald of Kent is called *Ced Andred*. *a.* uninhabited.  
 Andwyaw, *v. a.* (twyaw) To demolish; to ruin; to put out of order.

Andwyawl, *a.* (twyawl) Disorderling; raining.  
 Andwywr, *s. m.*—*pl. andwywyr* (twywr) A demolisher; a destroyer.

Anëang, *a.* (ëang) Incapacities; confined.  
 Anëangder, *s. m.* (anëang) Incapaciousness.  
 Anëangn, *v. a.* (anëang) To render incapacious.  
 Anëbre, *a.* (ëbre) Not returning, or coming back.  
 Anëbrwydd, *a.* (ëbrwydd) Not quick; dilatory.

*Ni anëbrdyl naf un awrwydd, a nob,  
 Anëbrwydd dancnecodd.*

*I will not exchange my lord for one short hour with any body, he thus is dilatory in peace.* *Ll. Gwer. i. l. ab Gwydd.*

Anëbrwyddedl, *a.* (anëbrwydd) Unaccelerated.  
 Anëbrfygwawl, *a.* (ëbrfyg) Unforgetting.  
 Anëbrfygedl, *a.* (ëbrfyg) Unneglected.

*Ac adaw en chwechion ag a oedd ddwyllt cwyllt Daw, ac anëbrfyg yr hys a nodia dancnecodd yr hys dya pan i cyffwrdd anëbrfygedl tybocedd.*

*And the people that belonged to them they consigned to the will of God; i. to the protection of him who is accustomed to assist all men, where they are in the greatest difficulty, through an falling grace.* *J. G. ab Cyman.*

Anedifar, *a.* (edifar) Without remorse.  
 Anedifarn, *a.* (anedifar) Unrelenting.  
 Anedifariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anedifar) Impenitence.  
 Anedifeiriawl, *a.* (anedifar) Impenitent.  
 Anedifeiriwch, *s. m.* (anedifar) Impenitence.  
 Anedmyg, *a.* (edmyg) Without reverence.  
 Anedmygawl, *a.* (anedmyg) Irreverent.  
 Anedmygedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anedmyg) Irreverence.

Anedmygu, *v. a.* (anedmyg) To profane.  
 Anedfaith, *a.* (edfaith) Without effect.  
 Anedfithiawl, *a.* (anedfaith) Ineffectual.  
 Anedfithiadeb, *s. m.* (anedfithiawl) Ineffectiveness.

Anedfithiwydd, *s. m.* (anedfithiawl) Ineffectiveness.

Aneglar, *a.* (eglar) Indistinct; obscure; gloomy.  
*Aneglar cwmwl yw dduedd.*

*In the breast is an unappetising mawmawm.* *Adage.*

Aneglarhad, *s. m.* (aneglar) Inexplicitness.  
 Aneglaradwy, *a.* (aneglar) Inexplicit.  
 Aneglardeh, *s. m.* (aneglar) Inexplicitness.  
 Aneglardeg, *a.* (aneglar) Unexplained.  
 Aneglarid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aneglar) Inexplicitation  
 Anegwg, *a.* (egwg) Without splendour.

*Du dywyllwg  
 Dymwylwg.*

*Dark darkness  
 With a countenance gloomy.* *Talesin, Fr Gwynn.*

Anewan, *a.* (egwan) Unfeeble; strong.  
 Anewyddorip, *a.* (egwyddawr) Unradimental.  
 Aneiddil, *a.* (eiddil) Unslender; gross.

Aneilyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (an—elynn) A phantom  
 Aneirian, *a.* (eirian) Ungainly; deformed.

*Aneirian pob dirawl.*

*Every wicked one is deformed.*

*Adage.*

Aneiriaw, *v. a.* (anair) To slander, or detract.

*O's t'yr gwerd, hwy i fal'r gwall,  
 I dario i wlad arall,  
 I'n y bwrdd dancnecodd, I'n  
 I'n plant sallyddiant rhaghw.*

*If the song should go (longer will the fault exist) and remain in another country, this will give occasion to detract you, and to your children misfortune in time to come.* *Gr. i. Ll. Pychan.*

Aneiriawl, *a.* (anair) Slandrous; detracting.  
 Aneirif, *a.* (elrif) Innumerable; numberless.  
 Aneirifedig, *a.* (aneirif) Unnumbered.

*Targed aneirifedigdduau yw'r yaf, ac i mae erill wedi rhyddedol yn en ll.*

*Cut off the innumerable heads of the serpent, and then there are others such produced in their place.* *Medievalism.*

Aneirifedigath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aneirifedig) Innumerableness.

Aneirioes, *a.* (eirioes) Without brightness.  
 Aneiw, *a.* (elw) Without gain; without riches.  
 Aneiwig, *a.* (elwig) Unformed; shapeless; embryo.

*Dy lygaid i weithio fy aneiriw ddefydd.*

*Thy eyes have seen my shapeless beginning.* *Psalm.*

Aneilyf, *a.* (elyf) Without music; grating.

*Cynnyddant aneilyf ufar aneilyf.*

*The sweetest deep dissonant music.*

*Cynnyddant.*

Aenmynedd, *d.* (enmynedd) Without patience.  
 Aenmyneddgar, *a.* (aenmynedd) Impatient.  
 Aennill, *a.* (ennill) Without gain, or advantage.  
 Aennillgar, *a.* (aennill) Unprofitable.  
 Aennillgarwch, *s. m.* (aennillgar) Unprofitableness.

Aennilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aennill) A being made unprofitable.

Aenw, *a.* (enw) Nameless; not famous.  
 Aenwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aenw) Misnomer.  
 Aenwawg, *a.* (enwawg) Ignoble; unrenowned.  
 Aenwogl, *v. a.* (aenwawg) To render ignoble.  
 Aenwogrwydd, *s. m.* (aenwawg) Ignobleness.  
 Aëon, *a.* (ëon) Not bold; timid; fearful.

Aneonder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aëon) Want of courage; timidity.

Anerch, *v. a.* (erch) To greet, or to salute.

Anerch, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (erch) A greeting, or salutation.

*At 1st Calmar, Afawy hys Llied, tyrmawg Lliedion, yn arian anerch, ac wedi dancnecodd anen, dancnecodd teclwy i fochedd.*

*To Julius Caesar, Afawy the son of Llied, prince of London, sendeth a greeting; and after having wished death, wishing health and life.* *Gr. ab Arthwr.*

Anerchawl, *a.* (anerch) Gratulatory, greeting.

Anerchedd, *s. m.* (anerch) Gratulation.

Anerchedig, *a.* (anerch) Greeting; complimenting.

Anerchawl, *s. f.* (anerch—mawl) Congratulatory praise.

Anerchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anerch) Gratulation.

Anerchwawd, *s. m.* (anerch—gwawd) A panegyric.

Anerchwedd, *a.* (anerch—gwedd) With an inviting face.

*Ne gwlwyn ferch anerchwedd  
 I'n yr ochr bellach i'r bodd.*

*Not a maid with inviting mien will follow, nor a lady run, now to the grave.* *J. Crut.*

Anerchwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anerchwyr* (anerch—gwr) A greeter; a complimenter.

Anerfal, *a.* (erfal) Inculpable; faultless; blameless.

Anernygawl, *a.* (ernyg) Inorganical.

Anesgar, *a.* (esgar) Without separation.



**Anesgarad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anesgar) Inseparability: a. Inseparable.**

*Lladu gwaus gwan maws mor trin.*  
*Anesgarad fu ymad ac Aneurin.*

The nature of the weak delicate one will cut down the bulwark of war; inseparable has been the judge and Aneurin.

**Anesgardd, a. (esgardd) Without dispersion.**  
**Anesgardde, s. f. (esgardde) A being nsscattered.**  
**Anesgaredig, a. (anesgar) Rendered inseparable.**  
**Anesgariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anesgar) A being unseparated.**

**Anesgariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anesgar) Inseparability.**

**Anesgor, a. (esgor) Without deliverance.**

**Anesgud, a. (esgud) Not quick; sluggish; slow.**  
**Anesgudrwydd, s. m. (anesgud) Slowness; sluggishness.**

**Anesmwyth, a. (esmwyth) Uneasy; painful.**

**Anesmwythaid, a. (anesmwyth) Rather uneasy.**

**Anesmwythaw, v. (anesmwyth) To become uneasy; to disturb.**

**Anesmwythawl, a. (anesmwyth) Disquieting.**

**Anesmwythder, s. m.—pl. t. au (anesmwyth) Uneasiness; disquietude.**

**Aetifedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (etifedd) That is not an heir.**

**Aetifedd, a. (etifedd) Without heir; without a son.**

**Aenawg, a. (gau) Not false; innocent; guiltless.**

**Anewg, a. (anaw) Melodious; musical; tuneful.**

*Nis ludd lla cyngreidd deddf Dyfwallawn.*  
*Dyfwallawn anaw anewg ddaen.*

A host of congenial dispositions will not oppose the law of Dyfwallawn; to encourage the minstrel, of melodious endowment.

**Anewybr, a. (ewybr) Not swift; or nimble; slow.**

**Anewybrsych, a. (anewybr—sych) Not drying quickly.**

**Anewyllys, a. (ewyllys) Without a will.**

**Anewyllysgar, a. (anewyllys) Being unwilling.**

**Anewyllysgarwch, s. m. (anewyllysgar) Unwillingness; disinclination.**

**Anewyllyslaw, v. (anewyllys) To be unwilling.**

**Anfab, s. m.—pl. anfeibion (mab) An infant.**

**Anfab, a. (mab) Childless; barren; childless.**

*Ni thal gwaig anfab allawn.*

The childless woman shall not pay the fine for blood. *Welsh Laws.*

**Anfad, a. (mad) Not good; impious; naughty; villainous; mischievous; monstrous. *Anfad iddo!* mischief attend him!**

*A phan gylgen yr esgymmedigion Saxon hydy, yn ddiannod ymgynnullaw a oryngot o wye a gwaigedd, anfad iddo.*

And when the accursed ones, the Saxons, perceived that, they collected together, out of hand, of men and women, a monstrous number.

**Anfadrn, s. f.—pl. t. au (anfadr—rhan) Evil portion.**

**Anfadrwydd, s. m. (anfadr) Impiousness; enormity.**

**Anfadn, v. (anfadr) To become impious.**

**Anfadus, a. (anfadr) Villainous; iniquitous.**

*Llyna fyd oll anfadus.*  
*Llawenyddiol ai us.*

Behold a world altogether wicked, all manner of naith goes like chaff. *L. Morganwg.*

**Anfadwr, s. m.—pl. anfadwyr (anfadr—gwr) An impious person.**

**Anfadden, a. (maddeu) Without remission.**

**Anfaddenadwy, a. (anfadden) Unpardonable.**

**Anfaddennant, s. m.—pl. anfaddennau (anfadden) Unforgiveness; a state void of pardon.**

**Anfaddawl, a. (anfadden) Unforgiving.**

**Anfaddeugar, a. (anfadden) Unforgiving.**

**Anfaddeugarwch, s. m. (anfadden) Unforgiveness.**

**Anfael, a. (mael) Without profit; without gain.**

**Anfahtunaid, a. (maht) Enormous; unweildy.**

**Anfalch, a. (balch) Not proud; or haughty; humble.**

**Anfanwl, a. (manwl) Undigested; incurious.**

*Anfanwl ei rodd, an fonedd a dwir.*  
*Ymad ganon llyf emad Gwynedd.*

Incorporate his gift, of the same quality as water, judge of the book of canons, the soul of Gwynedd. *Sefynn.*

**Anfanylaidd, a. (anfanwl) Rather inaccurate.**

**Anfanylrydd, s. m. (anfanwl) Inaccuracy, or want of exactness; crudity.**

**Anfanyla, v. (anfanwl) To become inaccurate.**

**Anfanylwb, s. m. (anfanwl) Inaccuracy.**

**Anfarddoni, a. (barddoni) Without philosophy.**

**Anfarddoniaidd, a. (anfarddoni) Unphilosophical.**

**Anfarn, a. (barn) Without judgment.**

**Anfarnadwy, a. (anfarn) Injudicable.**

**Anfarnedig, a. (anfarn) Not adjudged. *Hawl***

***anfarnedig*, a cause pending, or undetermined.**

**Anfarnedigiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfarnedig) Lack of judgment.**

**Anfarwaidd, a. (marw) Not deadly; lively.**

**Anfarwawl, a. (marw) Immortal; deathless.**

**Anfarwolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfarwawl) Immortality; a state void of death.**

**Anfarwoldeb, s. m. (anfarwawl) Immortality.**

**Anfas, a. (bas) Not shallow; or base; deep.**

**Anfasw, a. (masw) Not volatile, or flaunting.**

**Anfaswedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfasw) Lack of tender discourse; gravity.**

**Anfawl, a. (mawl) Without praise, or panegyric.**

**Anfedr, a. (medr) Without dexterity.**

**Anfedrus, a. (anfedr) Unhandy; unskilful.**

**Anfedrusaidd, a. (anfedrus) Rather unskilful.**

**Anfedrusedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfedrus) Unskilfulness.**

**Anfedrusrwydd, s. m. (anfedrus) Unskilfulness.**

**Anfeddw, a. (meddw) Not drunk; sober.**

**Anfeddygawl, a. (meddyg) Incurable; unremediable.**

**Anfeddyginiaeth, s. m. (meddyg) Lack of remedy.**

**Anfeddyginiaethawl, a. (anfeddyginiaeth) Irremediable; incurable.**

**Anfeddylgar, a. (meddwl) Incogitative; thoughtless.**

**Anfeddylgarwch, s. m. (anfeddylgar) Incogitancy.**

**Anfeidrawl, a. (meidr) Immense; infinite; huge.**

**Anfeidredd, s. m.—pl. t. au (meidr) Infinitude.**

*Paryglus anfeidredd o bob parh; ac o'r diwedd Arthur a orff, a gyrir Colgrin, ac a ddigwng o'i lla ar ffo hyd y Nghaer Efrwg.*

As incurability on every side was endangered; and at length Arthur overcame, putting Colgrin to flight; and who fled from his army, escaping as far as York. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Anfeidroldeb, s. m. (anfeidrawl) Infinitude.**

**Anfeidrollder, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfeidrawl) Immenseness.**

**Anfeidroledd, s. m. (anfeidrawl) Immenseness.**

**Anfelus, a. (mel) Not sweet; insipid; disagreeable.**

**Anfeluder, s. m. (anfelus) Lack of sweetness.**

**Anfelwraidd, a. (bel—gwr) Unwarlike.**

**Anferth, a. (berth) Without beauty; monstrous.**

**Anferthawl, a. (anferth) Unightly; monstrous.**

**Anferthedd, s. m. (anferth) Unsignificance.**

*Nid oes wylled rhag anferthedd.*

There is no bashfulness for monstrosity. *Adage.*

**Anferthwrydd, s. m. (anferth) Unsignificance.**

**Anferthwch, s. m. (anferth) Deformity; ugliness.**

**Anfesuradwy, a. (mesur) Unmeasurable.**



Anfeshrawl, *a.* (mesur) Immense.  
 Anfesuredig, *a.* (mesur) Unmeasured.  
 Anfesuredigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfesuredig) Unmeasurableness.  
 Anfesuri, *s. m.* (mesur) Immensity.  
 Anfethedig, *a.* (meth) Infallible; undecayed.  
 Anfethiant, *s. m.*—*pl. anfeithiannau* (meth) Infallibility; a state void of failure.  
*Trech ynddith yn ffaith anfeithiant.*  
*Travelling space with overcoming infallibility. Casnodyn.*  
 Anfethianturwydd, *s. m.* (anfethiant) Infallibleness.  
 Anfethiantus, *a.* (anfethiant) Undecaying.  
 Anfethlig, *a.* (methl) Untangled; unconfused.  
*Poed anfethlig fo'r arfeth.*  
*May the design be unembarrassed. H. Perri.*  
 Anflaid, *a.* (milaidd) Unferocious.  
 Anblas, *a.* (blas) Tasteless; insipid.  
 Anblasus, *a.* (anblas) Unsavoury; insipid.  
 Anflus, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (blus) Inappetency.  
 Anfodd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (bodd) Displeasure; a displeasing; a disliking. *O anfodd, against one's will: A rape. Gwenthur anfodd ar un, to commit a rape. Sil.*  
*Gwel bodd pawb na'i anfodd.*  
*The good will of every one is better than his displeasure. Adage.*  
 Anfoddad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfodd) A displeasing.  
 Anfoddau, *v. a.* (anfodd) To be displeased.  
 Anfoddawg, *a.* (anfodd) Dissatisfied; implacable.  
 Anfoddedig, *a.* (anfodd) Dissatisfied; displeased.  
 Anfoddedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfoddedig) Dissatisfaction.  
 Anfoddgar, *a.* (anfodd) Displeasing; dissatisfying.  
 Anfoddgarwch, *s. m.* (anfoddgar) Dissatisfaction.  
 Anfoddiaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfodd) A disoblige.  
 Anfoddiaw, *v. a.* (anfodd) To displease, to disoblige.  
 Anfoddlaun, *a.* (boddlaun) Discontented.  
 Anfoddlondeb, *s. m.* (anfoddlaun) Discontentedness.  
 Anfoddlongar, *a.* (anfoddlaun) Unsatisfactory.  
 Anfoddlongarwch, *s. m.* (anfoddlongar) Disapprobation.  
 Anfoddloni, *v. a.* (anfoddlaun) To displease.  
 Anfoddlonrwydd, *s. m.* (anfoddlaun) Dissatisfaction.  
 Anfoddlonus, *a.* (anfoddlaun) Uncontented.  
 Anfoddogi, *v. a.* (anfoddawg) To displease; to chagrin.  
 Anfoddogiaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfoddawg) A putting out of humour; irritation.  
 Anfoddogrydd, *s. m.* (anfoddawg) Implacableness.  
 Anfoes, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (moes) Lack, or being destitute of morals; immorality; rudeness.  
*Carlad—*  
*Mirein-fab mawr ci anfoes.*  
*Love—*  
*A spiritually boy and full of rudeness. D. ab Gwilym.*  
 Anfoesawg, *a.* (anfoes) Unmannered; uncivil.  
 Anfoesawl, *a.* (anfoes) Unmannerly; immoral.  
 Anfoesgar, *a.* (anfoes) Unmannered; unpolite.  
 Anfoesgarwch, *s. m.* (anfoesgar) Incivility.  
 Anfoesogrwydd, *s. m.* (anfoesawg) Discourtesy.  
 Anfoesoldeb, *s. m.* (anfoesawl) Immorality.  
 Anfoesolrwydd, *s. m.* (anfoesawl) Immorality.  
 Anfoethus, *a.* (moeth) Not dainty; unvoluptuous.  
 Anfoethusder, *s. m.* (anfoethus) Lack of voluptuousness; a state void of daintiness.  
 Anfodawg, *a.* (anfawl) That cannot be praised.  
 Anfodedig, *a.* (anfawl) Uncommended.  
 Anfodi, *v. a.* (anfawl) To dispraise, to disparage.

Anfoliant, *s. m.*—*pl. anfoliannau* (anfawl) Disparagement.  
 Anfon, *a.* (mon) Missive; missionary; sending.  
 Anfon, *v. a.* (mon) To send. *Anfon llythyr, to send a letter.*  
 Anfonadwy, *a.* (anfon) That may be sent; remittable; missive.  
 Anfonawg, *a.* (anfon) Missionary; that is sent.  
 Anfonawl, *a.* (anfon) Missive; sending.  
 Anfonedig, *a.* (anfon) Missed; missive.  
 Anfonedd, *a.* (bonedd) Without nobility.  
 Anfoneddig, *a.* (anfonedd) Ignoble; ungenteel.  
*Gwrthwyneb oedd Arthall i wreiddoedd ei frawd; canys y rhai boneddig dylicdwg a lafurid ei en gostwng, ac y rhai anfonwng anwyledwng a uridai.*  
*Arthall was against the acts of his brother; for the hereditary nobles he laboured to subvert, and those that were ignoble and destitute of property he honoured. G. ab Arthur.*  
 Anfoneddigaidd, *a.* (anfoneddig) Ungentlemanlike; illiberal.  
 Anfoneddigedd, *s. m.* (anfoneddig) Illiberality of birth.  
 Anfoneddigeiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anfoneddigaidd) Illiberality; disingenuity.  
 Anfoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfon) A mission.  
 Anfoniedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anfoniad) A missionary.  
 Anfonwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anfonwyr* (anfon—gwr) A sender; a missionary.  
 Anfordwyad, *a.* (mordwy) Without navigating.  
 Anfordwyadwy, *a.* (anfordwyad) Unnavigable.  
 Anfordwyawl, *a.* (mordwy) Unnavigating.  
 Anfordwyedig, *a.* (mordwy) Unnavigable.  
 Anfraint, *a.* (braint) Without privilege.  
 Anfreiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfraint) Disfranchisement; a deprivation of privilege.  
 Anfreiniadwy, *a.* (anfraint) Not to be privileged.  
 Anfreiniaw, *v. a.* (anfraint) To disfranchise.  
 Anfreiniawg, *a.* (anfraint) Unprivileged.  
*Braint breiniawg a argaeu ring anfreiniawg y teryu; can ai dilyu anfreiniawg derfyn ar dir dyn a braint iddo.*  
*A privileged right shuts against unprivileged bounds; for the unprivileged ought not to abut on the land of a man who has privilege. Welsh Laws.*  
 Anfreinniawl, *a.* (anfraint) Unprivileged.  
 Anfreinniedig, *a.* (anfraint) Disfranchised.  
 Anfreinniedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfreinniedig) Disfranchisement.  
 Anfri, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (bri) Disrespect; disesteem; abuse; the herb tuberous moschatel.  
 Anfriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfri) A disregarding.  
 Anfriadwy, *a.* (anfri) That may be disrespected.  
 Anfriaw, *v. a.* (anfri) To abuse; to debase.  
 Anfriawl, *a.* (anfri) Disrespectful; contemptuous.  
 Anfucheddawl, *a.* (buechedd) Immoral, of ill habit.  
 Anfucheddoldeb, *s. m.* (anfucheddawl) Immorality.  
 Anfucheddolrwydd, *s. m.* (anfucheddawl) Irregularity of life; viciousness of life.  
 Anfudd, *a.* (budd) Without profit; disadvantageous.  
*Gwawr pan ddywyr gawr a ddoded, Galon yn anfon anfudd dygued.*  
*When first the dawn arose, a shout was given. The foes were sending unprofitable fate. Owain Cyfeiliog.*  
 Anfuddiant, *s. m.*—*pl. anfuddiannau* (anfudd) Unprofitableness; disadvantage.  
 Anfuddiawl, *a.* (anfudd) Unprofitable; improper.  
 Anfuddioldeb, *s. m.* (anfuddiawl) Unprofitableness.  
 Anfuddiolder, *s. m.* (anfuddiawl) Disadvantageousness.  
 Anful, *a.* (mul) Not bashful; impudent.  
 Anfuledd, *s. m.* (anful) Immodesty.



Anfwyn, *a.* (mwyn) Unkind; uncivil; surly.

Bydd twm wrth fwy o'n fod.  
Bydd anfwyn wrth anfwyn o'n anffod.

Be kind with pleasure to the kind,  
Against thy will to the unkindly be. *H. Morris.*

Anfwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfwyn) Disenjoyment.

Anfwyniawl, *a.* (anfwyn) Not enjoying.  
Anfwynnau, *v. a.* (anfwyn) To deprive of enjoyment; to cease enjoying.

Anfwynnaudd, *a.* (anfwyn) Unkind; un courteous.

Anfwynnaudd iawn oedd feulir.  
Dyg bych, na ddwydd y gwir.

Unkindly is the slender, tall,  
And beauteous fair, that hides the truth. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anfwynder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfwyn) Unkindness.  
Anfwniant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfwynnau) (anfwyn) Disenjoyment.

Anfwys, *a.* (mws) Not witty; not smart; ignorant.

Anfwysdra, *s. m.* (anfwys) Ignorance.

Anfwyth, *a.* (mwyth) Utender; indelicate.

Anfwythaid, *a.* (anfwyth) Unkindly; not tender.

Anfwythdra, *s. m.* (anfwyth) Unkindliness.

Anfwythus, *a.* (anfwyth) Indelicate; untender.

Anfwythunder, *s. m.* (anfwyth) Indelicacy.

Anfydradd, *a.* (mydr) Without metre; prosaic.

Anfyddinaw, *v. a.* (byddin) To disband, or break up the order of battle.

Anfyddinawl, *a.* (byddin) Disbanding; disarranging.

Anfyged, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (myged) Disgrace.

Ni allus of a fal lwy dyddoged anfyged, ac amharch cy-maint.

He could no longer bear with so much disgrace, and disrespect.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anfyfyr, *a.* (myfyr) Without study or thought.

Anfyfyrdawd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfyfyrdodan) (anfyfyr) Unstudiousness; inconsiderateness.

Anfyfyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfyfyr) Lack of contemplation; a being without study.

Anfyfyriawl, *a.* (anfyfyr) Inconsiderate.

Anfyfyrioldeb, *s. m.* (anfyfyriawl) Inconsiderateness; a lack of contemplation.

Anfyn, *a.* (myn) Without gentleness; morose.

Bual oedd anfen  
Y nghyfoedd Eiddo.  
Erchid ryddes.  
El fodd meddwand.

Ungentle was the bull  
In front of Eddy's gate;  
He called with pious elate  
For cheering mead-horae full.

*Anfen.*

Anfynaw, *a.* (anfen) Not gentle; surly; morose.

Cyfarach ym ddolau llawg anfyngaw yn llydd.  
Nau well Rhydderch pry fydd.

I'll ask the partner of my birth, the fierce in war;  
Who is to be when Rhydderch is no more.

*Nyddu.*

Anfyngawl, *a.* (mynag) Undeclared.

Anfyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (myn) The act of not willing; volition; the act of refusing.

Anfynd, *a.* (mynd) Without any mimicry.

Anfyndawl, *a.* (anfynd) Inimitable; not imitated.

Torid anfyndawl.  
Tuthawl dan ygwai.

With matchless fury rag'd  
The rapid glancing flame.

*Tallies.*

Anfynych, *a.* (mynych) Unfrequent; seldom.

Anfynychder, *s. m.* (anfynych) Unfrequency.

Anfynychedd, *s. m.* (anfynych) Uncommonness.

Anfywiag, *a.* (byw) Inanimate; sluggish; inactive.

Anfywiawl, *a.* (byw) Unanimating; lifeless.

Anfywiogrydd, *s. m.* (anfywiag) Inanimation.

Afywioldeb, *s. m.* (anfywiawl) Inanimation.

Anffaeth, *a.* (ffaeth) Not mellow; immature.

Anffaig, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffaig) What is unobscured; unembarrassment.

Trem caru ewch tir a garu-daw'r,  
Tan draig at anffig y twr.

A countenance like a stag above the land and rough waters,  
The fire of a dragon darts at the exposed part of the tower.  
*I. ab H. Cae Llyrd.*

Anffan, *a.* (ffan) Not strong; impotent, or feeble.

Anffawd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffawd) Misfortune.

Anffawd i ddwydd-brawd na ddaw.

Plu luck attend the day of doom, it comes not now.

*G. ab Stryfan.*

Anffel, *a.* (ffel) Not cunning; unwily.

Anffuthawl, *a.* (anffaeth) Ueberous; unmelow.

Anffuthder, *s. m.* (anffaeth) Ubersosity.

Anffuthus, *a.* (anffaeth) Unripe, or unmelow.

Anffodai, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffodion) (anffawd) An unfortunate person.

Anffodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffawd) A miscarrying.

Anffodiadwy, *a.* (anffawd) That may miscarry.

Anffodiaw, *v.* (anffawd) To become unfortunate.

Anffodiawg, *a.* (anffawd) Unfortunate, luckless.

Anffodiawl, *a.* (anffawd) Unfortunate, or unlucky.

Anffodiedig, *a.* (anffawd) Miscarrying.

Anffodioldeb, *s. m.* (anffodiawl) Unfortunateness.

Anffodrydd, *s. m.* (anffawd) Miscarriage.

Anffodus, *a.* (anffawd) Disastrous; unfortunate.

Anffodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffodwyr) (anffawd—gwr) An unfortunate person.

Anffrwn, *a.* (ffrwn) Unbridled, or uncurbed.

Anffrwnadwy, *a.* (anffrwn) That cannot be bridled.

Anffrwnawl, *a.* (anffrwn) Unbridled, uncurbed.

Anffrwyth, *a.* (ffrwyth) Without fruit, fruitless.

Anffrwythadwy, *a.* (anffrwyth) Unfruitful.

Anffrwythaw, *v.* (anffrwyth) To render unfruitful.

Anffrwythawl, *a.* (anffrwyth) Unproductive.

Anffrwythedig, *a.* (anffrwyth) Unproductive.

Anffrwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffrwyth) An impoverishing.

Anffrwythawl, *a.* (anffrwyth) Unfruitful.

Anffrwythlondeb, *s. m.* (anffrwythlawn) Unfruitfulness; barrenness.

Anffrwythloni, *v.* (anffrwythlawn) To impoverish.

Anffrwythlonrydd, *s. m.* (anffrwythlawn) Unfruitfulness; an unproductive state.

Anffur, *a.* (ffur) Unwise; imprudent; foolish.

Anffurdeb, *s. m.* (anffur) Imprudence.

Anffurf, *a.* (ffurf) Without form; unformed.

Anffurfaidd, *a.* (anffurf) Deformed.

Anffurfeiddiaw, *v.* (anffurf) To render deformed.

Anffurfeiddiawl, *a.* (anffurf) Tending to become deformed or disfigured.

Anffurfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffurf) Deformation.

Anffurfiadwy, *a.* (anffurf) That may be deformed.

Anffurfaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffurf) Deformity.

Anffurfiant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffurfianaw) (anffurf) A disfiguring; deformation.

Anffurfaw, *v.* (anffurf) To deform, or disfigure.

Anffurfawl, *a.* (anffurf) Deformed; unsightly.

Anffurfiedig, *a.* (anffurf) Disfigured; deformed.

Anffurfioldeb, *s. m.* (anffurfawl) Deformedness.

Anffurfiwr, *s. m.* (anffurf—gwr) A disfigurer.

Anffydd, *a.* (fydd) Faithless; without faith.

Anffyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffydd) A departing from the faith; a ceasing to have faith.

Anffyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffydd) Infidelity.

Anfyddiaw, *v.* (anfydd) To become faithless.  
 Anfyddiawl, *a.* (anfydd) Infidel; disbelieving.  
 Anfyddawn, *a.* (fyddawn) Unfaithful. *Yr anfyddloniad*, the infidels.  
 Anfyddlondeb, *a. m.* (anfyddawn) Unfaithfulness.  
 Anfyddlonder, *a. m.* (anfyddawn) Infidelity.  
 Anfyddloni, *v.* (anfyddawn) To become faithless; treacherously to depart.  
 Anfyddlonrwydd, *a. m.* (anfyddawn) Unfaithfulness.  
 Anfyddlonwr, *a. m.*—*pl.* anfyddlonwyr (anfyddawn—*gwr*) An unfaithful person.  
 Anfyndwy, *a.* (fynd) Unprofitable.  
 Anfyndodig, *a.* (fynd) That hath not prospered.  
 Anfyndogaeth, *a. m.*—*pl.* *a.* an (anfyndodig) Unprosperousness.  
 Anfyndogaewi, *a.* (anfyndodig) Unprosperous.  
 Anfyndiad, *a. m.*—*pl.* *a.* au (fynd) A miscarrying.  
 Anfyndiadu, *a.* (anfyndiad) Unprosperous.  
 Anfyndiadu, *a.* (anfyndiad) Unfortunate; unsuccessful.  
 Anfyndianaw, *a.* (anfyndiant, Unsuccessful.  
 Anfyndianrwydd, *a. m.* (anfyndiant) Unsuccessfulness.  
 Anfyndianu, *a.* (anfyndiant) Unprosperous.  
 Anfyndianrwydd, *a. m.* (anfyndiant) Improperity.  
 Anfyndiant, *a. m.*—*pl.* anfyndianau (fynd) Improperity; misfortune.  
 Anfyndu, *v.* (fynd) To be improsperous; to miscarry.  
 Ang, *a.* (ag) Open: capacious; large; broad.  
 Angde, the arms.  
 Rhos o wledig y brenin yw cwm aur a ang lloes ddiwed y brenin yddi.  
 Part of the bog for levelling the king, is a golden goblet that can contain the full quantity of drink that the king drinks.  
*Welsh Laws.*  
 Anged, *a. f.*—*pl.* *a.* au (ang) What holds, or contains; the grasp, or palm of the hand.  
 Pen a borthol yn anged fy llaw.  
 A hand I bear in the grasp of my hand. *Llynor's Men.*  
 Anged, *a. f.* (ang—ar) The receptacle of heat; hell.  
 Angawd, *a. m.* (ang) A holding, or containing.  
 Angawl, *a.* (ang) Capacious, or wide; extending.  
 Angder, *a. m.* (ang) Capaciousness; extent; space.  
 Angde, *a.* (ang—de) Spacious; wide, or extensive.  
 O Fon byd fywyr llyw llyw angde.  
 From Mon to Mywyr a chief of the wide extended host. *Ll. P. Moch.*  
 Angel, *a. m.*—*pl.* *a.* ion (engyl (ang—el) A principle at liberty, or that has entire freedom; an angel.  
 Dy fros frach, o'r ddirodd fry,  
 A th' llythrennau fy awgrym.  
 Thy arms, at last, from above I crave may be the angels of my aid.  
 Angels, *a. m.* (angel) The angelic state.  
 Angylator, *a. m.*—*pl.* *a.* au (angel—ytor) The recording angel; evangelist.  
 Angell, *a. f.*—*pl.* engyll (ang—ell) A pinion; a fore leg; an arm.  
 Adur a gald ar y gwynt  
 O'i ddwy awrddol i ddirodd.  
 The birds that might be found floating on the air, from his two pinions would not escape.  
*P. Aled, i. Warch.*  
 Mae dy wr yn y gell  
 Yn eidd angell huch.  
 Thy husband is in the pantry gnawing the gannons of a cow.  
*Aneurin.*  
 Angellaw, *a.* (angell) Having pinions; pinioned.

Angellodig, *a.* (angell) Furnished with pinions.  
 Angen, *a. f.*—*pl.* *a.* ion (ang) Fate, or destiny.  
 Angen, *a. m.*—*pl.* angenion (geni) Inherency, necessity; need. *Angen yn angen*, necessity in necessity, a thing most necessary; *cymeryd cyngor gan angen*, to make a virtue of necessity; *plant angen*, the sons of necessity.

Parid I Ddyfing archegub wynebau Arthur yn frenia, a dod  
 coran ari i ben; canysu haugen oddi yu eu cymhell.

Dyfring the archbishop was commanded to consecrate Arthur to be king, and to place the crowns upon his head, for their necessity was pressing upon them.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Angerdd, *a. m.*—*pl.* *a.* au (angar) A hot steam; heat; strength; force; animal spirits; disposition.

Angerddi arall oedd arno.

Another disposition was in him. *H. Cuthbert—Mablogion.*

Angerddawl, *a.* (angerdd) Vehement; ardent; intense.

Tri crynnew gylw, glow grawnwon,  
 Tri crynnew angredodion.

The three open-public chiefs, that were gullible youths; the three eagles of haum, violent ones.  
*Cyneddel.*

Angerddoleb, *a. m.* (angerddawl) Vehemency.  
 Angen, *a. m.*—*pl.* angenod (ang) Liberation; death.

Eryr gwrth ar wr gollwyd,  
 Nid ym-i gan idel ei ddydd;  
 A'r pyg a lo'n myg y noce,  
 A ddyng angon's ddyngyngor;  
 Y byd, o'i, be desthyn,  
 A'r y dydd a crys hwn.

The wild eagle on the brow of the cliffs, he cannot hide himself when his day comes; and the fishes that are amidst the sea, death will seize without demerit; the world, ym, all that is, if I could but understand, wait his call.  
*W. Llyn.*

Angenaw, *a. m.*—*pl.* *a.* au (angen) Mortality.

Dos ar dy rddyg allan, ac y gwrth a ddyng y golen, ac a crys  
 llyd, ac a rag, yn angenawd llyd.

Go, run out, and whatever that shall look at the light, and that shall open an eye, and that shall oppose with mortality to him.  
*H. Cuthbert—Mablogion.*

Angenaw, *v.* *a.* (angen) To render deadly, or mortal.

Angenawl, *a.* (angen) Dying; deadly, or mortal.

Angenawl, *a.* (angen) Deadly; mortal.

Llawer a gras, a gward a clyngwr o bob parth, caws  
 gwyn a clyngwr, ag eu holl namu angenawion wllion a ddy-  
 llyd.

Much blood they spill on both sides, for they dealt the blows about, and with all their might deadly wounds they mutually bore.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Angenaweth, *a. m.*—*pl.* *a.* au (angenawl) Mortality

Angenaweth, *a. m.* (angenawl) Mortality.

Angenawl, *v.* *a.* (angenawl) To render mortal.

Angenawl, *a. m.* (angenawl) Mortality.

Angir, *a. m.* (ang—gir) Horror, awfulness.

Angiriad, *a. m.*—*pl.* *a.* au (angir) A rendering

direful.

Angiriaw, *v.* *a.* (angir) To render horrible.

Angiriawl, *a.* (angir) Direful; intolerable; wonder-  
 ful.

Angirolder, *a. m.* (angiriawl) Horribleness.

Angladd, *a. f.*—*pl.* *a.* au (ang—ladd) A funeral.

Anglas, *a. m.* (ang—glas) The blue liberator; a sword.

Anglef, *a. f.* (ang—llef) A hollow noise; a loud yell.

El hwn-gwath, llyw hwn-gath llyd,  
 Yw gwrth angel dan gronglwyd.

Her sole work, with noise like an old tabby cat, is to make a hideous yell under the roof,  
*Gr. Hwarchwyr.*

Angor, *a. m.*—*pl.* *a.* ion (ang—gor) A bearing, or staying round; an anchor.

Angorawl, *a.* (angor) Staying round; anchoring.

Angoredreth, *a. f.*—*pl.* *a.* ion (angor—treth) Anchorage.

Angoredig, *a.* (angor) Ranged round; anchored.

Angorfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (angor—ma) Anchorage.  
Angori, *v. a.* (angor) To range round; to anchor.  
Angoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (angor) A staying; an anchoring.

Hanydd neu perchen parchus fal;  
Parch arfawr, Arfon angoriad.

An elder and chief proprietor of honourable emolument; the glory of the banquet, and the state of Arfon.  
*Rhe. ab Gwngmor, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Angu, *v.* (ang) To contain; to comprise, or to hold.

Nid eogia bennigald Fran mewn ty erioed.

A house never contained the blessed Fran. *Mabinogion.*

Pwy saw y ddow-air,  
Ni dang yn un pair?

What are the names of the two things that cannot be contained in one vessel?  
*Taliesin.*

Angwyth, *s. m.* (gwyth) Anguish; violence.

Angylaidd, *a.* (angel) Like an angel; angelic.

Angyles, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (angel) A female angel; a goddess.

Anghadarn, *a.* (cadarn) Unpowerful.

Anghadarniad, *s. m.* (anghadarn) Not strengthening.

Anghadarnnawl, *a.* (anghadarn) Not strengthening.

Anghadarnnau, *v.* (anghadarn) To become weak.

Anghadarnwch, *s. m.* (anghadarn) Impotency.

Anghadernyd, *s. m.* (anghadarn) That has no power; craziness.

Anghadredd, *s. m.* (anghadr) Impotency; feebleness.

Anghadw, *a.* (cadw) Unkept; exposed.

Anghadwedig, *a.* (anghadw) Unpreserved.

Anghadwraeth, *s. m.* (anghadw) A being unpreserved; an unprotected condition.

Anghadr, *a.* (cadr) Impotent; feeble, or weak.

Anghaed, *a.* (caed) Unshut; unclosed; open.

Angydaed—chodfawr hwn anghaed,  
Cort tort terfag o'i anged.

A chieftain slain with hands unshut'd  
The strength of battle, suffering result from his grasp.  
*Cyneddeion.*

Anghaedawl, *a.* (anghaed) Uninclosed.

Anghaeddrwydd, *s. m.* (anghaed) A being unclosed.

Anghaedu, *v. a.* (anghaed) To uninclose.

Anghaedw, *a.* (anghaed) That cannot be shut.

Anghaen, *a.* (caen) Without a coat, or surface.

Anghaemodig, *a.* (anghaen) Uncovered, or uncoated.

Anghaenen, *a.* (anghaen) Without a covering.

Anghaenau, *v. a.* (anghaenen) To take off the surface.

Anghaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghaen) A taking off the cover, or a paring the surface.

Anghaer, *a.* (caer) Without walls.

Anghaerawg, *a.* (anghaer) Unfortified; defenceless.

Anghaeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghaer) A dismantling.

Anghaeru, *v. a.* (anghaer) To dismantle.

Anghaeth, *a.* (caeth) Not captive; not confined.

Anghaethedig, *a.* (anghaeth) Unconfined.

Anghaethiw, *a.* (anghaeth) Unrestrictive.

Anghaethiwd, *s. m.* (anghaethiw) Freedom from restraint.

Anghaethu, *v. a.* (anghaeth) To cease confining.

Anghaethael, *a.* (caethael) Unattainable; not to be had.

Anghaethaelig, *a.* (anghaethael) Unattained.

Anghaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghaethael) Non-attainment; privation.

Anghaethiell, *v. a.* (anghaethael) To miss obtaining.

Anghaled, *a.* (caled) Inobdurate; insolility.  
Anghalediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghaled) Inobduracy.

Anghaledrwydd, *s. m.* (anghaled) Inobduracy.

Anghaledu, *v. a.* (anghaled) To render inobdurate.

Anghalon, *a.* (calon) Heartless; without spirits.

Anghalonawg, *a.* (anghalon) Disheartened.

Anghalonidd, *s. m.* (anghalon) Discouragement.

Anghaloni, *v. a.* (anghalon) To dishearten.

Anghaloniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghalon) A disheartening.

Anghalonogrydd, *s. m.* (anghalonawg) Disheartenedness.

Angball, *a.* (call) Indiscreet; imprudent; silly.

Angball mai dall a dyallir.

The undiscerning like the blind may be deceived. *Adams.*

Cas a dyblu ei fod yn gall ac yntau yn angball.

The indiscreet that thinks himself cunning is foolish. *Adams.*

Angballlder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (angball) Indiscretion.

Angballledd, *s. m.* (angball) Imprudence.

Angballineb, *s. m.* (angball) Incaution.

Angballiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (can) The being destitute of song; a songless.

Angballiadaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (caniad) Inharmoniousness.

Angballiadd, *a.* (caniad) Inharmonious.

Angballyn, *a.* (canlyn) Without following.

Angballyniad, *a.* (angballyn) Inimitable; that cannot be followed.

Angballynaw, *a.* (angballyn) Inconsequent.

Angballyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (angballyn) A being without following.

Angballmawl, *v. a.* (canmawl) To commend.

Angballmoldwy, *a.* (canmawl) Uncommendable.

Angballmoli, *v. a.* (angballmawl) To commend.

Angballmoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (angballmawl) Discommendation.

Angballmoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (angballmawl) Disparagement.

Angballmowl, *v. a.*—*pl. t.* au (angballmowl) A disparager.

Angball, *a.* (car) Unloveliness; discord.

Angball cyndard, the title of a poem by Taliesin.

*a.* unlovely; discordant.

Oedd enghirf ein byst, oedd angball,  
Oedd lac, oedd angball angballmawl.

Disagreeing was our course, a cheerless fate,  
'Twas fearful trouble, 'twas death unmatch'd before!

*Li. P. Nych, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Angballrwy, *a.* (angball) Unamiable; inamiable.

Angballrant, *s. m.*—*pl.* au (angballrwydd) (angball) Want of charity; discordance.

Er anser Gwrtbyrn cennys a subraeth,  
Ni cheisr o wir raudir angballrant.

They tread amongst us since Gwrtbyrn's time,  
No justice can be had in lands of discord. *Taliesin.*

Angballarw, *s. m.*—*pl.* au (angballarion) A discordant person.

Angballarchar, *a.* (carchar) Without captivity.

Angballarcharwl, *a.* (angballarchar) Unimprisoned.

Angballarchariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (angballarchar) A releasing out of prison.

Angballarcharn, *v. a.* (angballarchar) To uncarcerate.

Angballard, *a.* (cardd) Not exiled; not disgraced.

Angballarddawl, *s. m.*—*pl.* au (angballarddawl) A being unexiled; a being undisgraced.

Angballaredig, *a.* (angball) Unbeloved; unlovely.

Angballaredigawl, *a.* (angballaredig) Unaffectionate.

Angballaredigrwydd, *s. m.* (angballaredig) Disaffection.

Angballredd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (angball) Discordance.

Angballriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (angball) Disaffection.

Anghariadawl, a. (anghariad) Unloving.  
 Anghariadoldeb, s. m. (anghariadawl) Disaffection  
 Anghariadus, a. (anghariad) Unamiable, unlovely.

Anghariadus pob dirad.  
 Every mischievous one is unlovely.

Adage.

Anghariaduswydd, s. m. (anghariad) Unamiable-ness.

Angharu, v. a. (angar) To disaffect; to cease to love.

Angharuidd, a. (angharu) Unlovely; unamiable.

Angharuiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (angharuidd) A rendering unlovely.

Angharuiddiaw, v. (angharuidd) To become unamiable; to divest of amiability.

Angharuiddrwydd, s. m. (angharuidd) Unloveliness.

Angharuiddwch, s. m. (angharuidd) Unloveliness.

Anghan, a. (can) Not close, covered, or shut.

Anghandd, a. (anghan) Unshut, or unclosed.

Anghanddwy, a. (anghan) That cannot be closed.

Anghanddedd, s. m. (anghandd) An unclosed state; openness; aperture.

Anghanddrwydd, s. m. (anghandd) Openness.

Anghandwyl, a. (anghan) Unclosed; not shutting.

Anghandeg, a. (anghae) Unclosed; open.

Anghandwyl, s. m.—pl. anghoran (cawr) Niggardly wretch; a miser; a. illiberal.

Ewyl anghawr dan goyrn.  
 Ye noble heart, in wedded hymn.

To name a niggardly miser, with his double crown, a generous maid; this would be unbecoming.

Ll. Daf.

Anghawrdde, s. m. (anghawr) Niggardliness.

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Anghawrdde, s. m. (anghawr) Niggardliness.

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Anghen, s. m.—pl. t. ion (can) A being destitute of.

Anghenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghen) Extreme unction.

Y pumedd gwynn yw yr olaw a elwir anghenad: hwn a roddir pan fo dyn yn twyn.

The fifth sacrament is the unction called the extreme; this is given when a man is dying.

Ll. G. Hergest.

Anghenan, s. f.—pl. t. eodd (anghen) Extreme unction.

Anghenan gwl-gwl gwyfawr, cwyw lages.  
 Cyn anghen eiddyllaw.

The extreme unction of the sickly, feeble and disordered, of grievous complaint, before the awful death. G. ad Iwan Hen.

Anghenaw, a. (cên) Having no scales.

Anghenaw, a. (anghen) Necessitous; needy; poor.

A gylwedd a' gan llymawg.  
 Gwyddid mawrddi rannuallaw.  
 Gwell heid no beched anghenawg.

Didst thou hear what was sung by Llewellyn, the noble Irishman wearing the golden chain: the grave is better than a precarious existence.

Engl. y Cylwedd.

Anghenawr, s. m.—pl. anghenorion (anghen) A necessitous person.

Anghendawd, s. m.—pl. anghendodau (anghen) Necessitude, or a state of privation.

A llyb a chwangwr roddion o dir a dalar, ac eiddyllaw, ac o holl eiddyllaw heddychu, ac en ceddwad, ac en heddychuaf trwy ryddid i'w gan ffeindio llymawg.

Lies added gifts of land, and cathedrals, and with every kind of freedom, pacifying, strengthening, and exalting of them in liberty, through princely compulsion.

G. ad Iwan Hen.

Anghenedlaw, a. (cenedl) Ungenerating.

Anghenedlaw, a. (cenedl) Ungenerating.

Anghenedlog, a. (cenedl) Improper.

Anghenaint, a. (anghen) Maint Of vast bulk.

Anghenail, s. m.—pl. t. od (anghen—mil) An animal not agreeable with nature; a monster.

Anghenaildd, a. (anghenail) Monstrous.

Anghenailddiaw, v. (anghenaildd) To become a monster; to render monstrous.

Anghenailddrwydd, s. m. (anghenaildd) Monstrosity.

Angheniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghen) A necessitating.

Angheniadn, v. (ceniadu) To refuse leave.

Angheniadwy, a. (ceniad) Not to be needed.

Angheniataud, s. m.—pl. t. au (ceniad) Disallowance.

Angheniatawl, a. (ceniad) Being disallowed.

Angheniatau, v. (ceniad) To refuse licence.

Anghenocyd, s. m. (anghenawg) Necessitude.

Anghenraid, s. m.—pl. anghenheidiau (anghen—rhaid) Necessity.

Das trô adghenawg a' gan llymawg roddi yr haul i'w ddydd; pan adawd y ddwyl i'w ddydd; arall yw eiddyllaw; megis, eiddyllaw o dydd, megis eiddyllaw.

There are two sorts of necessities; one natural, as the rising of the sun in the east, or the coming of night after the day; the other is willed; as a man willing, or sitting.

Eiddyllaw.

Anghenheidiaw, v. a. (anghenraid) To render necessary; to necessitate.

Anghenheidiawl, a. (anghenraid) Necessary.

G. ad Iwan Hen.  
 Yn ffordd yd anghenheidiawl.  
 Llymawg a' ddiawd, a' ddiawd.

Worse for the deed, if adversely it gives enough that is come from the devil.

Ll. G. Hergest.

Anghenheidoldeb, s. m. (anghenheidiawl) Necessariness; a state of necessitude.

Anghenw, v. a. (angen) To become necessary; to necessitate; to administer extreme unction.

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Anghenus, *a.* (anghen) Indigent; necessitous.  
 Anghenusrwydd, *s. m.* (anghenus) Indigence.  
 Angherdd, *a.* (cerdd) Without a trade or calling.  
 Angherdawl, *a.* (angherdd) Inartificial.  
 Angherdded, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cerdded) The wandering of a traveller out of the way; aberration; misfortune.

Y dydd byddyd i'w lateion  
 Yn lly anghyd dan arwydion,  
 Y rhaif'n a ddyga i angherdded  
 Y ferech gallaf a'r a aned.

The day when thy messengers greeted me with tokens, they would have drawn into the straying path, the most prudent maid that ever was born.

Tho. Umwin—*H. ei helgor.*

Angherddoldeb, *s. m.* (angherddawl) Inartificialness

Angherddwraidd, *a.* (angherdd) Unpoetical.  
 Angheri, *v.* *a.* (anghar) To extort, to deal hardly.  
 Angherydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cerydd) Impunity.  
 Angheryddawdy, *a.* (angherydd) Irreprovable.  
 Angheryddawl, *a.* (angherydd) Unreproving.  
 Angheryddedig, *a.* (angherydd) Unreproved.  
 Angheryddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (angherydd) A being without chastisement.  
 Angheryddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (angherydd) A being unreproved or unrebuked.  
 Anghes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (ges) Stranger; *a.* strange.

A gelch ar y gwra's dionos  
 A'n noddy rhag y gwyth i'w ghyth anghes.

And we will call on him that satisfied us, that he may protect us from the wrath of the strange nation. *Taliesin, i Pib. Tlgr.*

Anghenddyt, *s. m.*—*pl. au* (cau—dyt) Occupation.  
 Ar bwy degyfwr o wynt a gwla, byd naid oedd hawdd i neb fynd i'r anghenddyt.

And on that a storm of wind and rain came in, so that it became difficult to go to the occupation. *Br. Rhunabwy.*

Anghueudd, *s. m.* (anghau) Openness.  
 Anghuegant, *a.* (ceugant) Uncertain. *A'r peth yn anghuegant*, and the thing being uncertain.  
 Anghladd, *a.* (cladd) Not deposited; not interred.  
 Anghladdedig, *a.* (anghladd) Uninterred; unburied.  
 Anghladdiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghladd) A being uninterred; a being unburied.  
 Anghladdu, *v.* *a.* (anghladd) To disinter.  
 Anghlaer, *a.* (claeir) Not bright; obscure; dark.  
 Anghlaerder, *s. m.* (anghlaer) Obscurity.  
 Anghlan, *a.* (clau) Unsincere; knavish.  
 Anghlawdd, *a.* (clawdd) Without a dike, or trench.  
 Anghlender, *s. m.* (anghlan) Dissimulation.  
 Anghloddid, *a.* (clo) Inconclusive; not apt to close.  
 Anghlodiaw, *a.* (clo) Inconclusive.  
 Anghlod, *s. m.* (clod) Dispraise; dishonour.

Nid oedd anghlodfawr llawr pan lladdai,  
 Nid oedd anghlod-fan y fan yd fai.

The field where he fought was not dishonourable, the place where he was was not a place of dishonour. *Cyneddio.*

Anghlodfawr, *a.* (anghlod—mawr) Dishonourable.

Cynhell Meirawd a'i lu a orug Arthur i ffo yn wasgarawg anghlodfawr.

Medred and his army were compelled to fly by Arthur, and dispersed dishonourably. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anghloddig, *a.* (clo) Unlocked; unconcluded.  
 Anghlodd, *s. m.* (clo) Inconclusion.  
 Anghloddid, *s. m.* (anghloddid) Inconclusiveness.

Anghludd, *a.* (cludd) Not hidden; unobscured.

Anghludd ysgarodd esgar noddid.

Unhidden the countenance of the protector of the exile. *Taliesin.*

Anghlwyfawdy, *a.* (clwyf) Involunerable.  
 Anghlyd, *a.* (clyd) Not warm; uncomfortable.  
 Anghlymdwy, *a.* (clwm) That cannot be tied.  
 Anghlymawg, *a.* (clwm) Without knots.

Anghlywedig, *a.* (clyw) Not hearing; unheard of.

Ac weid caffast y fuddryglaeth hono Bran a drigst yn emherawdr yn Rhufein yn darostwng y bobl o anghlywedig greu-lender.

And after obtaining the victory Bran continued to be emperor at Rome, subduing the people with unheard of cruelty. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anghnaif, *a.* (cnaif) Without clipping.  
 Anghneifedig, *a.* (anghnaif) Uncipped.  
 Anghnodawl, *a.* (cnawd) Having no flesh, or body.  
 Anghnoeladwy, *a.* (coel) Incredible; not believed.  
 Anghnoelbar, *a.* (coel—par) That doth not induce belief; inconclusive.

Anghnoelbaredd, *s. m.* (anghnoelbar) Inconclusiveness.

Anghnoelgar, *a.* (coel) Unbelieving; distrustful.  
 Anghnoelgarwch, *s. m.* (anghnoelgar) Distrustfulness.  
 Anghnoeliaw, *v.* *a.* (coel) To distrust; to disbelieve.  
 Anghnoeliedig, *a.* (coel) Mistrusting, uncredited.  
 Anghnoelus, *a.* (coel) Unbelieving; doubting.  
 Anghnoeth, *a.* (coeth) Impure, or unrefined.  
 Anghnoethaid, *a.* (anghnoeth) Rather impure.  
 Anghnoethawl, *a.* (anghnoeth) Unpurified.  
 Anghnoethedd, *s. m.* (anghnoeth) Impurity.  
 Anghof, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghofion (cof) Forgetfulness; oblivion. *Golleng yn anghof*, to forget.

Anghofiaf, *v.* *a.* (anghof) To forget.  
 Anghofus, *a.* (anghof) Forgetful, apt to forget.  
 Anghofusdra, *s. m.* (anghofus) Forgetfulness.  
 Angholladwy, *a.* (coll) Not to be lost; inamissible.  
 Angholledig, *a.* (coll) That has not been lost.  
 Angholliant, *s. m.* (coll) A being not lost.  
 Anghorfiawl, *a.* (corff) Incorporal, bodiless.  
 Anghorfiawr, *a.* (corff) Incorporate; incorporal.  
 Anghorffedig, *a.* (corff) Disembodied.  
 Anghorffiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghorfiawl) Incorporateity; an unembodied state.

Anghorfforaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghorfiawr) Incorporateity.

Anghorfforawl, *a.* (anghorfforawr) Incorporal.  
 Anghorffori, *v.* *a.* (anghorfforawr) To disembody.  
 Anghorfforiad, *s. m.* (anghorfforawr) Incorporateity.  
 Anghorfforoldeb, *s. m.* (anghorfforawl) Incorporality.

Anghoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghawr) Ungenerosity.  
 Anghosp, *a.* (cosp) Without punishment.  
 Anghospadwy, *a.* (anghosp) Unpunishable.  
 Anghospawl, *a.* (anghosp) Not to be punished.  
 Anghospedig, *a.* (anghosp) Unpunished.  
 Anghospiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghosp) A being without punishment.

Anghraff, *a.* (craff) Not sharp, or penetrative.  
 Anghraffder, *s. m.* (anghraff) Dullness of penetration.

Anghraffedig, *a.* (anghraff) Unperceived.  
 Anghraffedd, *s. m.* (anghraff) Dullness; dimness.  
 Anghraffiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghraff) Imperception.

Anghraffu, *v.* (anghraff) To fail of perceiving.  
 Anghraifft, *s. f.*—*pl.* anghreiffiau (craifft) A pattern  
 Anghrawn, *a.* (crawn) Uncollected. *Gier anghrawn*, a person that hath not heaped riches.  
 Anghrebyll, *a.* (crebyll) Without intimation.  
 Anghrebylladwy, *a.* (anghrebyll) That cannot be intimated.

Anghrebylledig, *a.* (anghrebyll) Rendered unmentionable.

Anghrebylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghrebyll) Unintimation; a being unmentioned.

Anghred, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cred) Unbelief. *Grelad anghred*, a country out of Christendom.  
 Anghredadwy, *a.* (anghred) Incredible.



Anghredadin, *a.* (anghred) Unbelieving.  
 Anghredadinaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghredadin) Unbelief; infidelity.  
 Anghredadyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (anghred) An unbeliever, or infidel.  
 Anghredadynaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghredadyn) Incredulity; the state of an infidel.  
 Anghredin, *a.* (anghred) Being incredulous.  
 Anghredinaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghredin) Unbelief; incredulity.  
 Anghrediniawl, *a.* (anghredin) Incredulous.  
 Anghredn, *v. a.* (anghred) To disbelieve.  
 Anghredwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghredwyr (anghred-gwr) A disbeliever.

Anghreedig, *a.* (cre) Uncreated; increate.  
 Anghreedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghreedig) A being uncreated.  
 Anghrefydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crefydd) Impiety.  
 Anghrefyddawl, *a.* (anghrefydd) Impious; irreligious; unbelieving.  
 Anghrefyddoldeb, *s. m.* (anghrefyddawl) Irreligion.  
 Anghrefyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghrefyddwyr (anghrefydd—gwr) An irreligious man.  
 Anghreffni, *s. m.* (creffni) Dimness; dullness.  
 Anghreffniawl, *v. a.* (anghrafft) To reprove.  
 Anghreffniawg gwyd, to reprove wickedness.

*Ar ym yr awenau Andromache hyd ar Briaf, i adolyw lldo hector's drin y dydd i law— a phau adnau Hector byr, anghreffniawg a wraig a chrag.*

*And then Andromache sent to Priam, to intreat him to hinder Hector to the battle on that day; and when Hector understood that, he reprov'd his wife.* *Dani—Mablogion.*

Anghreffniawl, *a.* (anghrafft) Exemplary.  
 Anghreffnioldeb, *s. m.* (anghrafftawl) Exemplariness.

Anghreffniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghreffniwyr (anghrafft—gwr) A reprover.

Anghrist, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cris) Antichrist.  
 Anghristyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (anghrist) One that is not a christian.

Anghristnawg, *a.* (anghristyn) Unchristian.  
 Anghristynogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghristynawg) Unchristianity.

Anghristynogaidd, *a.* (anghristynawg) Unchristian.  
 Anghristynogawl, *a.* (anghristynawg) Unchristian.

Anghroesaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (croesaw) Inhospit-ality; the being unwellcome.

Anghroesawgar, *a.* (anghroesaw) Inhospitable.  
 Anghroesawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghroesaw) A treating without welcome.

Anghroesawu, *v. a.* (anghroesaw) To treat inhospitably; to cease being hospitable.

Anghroesawus, *a.* (anghroesaw) Inhospitable.  
 Anghroew, *a.* (croew) Not clear; inarticulate.

*Llefariad anghroew, a poor delivery.*  
 Anghroewder, *s. m.* (anghroew) Inarticulation.

Anghrwm, *a.* (crwm) Without a bend, or curve.  
 Anghrwn, *a.* (crwn) Not round; uncircular.

Anghrybyll, *a.* (crybyll) Without a hint.  
 Anghrybylledig, *a.* (anghrybyll) Unmentioned.

Anghrybylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghrybyll) A being unmentioned.

Anghryg, *a.* (cryg) Not hoarse; articulate; clear.  
*Ffryhynia'n trylw tryfyn uch prain, tryfyn ei ougry anghryg tryfyn.*

*The protecting gallant one preading over the banquet, deep muted in his spear, whose utterance is not hoarse.* *Cydsidde.*

Anghrymder, *s. m.* (anghrwm) Inconvexity.  
 Anghrymedd, *s. m.* (anghrwm) A being unbent.

Anghrymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghrwm) Inconvexity; a not bending round.

Anghrynu, *v. a.* (anghrwm) To unbend.

Anghrynder, *s. m.* (anghrwn) Inrotundity.  
 Anghryno, *a.* (cryno) Incompact; disordered.  
 Anghrynoan, *s. f.* (anghryno) A flattern.  
 Anghrynoawl, *a.* (anghryno) Incompact.  
 Anghrynodeb, *s. m.* (anghryno) Incompactness; diffuseness; untidiness; negligence.  
 Anghrynoedig, *a.* (anghryno) Rendered incompact.  
 Anghrynoi, *v.* (anghryno) To render incompact.  
 Anghruaid, *a.* (cuaid) Unlovely, or inamiable.  
 Anghudd, *a.* (cudd) Not hidden, or obscured.  
 Anghuddiawg, *a.* (anghudd) Unconcealed.

*Dy fardd wyf, dy fudd ys anghuddiawg, dy fardd ynt meiridau, addu Môn uwysaw.*

*Thy bard I am, thy benefit is unconcealed, Thy bards are gay, playful chief of Môn.* *Li. P. Moch.*

Anghuddiawl, *a.* (anghudd) Not to be secreted.  
 Anghuddiedig, *a.* (anghudd) Unconcealed.

Anghuadd, *s. m.* (cuedd) Unloveliness.  
 Anghueiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghuaid) A rendering unlovely.

Anghueiddiaw, *v. a.* (anghuaid) To render unlovely.

Anghueiddiawl, *a.* (anghuaid) Tending to be unamiable.

Anghueiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anghuaid) Unloveliness.  
 Anghur, *a.* (cur) Without complaint.

Anghuriawl, *a.* (anghur) Uncomplaining.  
 Anghwaethach, *ade.* (gwaeth) Much less.

Anghwaneg, *a.* (gwaneg) Additional; more.  
 Anghwanegawl, *a.* (anghwaneg) Augmentative.

Anghwanegedig, *a.* (anghwaneg) Superadded.  
 Anghwanegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghwaneg) Augmentation.

Anghwanegu, *v. a.* (anghwaneg) To augment.  
 Anghwanegid med mawrair.

The disgrace of the celebrated person is augmented. *Adage.*  
 Anghwbl, *a.* (cwbl) Imperfect; deficient.

Anghwbl pob eisiau. *Adge.*  
 Imperfect is every want.

Anghwbledd, *s. m.* (anghwbl) Incompleteness.  
 Anghwblaad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghwbl) Incompleteness; a ceasing to complete.

Anghwblawl, *a.* (anghwbl) Not to be completed.  
 Anghwblân, *v. a.* (anghwbl) To render incomplete.

Anghwl, *a.* (cwl) Harmless; blameless.  
 Anghyddydd, *a.* (cybydd) Uncovetous.

Anghychwiawr, *a.* (cychwiawr) Disproportional.  
 Dan erbyn anghychwiawr.

Two unequalled in meeting death. *Li. P. Moch.*

Anghychwynawl, *a.* (cychwyn) That doth not begin to move; unmoveable.

Anghychwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cychwyn) Im-mobility; a ceasing to move.

Anghydbarth, *a.* (cydbarth) Disproportionate.  
 Anghydbarthu, *v. a.* (anghydbarth) To dispropor-tion.

Anghydbwys, *a.* (cydbwys) Unequal in weight.  
 Anghydfeidradwy, *a.* (cydfeidr) Incommensur-able; not to be measured.

Anghydfeidrawl, *a.* (cydfeidr) Incommensurate.  
 Anghydfod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydfod) Disagree-ment; debate; strife.

Anghydfod, *a.* (cydfod) Contentious; froward.  
 Môr hysgwr got yn gorlod, ar bawt  
 O'r bobocidd anghydfod.

*How ready in throwing the dart is the hero, vanquishing every one of the contentious people.* *Li. P. Moch, & H. Gyg.*

Anghydfodawl, *a.* (anghydfod) Incongruous.  
 Anghydfodedig, *a.* (anghydfod) Having disagreed.

Anghydfodoldeb, *s. m.* (anghydfodawl) Con-tentiousness; incongruity.

Ananianoirwydd, *s. m.* (anpanianaw) Unnaturalness.

Anannoeth, *a.* (annoeth) Not unwise; not simple.  
Anant, *s. pl. aggr.* (an) Elementary principles of sound; harmony; the muses.

Bidon, an nab nawr Madaw ab Iddon—  
Llywdeid ei fudd i ferdion, llwyb anant,  
Anaw pryd ddaen.

Bidon, the great and only son of Madaw ab Iddon, his beneficence would have prospered to the birds in the path of the muses, and harmony of poets.

Pe dwant anant, na phrydan wawd,  
I edfy terwyn torth of forward!

Should the muses come, ah! might they not sing in poetic strain the praise of the departed fierce host of his sailing expedition.

Ananwyl, *a.* (anwyl) Unendearing.  
Ananghof, *a.* (anghof) That is not forgotten.  
Ananchofus, *a.* (ananghof) Unforgetting.  
Anaradwy, *a.* (ar) Unarable; not to be ploughed.  
Anaraf, *a.* (araf) Not slow; expeditious; quick.

Byddinaw farchaw feirch anaraf.

A knight embathed with steeds not slow. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Anaralladwy, *a.* (arall) Unalienable; unalterable.  
Anaralliedig, *a.* (arall) Unalienated.  
Anaralliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arall) Inalienation.  
Anaraul, *a.* (araul) Not calm; ruffled.  
Anarbed, *a.* (arbed) Without sparing.  
Anarbedrwydd, *s. m.* (anarbed) Unsparingness.  
Anarcholl, *a.* (archoll) Without a wound, or cut.  
Anarcholladwy, *a.* (anarcholl) Involuntarily.  
Anardymmer, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ardymmer) Indisposition; distemper; unseasonableness.  
Anardymmheru, *v. a.* (anardymmer) To distemper.  
Anardymmherus, *a.* (anardymmer) Intemperate.  
Anardymmheruswydd, *s. m.* (anardymmherus) Intemperature.

Anarddady, *a.* (ardd) Inarable; not to be tilled.

Anarfawg, *a.* (arfawg) Unarmed.  
Anarfis, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (arfis) What is not in use.  
Anarferawl, *a.* (anarfer) Unusual; unaccustomed.  
Anarferedig, *a.* (anarfer) Not practised; unusual.  
Anarferedigawl, *a.* (anarferedig) Impracticable.  
Anarferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anarfer) A disusing; disusage; disuse.

Anarferolrwydd, *s. m.* (anarfer) Impracticableness.

Anarferu, *v. a.* (anarfer) To disuse; to leave off.  
Anargyhoedd, *a.* (argyhoedd) Unvincible.  
Anargyhoeddawl, *a.* (anargyhoedd) Unconvincing.  
Anargyhoeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anargyhoedd) Inconvincibleness.

Anargyhoeddu, *a.* (anargyhoedd) Unconvincing.

Anarloes, *a.* (arloes) Uncleared; unemptied.

Anarloesdrefn, *a.* (anarloes—trefn) In such order as not to be cleared.

Anarwydd, *a.* (arwydd) Without a sign.

Anarwyddawg, *a.* (anarwydd) Untypified.

Anarwyddawl, *a.* (anarwydd) Unforeboding.

Anarwyddocand, *s. m.* (anarwyddawg) A being without signification; insignificant.

Anattalladwy, *a.* (attal) Unrestrainable.

Anattebawl, *a.* (atteb) Unanswerable.

Anan, *s. pl. aggr.* (an) Elementary principles; spontaneity; indigenous produce. Hence the name *Coed Anan*, in *Mon*; the scene of one of the battles of Llywelyn I.

Casaf dy fudd; i fa anan  
Cynddill Aeron.

I will love thy victorious throne that crowned with harmonious principles, thou Cynddill of Aeron.

Anaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (an—aw) The genius of vocal harmony; the poetic muse, or genius, as applied to poetry: also a songster.

Pau ym daw anaw o awdyd fy ngheddf  
Fy nghyffwrdd nedd awdyd.

When I am endowed with harmony from the impulse of my song, my friend art thou not gone!

Anawdurdawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anawdurdodan* (awdur) That is no authority.

Anawdurdodawl, *a.* (anawdurdawd) Unauthorised.

Anawdurdodi, *c. a.* (anawdurdawd) To unauthorise.

Anawel, *s. m.* (anaw—el) Vocal music; melody.

Apawell, *s. f.* (anaw—ell) Inciter of harmony.

Golebawr ei lauri,  
Bld gloyd ei ffordd,  
A planio o anawel,  
Dyddiaw o gelli,  
Dyddiaw rwyd rhian  
Y ghaith gwyddon.

His cups when they are clean,  
Let his wort be clear;  
When apt to raise the man,  
From his other bring it,  
Bring it before chieftains bold,  
In the splendid feasts.

Tullis.

Anawenydd, *a.* (awenydd) Without genius.

Anawenyddawl, *a.* (awenydd) Unpoetical.

Anawenyddgar, *a.* (anawenydd) Unpoetical.

Anawg, *s. m.*—*pl. anogion* (an—awg) Incitement.

Anawg, *v. a.* (an—awg) To incite; to exhort.

Anaws, *s. m.*—*pl. anosion* (an—aws) A chasing.

Anaws, *v. a.* (an—aws) To excite; to set on; to drive, or pursue.

Anaws cwn, to set on dogs.

Anaws cll gell agored.

To force a dog into an open pantry.

Adge.

Acwyrn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cwyrn) A dainty, delicacy, or sweetmeat; the second course, or service; the desert; a customary allowance of meat and drink to officers, or attendants at the court.

Priestly—el acwyrn yw tair aig, a thri chorndd o'r llyn goren  
a fo yn y llyn.

The controller of the household's table allowance is three mutes, and three horseshoes of the best liquor that shall be in the house.

Welsh Laws.

Ancwynai, *s. m.*—*pl. ancwyneion* (ancwyn) A lover of dainties; an epicure.

Ancwynaid, *a.* (ancwyn) Rather dainty.

Ancwyndy, *s. m.*—*pl. ancwyndai* (ancwyn—ty) A confectionary.

Ancwyngell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (ancwyn—cell) A refectory.

Ancwywyr, *s. m.*—*pl. ancwyndwyr* (ancwyn—gwr) A confectioner.

Anchwannawg, *a.* (anchwant) Uncovering.

Anchwannogi, *v.* (anchwannawg) To become listless, or careless.

Anchwannogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anchwannawg) Inappetency; a becoming indifferent.

Anchwannogrwydd, *s. m.* (anchwannawg) Listlessness.

Anchwant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwant) Inappetency.

Anchwant, *a.* (chwant) Not keen; dull, or blunt.

Gwnew anchwant.

A spear that is not keen.

Tullis.

Anchwarwl, *a.* (chwardd) Without laughter.

Anchwilladwy, *a.* (chwillad) Unsearchable.

Anchwith, *a.* (chwith) Not bungling; dexterous.

Anchwynn, *a.* (chwynn) Without vehemence.

Andaw, *v. a.* (an—taw) To listen, or hearken, to give attention.

Yn y fan oddwch lloer ddy,  
Yn y canolau i lais adar:  
Cof fan cof gan bebwl a gar.

\* On the hill above the merry oak,  
I listened to the song of the birds:  
The loud cuckoo that is in every lover's thought.

Llywarch Hen.

Andawgar, *a.* (andaw) Wistful; attentive.  
 Andawgarwch, *s. m.* (andawgar) Wistfulness.  
 Andawid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (andaw) A listener.  
 Andawydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (andaw) A listener.  
 Andras, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oedd (tras) An enemy; the devil. *Meer yr andras synddo*, the devil is in him.  
 Andrasyd, *s. m.* (andras—tyl) The thought of the foe.

Wi! a Wedydd ym mawr; andrasyd gogan,  
 A chedid chibwien.

Oh! Alas! Gwedydd great is the infernal thought! prognosticating, and the tale of the chibwien. *Myrddin.*

Andred, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (tred) A place without inhabitants; a weald. So the Weald of Kent is called *Coeud Andred*. *a.* uninhabited.

Andwyaw, *v. a.* (twyaw) To demotish; to ruin; to put out of order.

Andwyawl, *a.* (twyawl) Disordering; ruining.

Andwywr, *s. m.*—*pl.* andwywyr (twywr) A demolisher; a destroyer.

Anëang, *a.* (ëang) Incapacious; confined.

Anëanger, *s. m.* (anëang) Incapaciousness.

Anëangn, *v. a.* (anëang) To render incapacious.

Anebre, *a.* (ebre) Not returning, or coming back.

Anebrwydd, *a.* (ebrwydd) Not quick; dilatory.

Ni orwyddaf na! an awrwydd, a oeb,  
 Anebrwydd daupnedd.

I will not exchange my lord for one short hour with any body, he that is dilatory to peace. *Ll. Gwr. i Ll. ab Gwrydd.*

Anebrwyddedig, *a.* (anebrwydd) Unaccelerated.

Anebrwygawl, *a.* (ebryfyg) Unforgetting.

Anebrwyddedig, *a.* (ebryfyg) Unneglected.

As edaw en cledwng ag a oedd eiddyn euylys Duw, ac aneddyr yr hwn a bodis eiddwng yw i bob dyn pan fo cyfyngat amddynat o aneddyrwydd, rhybedd.

And the people that belonged to him they consigned to the will of God; it is the protection of him who is accustomed to assist all men, where they are in the greatest difficulty, through unwilling grace. *Ll. Gwr. i Ll. ab Gwrydd.*

Anedifar, *a.* (edifar) Without remorse.

Anedifarn, *a.* (anedifar) Unrelenting.

Anedifariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anedifar) Impenitence.

Anedifariawl, *a.* (anedifar) Impenitent.

Anedifariwch, *s. m.* (anedifar) Impenitence.

Anedmys, *a.* (edmyg) Without reverence.

Anedmygawl, *a.* (anedmyg) Irreverent.

Anedmygodd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anedmyg) Irreverence.

Anedmygu, *v. a.* (anedmyg) To profane.

Anedfaith, *a.* (edfaith) Without effect.

Anedfaithiawl, *a.* (anedfaith) Ineffectual.

Anedfaitholeb, *s. m.* (anedfaithawl) Ineffectiveness.

Anedfaithiurwydd, *s. m.* (anedfaithiawl) Ineffectiveness.

Aneglar, *a.* (eglar) Indistinct; obscure; gloomy.

Aneglar omd ym twyllod.

In the breast is an unconscious messenger. *Adage.*

Aneglarad, *s. m.* (aneglar) Inexplicitness.

Aneglarwy, *a.* (aneglar) Inexplicit.

Aneglardeb, *s. m.* (aneglar) Indistinctness.

Aneglardeg, *a.* (aneglar) Unexplained.

Aneglarid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (aneglar) Inexplicitation

Aneglyw, *a.* (eglyw) Without splendour.

Du dywyllog  
 Dros aneglyw.

Black darkness  
 With a countenance gloomy. *Taliesin, P'r Gwynn.*

Anegwan, *a.* (egwan) Unfeeble; strong.

Anegwyddorid, *a.* (egwyddawr) Unrudimental.

Aneiddil, *a.* (eiddil) Unslender; gross.

Aneilyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od (an—eilyn) A phantom.  
 Aneirian, *a.* (eirian) Ungainly; deformed.

Aneirian pob diriad.

Every wicked man is deformed.

*Adage.*

Aneiriaw, *v. a.* (anair) To slander, or detract.

O'r h'r gwrdd, bwy i fwr gwall,  
 I dario i wlad arall,  
 Fydw i hwrdd uch aneriaw,  
 I ch plant adwydd eiddat rhagllaw.

If the song should go (longer will the fault exist) and remain in another country, this will give occasion to detract you, and to your children's misfortune in time to come. *Gr. i Ll. Fychan.*

Aneiriawl, *a.* (anair) Slanderous; detracting.

Aneirif, *a.* (eirif) Innumerable; numberless.

Aneirifedig, *a.* (aneirif) Unnumbered.

Torod aneirifediglon beâu y sarff, ac i nase erill wedi rhyddodol yn eu lle.

Cut off the innumerable heads of the serpent, and then there are others seen produced in their place. *Alfredus.*

Aneirifedigath, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (aneirifedig) Innumerableness.

Aneirioes, *a.* (eirioes) Without brightness.

Aneiw, *a.* (eiw) Without gain; without riches.

Aneiwig, *a.* (eiwig) Unformed; shapeless; semibryd.

Dy lygaid a wnant fy aneiwig ddeffydd.

Thy eyes have seen my shapeless beginning. *Prophet.*

Aneilyf, *a.* (eilyf) Without music; grating.

Cynaeithant unant afaryneilyf.

The moans keep discordant moans.

*Cyddfelen.*

Aenmynedd, *a.* (enmynedd) Without patience.

Aenmyneddgar, *a.* (enmynedd) Impatient.

Aennill, *a.* (ennill) Without gain, or advantage.

Aennillgar, *a.* (aennill) Unprofitable.

Aennillgarwch, *s. m.* (aennillgar) Unprofitableness.

Aennilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (aennill) A being made unprofitable.

Aenw, *a.* (enw) Nameless; not famous.

Aenwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (aenw) Misnomer.

Aenwaw, *a.* (enwaw) Ignoble; unrenowned.

Aenwogl, *v. a.* (aenwaw) To render ignoble.

Aenwogrwydd, *s. m.* (aenwaw) Ignobleness.

Aeñon, *a.* (ëon) Not bold; timid; fearful.

Aeñonder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (aeñon) Want of courage; timidity.

Anerch, *v. a.* (erch) To greet, or to salute.

Anerch, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (erch) A greeting, or salutation.

At [w] Calmer. Afwyr fby Lludd, iwywaw Llundala, yn anion anerch, ac wedi damwngog anion, damwngog lechyd a twyllod.

To Julius Caesar, Afwyr the son of Ludd, prince of London, sendeth a greeting; and after having wished death, wishing health and life. *Gr. ab Arian.*

Anerchawl, *a.* (anerch) Gratulatory, greeting.

Anerchedd, *s. m.* (anerch) Gratulation.

Anerchedig, *a.* (anerch) Greeting; complimenting.

Anerchawl, *s. f.* (anerch—mawl) Congratulatory praise.

Anerchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anerch) Gratulation.

Anerchwaw, *s. m.* (anerch—gwawd) A panegyric.

Anerchwedd, *a.* (anerch—gwedd) With an inviting face.

His gawyn forth anerchwedd  
 Na gwr iach beibach P'r bedd.

Not a maid with inviting mien will follow, nor a lively man, now to the grave. *L. Gwr.*

Anerchwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anerchwyr (anerch—gwr)

A greeter; a complimenter.

Anerfai, *a.* (erfai) Inculpable; faultless; blameless.

Anermygawl, *a.* (ermyg) Inorganic.

Anergar, *a.* (egar) Without separation.



**Anesgarad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anesgar)** Inseparability: *a. Inseparable.*

*Llad gwaes gwan mawr mor trin.*

*Anesgarad fu ymad ac Aneurin.*  
The nature of the weak delicate one will cut down the bulwark of war; *inseparable* has been the judge and Aneurin.

**Anesgardd, a. (esgardd)** Without dispersion.  
**Anesgarddde, s. f. (esgarddde)** A being unscattered.  
**Anesgaredig, a. (anesgar)** Rendered inseparable.  
**Anesgariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anesgar)** A being unseparated.

**Anesgariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anesgar)** Inseparability.

**Anesgor, a. (esgor)** Without deliverance.  
**Anesgud, a. (esgud)** Not quick; sluggish; slow.  
**Anesgudrwydd, s. m. (anesgud)** Slowness: sluggishness.

**Anesmwyth, a. (esmwyth)** Uneasy; painful.  
**Anesmwythaid, a. (anesmwyth)** Rather uneasy.  
**Anesmwythaw, v. (anesmwyth)** To become uneasy; to disturb.

**Anesmwythawl, a. (anesmwyth)** Disquieting.  
**Anesmwythder, s. m.—pl. t. au (anesmwyth)** Uneasiness; disquietude.

**Aetifedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (etifedd)** That is not an heir.

**Aetifedd, a. (etifedd)** Without heir; without a son.  
**Aneuw, a. (gau)** Not false; innocent; guiltless.

**Anew, a. (anaw)** Melodious; musical; tuneful.

*Nis lludd ihi cyngredd ddedd Dyfwallawn, Dyfwallaw anaw anewig ddawn.*

A host of congenial dispositions will not oppose the law of Dyfwallawn; to encourage the minister, of melodious endowment.

**Anewybr, a. (ewybr)** Not swift, or nimble; slow.  
**Anewybrsych, a. (anewybr—sych)** Not drying quickly.

**Anewylls, a. (ewylls)** Without a will.  
**Anewyllsgar, a. (anewylls)** Being unwilling.

**Anewyllsgarwch, s. m. (anewyllsgar)** Unwillingness; disinclination.

**Anewyllsiaw, v. (anewylls)** To be unwilling.

**Anfab, s. m.—pl. anfeibion (mab)** An infant.  
**Anfab, a. (mab)** Childless; barren; childish.

*Ni thaf gwaig anfab allan.*

The childless woman shall not pay the fine for blood. *Welsh Lines.*

**Anfad, a. (mad)** Not good; impious; naughty; villainous; mischievous; monstrous. *Anfad iddo!* mischief attend him!

*A plan gylen yr esgymunedion Saxon byay, yn ddiannod ymgynullaw a orngynt o wyr a gwaigedd, aallid offer.*

And when the accursed ones, the Saxons, perceived that, they collected together, out of hand, of men and women, a numerous number.

**Anfadran, s. f.—pl. t. au (anfad—rhan)** Evil portion.

**Anfadrwydd, s. m. (anfad)** Impiousness; enormity.

**Anfadu, v. (anfad)** To become impious.

**Anfadas, a. (anfad)** Villainous; iniquitous.

*Llyna fyd oll anafus, Llwynyddoll ai un iis.*

Behold a world altogether wicked, all manner of mirth goes like chaff. *L. Morganwg.*

**Anfadwr, s. m.—pl. anfadwyr (anfad—gwr)** An impious person.

**Anfadden, a. (madden)** Without remission.

**Anfaddenaw, a. (anfadden)** Unpardonable.

**Anfaddenant, s. m.—pl. anfaddenannau (anfadden)** Unforgiveness; a state void of pardon.

**Anfaddauawl, a. (anfadden)** Unforgiving.

**Anfaddeguar, a. (anfaddau)** Unforgiving.

**Anfaddeguarwch, s. m. (anfaddeguar)** Unforgiveness.

**Anfael, a. (mael)** Without profit; without gain.

**Anfaintunaid, a. (maint)** Enormous; unweildy.

**Anfalach, a. (balch)** Not proud; or haughty; humble.

**Anfanwl, a. (manwl)** Undigested; incurious.

*Anfanwl ei rodd, un fonedd i awr, Ynad ganon iŷt eidd Gwynedd.*

Incurious his gift, of the same quality as water, judge of the book of canons, the soul of Gwynedd. *Sefayn.*

**Anfanylaidd, a. (anfanwl)** Rather inaccurate.

**Anfanylrwydd, s. m. (anfanwl)** Inaccuracy, or want of exactness; crudity.

**Anfanyla, v. (anfanwl)** To become inaccurate.

**Anfanylwch, s. m. (anfanwl)** Inaccuracy.

**Anfarddoni, a. (barddoni)** Without philosophy.

**Anfarddoniaidd, a. (anfarddoni)** Unphilosophical.

**Anfarn, a. (barn)** Without judgment.

**Anfarnadwy, a. (anfarn)** Injudicable.

**Anfarnedig, a. (anfarn)** Not adjudged. *Hael anfarnedig*, a cause pending, or undetermined.

**Anfarnedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfarnedig)** Lack of judgment.

**Anfarwaidd, a. (marw)** Not deadly; lively.

**Anfarwawl, a. (marw)** Immortal; deathless.

**Anfarwolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfarwawl)** Immortality; a state void of death.

**Anfarwoldeb, s. m. (anfarwawl)** Immortality.

**Anfas, a. (bas)** Not shallow, or base; deep.

**Anfasw, a. (masw)** Not volatile, or flaunting.

**Anfaswedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfasw)** Lack of tender discourse; gravity.

**Anfawl, a. (mawl)** Without praise, or panegyric.

**Anfedr, a. (medr)** Without dexterity.

**Anfedrus, a. (anfedr)** Unhandy; unskilful.

**Anfedrusaidd, a. (anfedrus)** Rather unskilful.

**Anfedrusedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfedrus)** Unskilfulness.

**Anfedrusrwydd, s. m. (anfedrus)** Unskilfulness.

**Anfeddw, a. (meddw)** Not drunk; sober.

**Anfeddygawl, a. (meddyg)** Incurable; unremediable.

**Anfeddyginaeth, s. m. (meddyg)** Lack of remedy.

**Anfeddyginaethawl, a. (anfeddyginaeth)** Irremediable; incurable.

**Anfeddylgar, a. (meddwl)** Incogitative; thoughtless.

**Anfeddylgarwch, s. m. (anfeddylgar)** Incogitancy.

**Anfeidrawl, a. (meidr)** Immense; infinite; huge.

**Anfeidredd, s. m.—pl. t. au (meidr)** Infinitude.

*Peryglus anfeidredd o bob parth; ac o'r divedd Arthur a orŷ, a gyrr Colgrin, ac a ddigwyl o'i lu ar fyd y Nghaer Efrwg.*

An incertainty on every side was endangered; and at length Arthur overcame, putting Colgrin to flight; and who fled from his army, escaping as far as York. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Anfeidroldeb, s. m. (anfeidrawl)** Infinitude.

**Anfeidrollder, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfeidrawl)** Immenseness.

**Anfeidrodd, s. m. (anfeidrawl)** Immenseness.

**Anfelus, a. (mel)** Not sweet; insipid; disagreeable.

**Anfelusder, s. m. (anfelus)** Lack of sweetness.

**Anfelwraidd, a. (bel—gwr)** Unwarlike.

**Anferth, a. (berth)** Without beauty; monstrous.

**Anferthawl, a. (anferth)** Unightly; monstrous.

**Anferthedd, s. m. (anferth)** Unsignificance.

*Nid oes weydd rhag anferthedd.*

There is no bashfulness for monstrously. *Adage.*

**Anferthrwydd, s. m. (anferth)** Unsignificance.

**Anferthwch, s. m. (anferth)** Deformity; ugliness.

**Anfesuradwy, a. (mesur)** Unmeasurable.

**Anfawrwl, a. (mesur)** Immense.  
**Anfawredig, a. (mesur)** Unmeasured.  
**Anfawredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfawredig)** Unmeasurableness.

**Anfawrwl, s. m. (mesur)** Immensity.  
**Anfethedig, a. (meth)** Infallible; undecayed.  
**Anfethiant, s. m.—pl. anfethiannau (meth)** Infallibility; a state void of failure.

*Trech ynddith yn feth anfethiant.*  
 Travelling space with overcoming infallibility. *Cemaigr.*

**Anfethiantwrwydd, s. m. (anfethiant)** Infallibleness.  
**Anfethiantus, a. (anfethiant)** Undecaying.  
**Anfethill, a. (methl)** Untangled; unconfused.

*Poed anfethill fo'r arfeth.*  
 May the design be unembarrassed.

*H. Perri.*

**Anfialld, a. (mialld)** Unferocious.  
**Anfas, a. (blas)** Tasteless; insipid.  
**Anfasus, a. (anfas)** Unsavory; insipid.  
**Anfas, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blys)** Inappetency.  
**Anfodd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bodd)** Displeasure; a displeasing; a disliking. *O anfodd, against one's will: A rape. Gwennith anfodd ar un, to commit a rape. Sil.*

*Gwell bodd parhau na'i anfodd.*

*The good will of every one is better than his displeasure. Adage.*

**Anfoddad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfodd)** A displeasing.  
**Anfoddad, v. a. (anfodd)** To be displeased.  
**Anfoddawg, a. (anfodd)** Dissatisfied; implacable.  
**Anfoddedig, a. (anfodd)** Dissatisfied; displeased.  
**Anfoddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfoddedig)** Dissatisfaction.

**Anfoddgar, a. (anfodd)** Displeasing; dissatisfying.  
**Anfoddgarwch, s. m. (anfoddgar)** Dissatisfaction.  
**Anfoddid, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfodd)** A disobliging.  
**Anfoddiaf, v. a. (anfodd)** To displease, to disoblige.  
**Anfoddlaun, a. (boddlaun)** Discontented.  
**Anfoddoldeb, s. m. (anfoddlaun)** Discontentedness.

**Anfoddlongar, a. (anfoddlaun)** Unsatisfactory.  
**Anfoddlongarwch, s. m. (anfoddlongar)** Disapprobation.

**Anfoddloni, v. a. (anfoddlaun)** To displease.  
**Anfoddlonwydd, s. m. (anfoddlaun)** Dissatisfaction.

**Anfoddlonus, a. (anfoddlaun)** Uncontented.  
**Anfoddlog, v. a. (anfoddawg)** To displease; to chagrin.

**Anfoddoglad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfoddawg)** A putting out of humour; irritation.  
**Anfoddogrwydd, s. m. (anfoddawg)** Implacableness.

**Anfoes, s. m.—pl. t. au (moes)** Lack, or being destitute of morals; immorality; rudeness.

*Curtid—*  
*Mirion-fab mawr o anfoes.*

*Love—*  
*A sprightly boy and tall of rudeness. D. ab Gwilym.*

**Anfoesawg, a. (anfoes)** Unmannered; uncivil.  
**Anfoesawl, a. (anfoes)** Unmannerly; immoral.  
**Anfoesgar, a. (anfoes)** Unmannered; unpolite.  
**Anfoesgarwch, s. m. (anfoesgar)** Incivility.  
**Anfoesogrwydd, s. m. (anfoesawg)** Discourtesy.  
**Anfoesoldeb, s. m. (anfoesawl)** Immorality.  
**Anfoesolrwydd, s. m. (anfoesawl)** Immorality.  
**Anfoethus, a. (moeth)** Not dainty; unvoluptuous.  
**Anfoethusdr, s. m. (anfoethus)** Lack of voluptuousness; a state void of daintiness.  
**Anfofawr, a. (anfaw)** That cannot be praised.  
**Anfofied, a. (anfaw)** Uncommended.  
**Anfof, v. a. (anfaw)** To dispraise, to disparage.

**Anfoliant, s. m.—pl. anfoliannau (anfawl)** Disparagement.

**Anfon, a. (mon)** Missive; missionary; sending.  
**Anfon, v. a. (mon)** To send. *Anfon llythyr, to send a letter.*

**Anfonadwy, a. (anfon)** That may be sent; re-mittable; missive.

**Anfonawg, a. (anfon)** Missionary; that is sent.

**Anfonawl, a. (anfon)** Missive; sending.

**Anfonedig, a. (anfon)** Missioned; missive.

**Anfonedd, a. (bonedd)** Without nobility.

**Anfoneddig, a. (anfonedd)** Ignoble; ungentle.

*Gwrthwyneb oddi Arthall i weithredodd ei frawd; canys y tîd boneddig dyledawg a lafarol ei en gwastrawg, ac y tîd anfonedig anyledawg a urddai.*  
*Arthall was against the acts of his brother; for the hereditary nobles he laboured to subvert, and those that were ignoble and destitute of property he honoured.*

**Anfoneddigaidd, a. (anfoneddig)** Ungentleman-like; illiberal.

**Anfoneddigedd, s. m. (anfoneddig)** Illiberality of birth.

**Anfoneddigeiddrwydd, s. m. (anfoneddigaidd)** Illiberality; disingenuity.

**Anfoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfon)** A mission.

**Anfoniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (anfoniad)** A missionary.

**Anfonwr, s. m.—pl. anfonwyr (anfon—gwr)** A sender; a missionary.

**Anfordwyad, a. (mordwy)** Without navigating.

**Anfordwyadwy, a. (anfordwyad)** Unnavigable.

**Anfordwyawl, a. (mordwy)** Unnavigating.

**Anfordwyedig, a. (mordwy)** Unnavigable.

**Anfrait, a. (braint)** Without privilege.

**Anfreinniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfrait)** Disfranchisement; a deprivation of privilege.

**Anfreinniadwy, a. (anfrait)** Not to be privileged.

**Anfreinniaw, v. a. (anfrait)** To disfranchise.

**Anfreinniawg, a. (anfrait)** Unprivileged.

*Braint breiniolwg a argaeu ring anfreiniawg y kerfu; can ai ddyr anfreiniawg derbyn ar dir dyn a braint iddo.*  
*A privileged right shots against unprivileged bonds; for the unprivileged ought not to abate one the least of a man who has privilege.*

**Anfreinniawl, a. (anfrait)** Unprivileged.

**Anfreinniedig, a. (anfrait)** Disfranchised.

**Anfreinniedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfreinniedig)** Disfranchisement.

**Anfri, s. m.—pl. t. on (bri)** Disrespect; disteem; abuse: the herb tuberos moschatel.

**Anfriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfri)** A disregarding.

**Anfriadwy, a. (anfri)** That may be disrespected.

**Anfriaw, v. a. (anfri)** To abuse; to debase.

**Anfriawl, a. (anfri)** Disrespectful; contemptuous.

**Anfucheddawl, a. (buchedd)** Immoral, of ill habit.

**Anfucheddoldeb, s. m. (anfucheddawl)** Immorality.

**Anfucheddolrwydd, s. m. (anfucheddawl)** Irregularity of life; viciousness of life.

**Anfudd, a. (budd)** Without profit; disadvantageous.

*Gwawr pan ddyrre gawr a ddolod, Galon yn anfon anfudd dygodd.*  
*When first the dawn arose, a shout was given.*

**Anfuddiant, s. m.—pl. anfuddiannau (anfudd)** Unprofitableness; disadvantage.

**Anfuddiawl, a. (anfudd)** Unprofitable; improper.

**Anfuddioldeb, s. m. (anfuddiawl)** Unprofitableness.

**Anfuddiolder, s. m. (anfuddiawl)** Disadvantageousness.

**Anful, a. (nnul)** Not bashful; impudent.

**Anfulodd, s. m. (anful)** Immodesty.



Anfryn, *a.* (mryn) Unkind; uncivil; surly.

Bydd fawn with fawn o'th fodd.  
Bydd anfryn with anfryn o'th anfodd.

Be kind with pleasure to the kind.  
Against thy will to the unkind unkindly be. *H. Morris.*

Anfrynnaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfryn) Disenjoyment.

Anfrynnaawl, *a.* (anfryn) Not enjoying.

Anfrynnau, *v. a.* (anfryn) To deprive of enjoyment; to cease enjoying.

Anfrynnaidd, *a.* (anfryn) Unkind; un courteous.

Anfrynnaidd lawn oedd feiric,  
Ddeg wyth, na ddwydeg y gwir.

Unkindly is the slender, tall,  
And beautiful fair, that hides the truth. *L. ab Gwilym.*

Anfrynnder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfryn) Unkindness.

Anfryniant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfryn) Disenjoyment.

Anfryns, *a.* (mrys) Not witty; not smart; ignorant.

Anfrysdra, *s. m.* (anfrys) Ignorance.

Anfryth, *a.* (mwyth) Utterly; indelicate.

Anfrythaid, *a.* (anfryth) Unkindly; not tender.

Anfrythdra, *s. m.* (anfryth) Unkindliness.

Anfrythus, *a.* (anfryth) Indelicate; untender.

Anfrythusder, *s. m.* (anfrythus) Indelicacy.

Anfrydaidd, *a.* (mydr) Without metre; prosaic.

Anfryddinaw, *v. a.* (hyddin) To disband, or break up the order of battle.

Anfryddinawl, *a.* (hyddin) Disbanding; disarranging

Anfrydeg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mydeg) Disgrace.

Ni allaf o fal lwyddydd anfygel, ac aambarch cy-maint.

He could no longer bear with so much disgrace, and disrespect.

Anfysyr, *a.* (mysyr) Without study or thought.

Anfysyrdaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfysyr) Unstudiousness; inconsiderateness.

Anfysyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfysyr) Lack of contemplation; a being without study.

Anfysyriawl, *a.* (anfysyr) Inconsiderate.

Anfysyrioldeb, *s. m.* (anfysyriawl) Inconsiderateness; a lack of contemplation.

Anfyn, *a.* (myn) Without gentleness; morose.

Bual oedd anfyf,  
Ynghydaidd Elyb,  
Ei fedd meddward.

Ungentle was the built  
In front of Elyb's gates;  
He called with pomp, elate  
For cheering mead-horns full.

Anfynawg, *a.* (anfyn) Not gentle; surly; morose.

Cyfarcaf ym chloedd llawog; anfyngawg ym llyddo,  
Nau wedi rhyddderch pwy fydd.

I'll ask the partner of my birth, the fierce in war;  
Who is to be when Rhyddderch is no more.

Anfyngawl, *a.* (myng) Undeclared.

Anfyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (myng) The act of not willing; volition; the act of refusing.

Anfynd, *a.* (mynd) Without any mimicry.

Anfyndawl, *a.* (anfynd) Inimitable; not imitated.

Torid anfyndawl,  
Tuthawl dan ysgawl

With untutted fury rag'd  
The rapid glancing flames.

Anfynych, *a.* (mynych) Unfrequent; seldom.

Anfynychder, *s. m.* (anfynych) Unfrequency.

Anfynychedd, *s. m.* (anfynych) Uncommonness.

Anfywiawg, *a.* (byw) Inanimate; sluggish; inactive.

Anfywiawl, *a.* (byw) Unanimating; lifeless.

Anfywiogrydd, *s. m.* (anfywiawg) Inanimation.

Afywioldeb, *s. m.* (anfywiawl) Inanimation.

Anffaeth, *a.* (ffaeth) Not mellow; immature.

Anffalg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffalg) What is unobserved; unembarrassment.

Trem carw uwch ffr garwddwr,  
Tan draig at anffalg y torr.

A countenance like a stag above the land and rough waters,  
The fire of a dragon darts at the exposed part of the tower.

Anffan, *a.* (ffan) Not strong; impotent, or feeble.

Anffawd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffawd) Misfortune.

Anffawd i ddwydd-brawl na ddaw.  
Plt luck attend the day of doom, it comes not now.

Anffel, *a.* (ffel) Not cunning; unwily.

Anffethawl, *a.* (anffaeth) Ubersons; unmellow.

Anffethlder, *s. m.* (anffaeth) Ubersosity.

Anffethus, *a.* (anffaeth) Unripe, or unmellow.

Anffodai, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffodol) An unfortunate person.

Anffodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffawd) A miscarrying.

Anffodiadwy, *a.* (anffawd) That may miscarry.

Anffodiaw, *v.* (anffawd) To become unfortunate.

Anffodiawl, *a.* (anffawd) Unfortunate, or unlucky.

Anffodiedig, *a.* (anffawd) Miscarrying.

Anffodioldeb, *s. m.* (anffodiawl) Unfortunateness.

Anffodrydd, *s. m.* (anffawd) Miscarriage.

Anffodus, *a.* (anffawd) Disastrous; unfortunate.

Anffodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffawd) An unfortunate person.

Anffrwn, *a.* (ffrwn) Unbridled, or uncurbed.

Anffrwnadwy, *a.* (anffrwn) That cannot be bridled.

Anffrwnawl, *a.* (anffrwn) Unbridled, uncurbed.

Anffrwyth, *a.* (ffrwyth) Without fruit, fruitless.

Anffrwythadwy, *a.* (anffrwyth) Unfruitful.

Anffrwythaw, *v. a.* (anffrwyth) To render unfruitful.

Anffrwythawl, *a.* (anffrwyth) Unproductive.

Anffrwythedig, *a.* (anffrwyth) Unproductive.

Anffrwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffrwyth) An impoverishing.

Anffrwythlawn, *a.* (anffrwyth) Unfruitful.

Anffrwythlondeb, *s. m.* (anffrwythlawn) Unfruitfulness; barrenness.

Anffrwythloni, *v. a.* (anffrwythlawn) To impoverish.

Anffrwythlonrwydd, *s. m.* (anffrwythlawn) Unfruitfulness; an unproductive state.

Anffur, *a.* (ffur) Unwise; imprudent; foolish.

Anffurdeb, *s. m.* (anffur) Imprudence.

Anffurfi, *a.* (ffur) Without form; unformed.

Anffurfaidd, *a.* (anffur) Deformed.

Anffurfeiddiad, *v. a.* (anffurfaidd) To render deformed.

Anffurfeiddawl, *a.* (anffurfaidd) Tending to become deformed or disfigured.

Anffurfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffur) Deformation.

Anffurfiadwy, *a.* (anffur) That may be deformed.

Anffurfiath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffur) Deformity.

Anffurfiant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffurfiann) A disfiguring; deformation.

Anffurfiaw, *v. a.* (anffur) To deform, or disfigure.

Anffurfiawl, *a.* (anffur) Deformed; unsightly.

Anffurfiedig, *a.* (anffurfiawl) Deformedness.

Anffurfioldeb, *s. m.* (anffurfiawl) A disfigurer.

Anffurfiwr, *s. m.* (anffur—gwr) A disfigurer.

Anffydd, *a.* (ffydd) Faithless; without faith.

Anffyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffydd) A departing from the faith; a ceasing to have faith.

Anffyddiath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffydd) Infidelity.



Angorfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (angor—ma) Anchorage.  
Angori, *v. a.* (angor) To range round; to anchor.  
Angoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (angor) A staying; an anchoring.

Hanydd neu perchen parchus fad;  
Parch arylawr, Arfon angoriad.

An elder and chief proprietor of honorable emolument; the  
glory of the banquet, and the state of Arfon.  
*She. ab Gwengwyl, i. L. ab Iorwerth.*

Angu, *v.* (ang) To contain; to comprise, or to hold.

Nid enig bennigfran Fran mewn ty oriold.

A house never contained the blessed Bran. *Mabinogion.*

Pwy awn y ddan-af,  
Ni dda ym ym par?

What are the names of the two things that cannot be contain-  
ed in one vessel? *Taliesin.*

Angwyth, *s. m.* (gwyth) Anguish; violence.  
Angylaidd, *a.* (angel) Like an angel; angelic.  
Angylca, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (angel) A female angel;  
a goddess.

Anghadarn, *a.* (cadarn) Unpowerful.  
Anghadarniad, *s. m.* (anghadarn) Not strengthen-  
ing.

Anghadarnawwl, *a.* (anghadarn) Not strengthen-  
ing.

Anghadarnân, *v.* (anghadarn) To become weak.  
Anghadarnwch, *s. m.* (anghadarn) Impotency.

Anghadarnnyd, *s. m.* (anghadarn) That has no  
power; craziness.

Anghadredd, *s. m.* (anghadr) Impotency; fee-  
bleness.

Anghadw, *a.* (cadw) Unkept; exposed.

Anghadwedig, *a.* (anghadw) Unpreserved.

Anghadwraeth, *s. m.* (anghadw) A being unpre-  
served; an unprotected condition.

Anghadr, *a.* (cadr) Impotent; feeble; weak.

Anghaead, *a.* (caead) Unshut; unclosed; open.

Angwylod—chodfwr llaw anghaead,  
Cort torthwyg o'i angad.

A chieftain fam'd with hands unshut'd  
The strength of battle, hurling tempest from his grasp.  
*Cynddelw.*

Anghaeadawl, *a.* (anghaead) Uninclosed.  
Anghaeadrwydd, *s. m.* (anghaead) A being un-  
inclosed.

Anghaeadu, *v. a.* (anghaead) To uninclose.

Anghaedwyr, *a.* (anghaead) That cannot be shut.

Anghaen, *a.* (caen) Without a coat, or surface.

Anghaemodig, *a.* (anghaen) Uncovered, or nu-  
coated.

Anghaenen, *a.* (anghaen) Without a covering.

Anghaenau, *v. a.* (anghaenen) To take off the  
surface.

Anghaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghaen) A taking  
off the cover, or a paring the surface.

Anghaer, *a.* (caer) Without walls.

Anghaerawg, *a.* (anghaer) Unfortified; defence-  
less.

Anghaerdd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghaer) A dis-  
mantling.

Anghaeru, *v. a.* (anghaer) To dismantle.

Anghaeth, *a.* (caeth) Not captive; not confined.

Anghaethedig, *a.* (anghaeth) Unconfined.

Anghaethiw, *a.* (anghaeth) Unrestricive.

Anghaethiwd, *s. m.* (anghaethiw) Freedom from  
restraint.

Anghaethu, *v. a.* (anghaeth) To cease confining.

Anghaeffael, *a.* (caffael) Unattainable; not to be had.

Anghaeffaelig, *a.* (anghaeffael) Unattained.

Anghaeffaelad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghaeffael) Non-  
attainment; privation.

Anghaeffaelu, *v. a.* (anghaeffael) To miss obtaining.

Anghaled, *a.* (caled) Inobdurate; insolility.  
Anghalediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghaled) Inobdu-  
racy.

Anghaledrwydd, *s. m.* (anghaled) Inobduracy.

Anghaledu, *v. a.* (anghaled) To render inobdurate.

Anghalon, *a.* (calon) Heartless; without spirits.

Anghalonawg, *a.* (anghalon) Disheartened.

Anghalondid, *s. m.* (anghalon) Discouragement.

Anghalonl, *v. a.* (anghalon) To dishearten.

Anghaloniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghalon) A dis-  
heartening.

Anghalonogrydd, *s. m.* (anghalonawg) Dis-  
heartedness.

Anghall, *a.* (call) Indiscreet; imprudent; silly.

Anghall mai dail a dryllir.

The unskilful like the blind may be deceived. *Adage.*

Cas a dybio ei fod yn gall ac yntau yn anghall.

The indolent that think himself cunning is foolish. *Adage.*

Anghallder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghall) Indiscretion;

Anghalledd, *s. m.* (anghall) Imprudence.

Anghallineb, *s. m.* (anghall) Incautiousness.

Anghaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (can) The being de-  
stitute of song; a songless.

Anghaliadaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (caniad) Inhar-  
moniousness.

Anghaliadald, *a.* (caniad) Inharmonious.

Anghaliyn, *a.* (cauly) Without following.

Anghaliynadwy, *a.* (anghaliyn) Inimitable; that  
cannot be followed.

Anghaliynawl, *a.* (anghaliyn) Inconsequent.

Anghaliyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghaliyn) A  
being without following.

Anghammawl, *v. a.* (canmawl) To discommend.

Anghammoladwy, *a.* (canmawl) Uncommendable.

Anghammoll, *v. a.* (anghammawl) To discommend.

Anghammoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghammawl) Dis-  
commendation.

Anghammoliath, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghammawl)  
Disparagement.

Anghaumolwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghammolwr) A disparager.

Anghar, *s. m.* (car) Unloveliness; discord. *Ang-  
ar cyfardard,* the title of a poem by Taliesin.

*a.* unlovely; discordant.

Oedd engyrth ein byst, oedd anghar;

Oedd ian, oedd anghar anghymmar!

Distressing was our course, a cheerful fate;

'Twas fearful trouble, 'twas death unmatch'd before!

*Ll. P. Moeh, i. L. ab Iorwerth.*

Anghara'dwy, *a.* (anghar) Unamiable; inamiable.

Angharant, *s. m.*—*pl.* angharennydd (anghar)  
Want of charity; discordance.

Er amser Gwrtheyrn genau a salrhaf,

Ni chelair o wir raddir angharant.

They tread amongst us since Gwrtheyrn's time.

No justice can be had in lands of discord. *Taliesin.*

Angharawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* angharorion (anghar) A  
discordant person.

Angharchar, *a.* (carchar) Without captivity.

Angharcharawl, *a.* (angharchar) Unimprisoned.

Angharchariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (angharchar) A  
releasing out of prison.

Angharcharu, *v. a.* (angharchar) To uncarcerate.

Anghardd, *a.* (cardd) Not exiled; not disgraced.

Angharddawl, *s. m.*—*pl.* angharddodau (ang-  
hardd) A being unexiled; a being undisgraced.

Angharedig, *a.* (anghar) Unbeloved; unlovely.

Angharedigawl, *a.* (angharedig) Unaffectionate.

Angharedigrydd, *s. m.* (angharedig) Disaffect-  
edness.

Angharedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghar) Discordance.

Anghariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anguar) Disaffection.



Anghennus, *a.* (anghen) Indigent; necessitous.  
 Anghennuswydd, *s. m.* (anghennus) Indigence.  
 Angherdd, *a.* (cerdd) Without a trade or calling.  
 Angherddawl, *a.* (anherdd) Inartificial.  
 Angherdded, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cerdded) The wandering of a traveller out of the way; aberration; misfortune.

Y dydd byddyt dy laseion  
 Yn fy ancerdd dan aeryddion,  
 Y rhai'n a ddyga i angherdded  
 Y ferch gallai a'r a aned.

The day when thy messengers greeted me with tokens, they would have drawn into the *straying* path, the most prudent maid that ever was born.  
*Tho. Uwain—H. et hwyg.*

Angherddoldeb, *s. m.* (anherddawl) Inartificialness.

Angherddwraidd, *a.* (anherdd) Unpoetical.  
 Angheri, *v. a.* (anghar) To extort, to deal hardly.  
 Angherydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cerrydd) Impunity.  
 Angheryddawdy, *a.* (anherydd) Irreprovable.  
 Angheryddawl, *a.* (anherydd) Unproving.  
 Angheryddedig, *a.* (anherydd) Unproved.  
 Angheryddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anherydd) A being without chastisement.  
 Angheryddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anherydd) A being unproved or unrebuked.  
 Anghes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (ces) Stranger; *a.* strange.

A galen ar y gorw'n dighon  
 A'n noioed rhag y gwyth dygh anghe.

And we will tell on him that satisfied us, that he may protect us from the wrath of the *strange* nation. *Taliesin, i Pri. Llŷr.*

Angheddyl, *s. m.*—*pl. au* (cau—dyl) Occupation.  
 Ar bwy ddygof o wynt a gwial, hyd nad oedd hawdd i neb fyned i'r angheddyl.

And on that a storm of wind and rain came in, so that it became difficult to go to the *occupation*. *Br. Rhonabeg.*

Anghueudd, *s. m.* (anghau) Openness.  
 Anghuegant, *a.* (ceugant) Uncertain. *A'r peth yn anghuegant, a the thing being uncertain.*  
 Anghladd, *a.* (cladd) Not deposited; not interred.  
 Anghladdedig, *a.* (anghladd) Uninterred; unburied.  
 Anghladdiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghladd) A being uninterred; a being unburied.  
 Anghladdu, *v. a.* (anghladd) To disinter.  
 Anghlaer, *a.* (clær) Not bright; obscure; dark.  
 Anghlaerder, *s. m.* (anghlaer) Obscurity.  
 Anghlau, *a.* (clau) Unsincere; knavish.  
 Anghlawdd, *a.* (clawdd) Without a dike, or trench.  
 Anghlender, *s. m.* (anghlau) Dissimulation.  
 Anghlöaid, *a.* (clo) Inconclusive; not apt to close.  
 Anghlöawl, *a.* (clo) Inconclusive.  
 Anghlod, *s. m.* (clod) Dispraise; dishonour.

Nid oedd angglodfawr llawr pan fladdai,  
 Nid oedd angglod-fau y fan yd fai.

The field where he fought was not dishonourable, the place where he was not a place of *dishonour*. *Cynaddico.*

Angglodfawr, *a.* (anghlod—mawr) Dishonourable.

Cynhell Meirwaid a'i lu a'orng Arthur i fo yn wasgarwng angglodfawr.

Medrol and his army were compelled to fly by Arthur, and dispersed *dishonourably*. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anghlöedig, *a.* (clo) Unlocked; unconcluded.  
 Anghlöedd, *s. m.* (clo) Inconclusion.  
 Anghlöeddwydd, *s. m.* (anghlöaid) Inconclusiveness.  
 Anghlödd, *a.* (cludd) Not hidden; unobscured.

Anghlödd yegrudd esgar uoddlad.

Unhidden the countenance of the protector of the exile. *Taliesin.*

Anghlwyfadwy, *a.* (clwyf) Invulnerable.  
 Anghlyd, *a.* (clyd) Not warm; uncomfortable.  
 Anghlymadwy, *a.* (clwm) That cannot be tied.  
 Anghlymawg, *a.* (clwm) Without knots.

Anghlywedig, *a.* (clyw) Not hearing; unheard of.

Ac wedi caiffai y fuddryllieth hono Bran a' Arger yn cennherawdr yn Rhufain yn darostwng y bobl o anghlywedig grem-louder.

And after obtaining the victory Bran continued to be emperor at Rome, subduing the people with *unheard* of cruelty. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anghnaif, *a.* (cnaif) Without clipping.  
 Anghneifedig, *a.* (anghnaif) Unclipped.  
 Anghnodawl, *a.* (cnawd) Having no flesh, or body.  
 Anghoeladwy, *a.* (coel) Incredible; not believed.  
 Anghoelbar, *a.* (coel—par) That doth not induce belief; inconclusive.

Anghoelbaredd, *s. m.* (anghoelbar) Inconclusiveness.

Anghoelgar, *a.* (coel) Unbelieving; distrustful.  
 Anghoelgarwch, *s. m.* (anghoelgar) Distrustfulness.  
 Anghoeliaw, *v. a.* (coel) To distrust; to disbelieve.  
 Anghoeliedig, *a.* (coel) Mistrusting, uncredited.  
 Anghoelus, *a.* (coel) Unbelieving; doubting.  
 Anghoeth, *a.* (coeth) Impure, or unrefined.  
 Anghoethaidd, *a.* (anghoeth) Rather impure.  
 Anghoethawl, *a.* (anghoeth) Unpurified.  
 Anghoethedd, *s. m.* (anghoeth) Impurity.  
 Anghof, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghofion (cof) Forgetfulness; oblivion. *Gollwg yn anghof, to forget.*

Anghofiaw, *v. a.* (anghof) To forget.

Anghofus, *a.* (anghof) Forgetful, apt to forget.

Anghofusdra, *s. m.* (anghofus) Forgetfulness.

Angholladwy, *a.* (coll) Not to be lost; inamissible.

Angholledig, *a.* (coll) That has not been lost.

Angholliant, *s. m.* (coll) A being not lost.

Anghorfiawl, *a.* (corff) Incorporal, bodiless.

Anghorfiawr, *a.* (corff) Incorporate; incorporal.

Anghorffedig, *a.* (corff) Disembodied.

Anghorffolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghorfiawl) In-

corporeity; an unembodied state.

Anghorfforath, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghorfiawr)

Incorporeity.

Anghorfforawl, *a.* (anghorfforawr) Incorporal.

Anghorffori, *v. a.* (anghorfforawr) To disembody.

Anghorfforiad, *s. m.* (anghorfforawr) Incorpority.

Anghorfforoldeb, *s. m.* (anghorfforawl) Incorpor-

ality.

Anghoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghawr) Ungenerosity.

Anghosp, *a.* (cosp) Without punishment.

Anghospadwy, *a.* (anghosp) Unpunishable.

Anghospawl, *a.* (anghosp) Not to be punished.

Anghospedig, *a.* (anghosp) Unpunished.

Anghospiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghosp) A being

without punishment.

Anghraff, *a.* (craff) Not sharp, or penetrative.

Anghraffder, *s. m.* (anghraff) Dullness of penetra-

tion.

Anghraffedig, *a.* (anghraff) Unperceived.

Anghraffedd, *s. m.* (anghraff) Dullness; dimness.

Anghraffiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghraff) Impercep-

tion.

Anghraffu, *v.* (anghraff) To fail of perceiving.

Anghraifft, *s. f.*—*pl.* anghreiffitiau (crafft) A pattern

Anghrawn, *a.* (crawn) Uncollected. *Gier ang-*

*hrawn, a person that hath not heaped riches.*

Anghrebwyll, *a.* (crebwyll) Without intimation.

Anghrebwylladwy, *a.* (anghrebwyll) That cannot

be intimated.

Anghrebwylledig, *a.* (anghrebwyll) Rendered

unmentionable.

Anghrebwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghrebwyll)

Unintimation; a being unmentioned.

Anghred, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cred) Unbelief. *Gredlad*

*anghred, a country out of Christendom.*

Anghredadwy, *a.* (anghred) Incredible.

Anghredadn, a. (anghred) Unbelieving.  
Anghredadineth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghredadin) Unbelief; infidelity.

Anghredady, s. m.—pl. t. ion (anghred) An unbeliever, or infidel.

Anghredadyniath, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghredady) Incredulity; the state of an infidel.

Anghredin, a. (anghred) Being incredulous.

Anghrediniath, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghredin) Unbelief; incredulity.

Anghredinlawn, a. (anghredin) Incredulous.

Anghredu, v. a. (anghred) To disbelieve.

Anghredw, s. m.—pl. anghredwyr (anghred-gwr) A disbeliever.

Anghreëdig, a. (cre) Uncreated; increate.

Anghreëdigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghreëdig) A being uncreated.

Anghrefydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (crefydd) Impiety.

Anghrefyddawl, a. (anghrefydd) Impious; irreligious; unbelieving.

Anghrefyddoldeb, s. m. (anghrefyddawl) Irreligion.

Anghrefyddw, s. m.—pl. anghrefyddwyr (anghrefydd—gwr) An irreligious man.

Anghreffni, s. m. (creffni) Dimness; dullness.

Anghreffniaw, v. a. (anghrafft) To reprove.

*Anghreiffiaw gwyd, to reprove wickedness.*

*Ar ym yr anfoneu Andromache hyd ar Briaf, i adolwyn iddo Hector's Hector's dda y dydd hwn—A phau adolwyn Hector's Hector's ei wraig a' cerig.*

*And then Andromache sent to Priam, to intreat him to hinder Hector to the battle on that day; and when Hector understood that, he reprov'd his wife.*

*Dawel—Mablogion.*

Anghreiffiawl, a. (anghrafft) Exemplary.

Anghreiffioldeb, s. m. (anghreiffiawl) Exemplariness.

Anghreiffiwr, s. m.—pl. anghreiffiwr (anghrafft—gwr) A reprov'er.

Anghrist, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cris) Antichrist.

Anghristyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (anghrist) One that is not a christian.

Anghristnawg, a. (anghristyn) Unchristian.

Anghristynogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghristynawg) Unchristianity.

Anghristynogaidd, a. (anghristynawg) Unchristian.

Anghristynogawl, a. (anghristynawg) Unchristian.

Anghroesaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (croesaw) Inhospit-ality; the being unwelcome.

Anghroesawgar, a. (anghroesaw) Inhospitable.

Anghroesawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghroesaw) A treating without welcome.

Anghroesawu, v. a. (anghroesaw) To treat in- hospitably; to cease being hospitable.

Anghroesawus, a. (anghroesaw) Inhospitable.

Anghroew, a. (croew) Not clear; inarticulate.

*Llefariad anghroew, a poor delivery.*

Anghroewder, s. m. (anghroew) Inarticulation.

Anghrwm, a. (crwm) Without a bend, or curve.

Anghrwm, a. (crwm) Not round; uncircular.

Anghrybwyll, a. (crybwyll) Without a hint.

Anghrybwyldig, a. (anghrybwyll) Unmentioned.

Anghrybwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghrybwyll) A being unmentioned.

Anghryg, a. (eryg) Not hoarse; articulate; clear.

*Rychwyniasg trylw trylwyn uch prain, Trylw ei ougry anghryg trylw.*

*The protecting riant one presiding over the banquet, deep seated in his seat, whose utterance is not hoarse. Cyddid.*

Anghrymder, s. m. (anghrwm) Inconvexity.

Anghrymedd, s. m. (anghrwm) A being unbent.

Anghrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghrwm) Incon- vexity; a not bending round.

Anghrymu, v. a. (anghrwm) To unbend.

Anghrynder, s. m. (anghrwm) Inrotundity.

Anghryno, a. (cryno) Incompact; disordered.

Anghrynoan, s. f. (anghryno) A flattern.

Anghrynoawl, a. (anghryno) Incompact.

Anghrynodeb, s. m. (anghryno) Incompactness; diffusedness; untidiness; negligence.

Anghrynoedig, a. (anghryno) Rendered incompact.

Anghrynoi, v. (anghryno) To render incompact.

Anghruaid, a. (cuaid) Unlovely, or inamiable.

Anghudd, a. (cudd) Not hidden, or obscured.

Anghuddiawg, a. (anghudd) Unconcealed.

*Dy farid wyf, dy fudd yz anghuddiawg. Dy teirid yz hardalon, uol Mon mynawg. Thy hard I am, thy benefit is unconcealed, Thy hard are gay, placid chief of Mon.*

*Li. P. Moch.*

Anghuddiawl, a. (anghudd) Not to be secreted.

Anghuddiedig, a. (anghudd) Unconcealed.

Anghuedd, s. m. (cuedd) Unloveliness.

Anghueiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghauidd) A rendering unlovely.

Anghueiddiaw, v. a. (anghauidd) To render un- lovely.

Anghueiddiawl, a. (anghauidd) Tending to be unamiable.

Anghueiddrwydd, s. m. (anghauidd) Unloveliness.

Anghur, a. (cur) Without complaint.

Anghuriawl, a. (anghur) Uncomplaining.

Anghwaethach, a. (gwaeth) Much less.

Anghwaneg, a. (gwaneg) Additional; more.

Anghwanegawl, a. (anghwaneg) Augmentative.

Anghwanegedig, a. (anghwaneg) Superadded.

Anghwanegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghwaneg) Augmentation.

Anghwanegu, v. a. (anghwaneg) To augment.

*Anghwanegid medd mawrwr.*

*The disgrace of the celebrated person is augmented. Adgr.*

Anghwbl, a. (cwbl) Imperfect; deficient.

*Anghwbl pob cisaw.*

*Imperfect in every way. Adgr.*

Anghwbledd, s. m. (anghwbl) Incompleteness.

Anghwblaad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghwbl) Incom- pletion; a ceasing to complete.

Anghwblawl, a. (anghwbl) Not to be completed.

Anghwblaw, v. a. (anghwbl) To render incomplete.

Anghwl, a. (cwl) Harmless; blameless.

Anghybyddlyd, a. (cybydd) Uncovetous.

Anghychwialwr, a. (cychwialwr) Disproportional.

*Dau crybo angen anghychwialwr.*

*Two unequal in meeting death. Li. P. Moch.*

Anghychwynawl, a. (cychwyn) That doth not begin to move; unmoveable.

Anghychwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cychwyn) Im- mobility; a ceasing to move.

Anghydbarth, a. (cydbarth) Disproportionate.

Anghydbarthu, v. a. (anghydbarth) To dispro- portion.

Anghydbwys, a. (cydbwys) Unequal in weight.

Anghydeidradwy, a. (cydfeidr) Incommensur- able; not to be measured.

Anghydeidrawl, a. (cydfeidr) Incommensurate.

Anghydfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydfod) Disagree- ment; debate; strife.

Anghydfod, a. (cydiod) Contentious; froward.

*Môr hwygwr gwr yn gorfod, ar bawb O'r bobocud anghydfod.*

*How ready in throwing the dart is the hero, vanquishing every one of the contentious people. Li. P. Moch, i H. G. V.*

Anghydfodawl, a. (anghydfod) Incongruous.

Anghydfodedig, a. (anghydfod) Having disagreed.

Anghydfodoldeb, s. m. (anghydfodawl) Con- tentiousness; incongruity.



**Anghydfyddiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfod) **Variance**.  
**Anghydfyddus**, *a.* (cydfod) **Disagreeing**.  
**Anghydfuriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfurf) **Nonconformity**; **a** ceasing to conform.  
**Anghydfuriaw**, *v. a.* (cydfurf) **To nonconform**.  
**Anghydfuriawl**, *a.* (cydfurf) **Nonconforming**.  
**Anghydfurfwyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. anghydfurfwyr* (cydfurf—*gwr*) **Nonconformist**.  
**Anghydgwr**, *a.* (cydgwr) **Innumerable**.  
**Anghydgwrch**, *s. m.* (anghydgwr) **Want of unity**.  
**Anghygerdd**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgerdd) **Discordance**; **discord**; *a.* **discordant**.  
**Anghygerddadwy**, *a.* (anghygerdd) **That cannot be brought to unison**.  
**Anghygerddawl**, *a.* (anghygerdd) **Inconsonant**.  
**Anghygleisad**, *a.* (cydlaes) **Inconsonant**.  
**Anghygleisiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydlaes) **Inconsonance**.  
**Anghygleisiaw**, *v. a.* (cydlaes) **To disagree in sound**.  
**Anghydlyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydlyniad) **Discontinuity**; **a** ceasing to accompany.  
**Anghydlyniawl**, *a.* (cydlyniawl) **Incoherent**.  
**Anghydnabod**, *a.* (cydnabod) **Without acquaintance**.  
**Anghydnabyddawl**, *a.* (cydnabod) **Not acquainted with**; **unrecognising**.  
**Anghydnabyddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydnabod) **Want of acquaintance**; **a** ceasing to recognise.  
**Anghydnabyddus**, *a.* (cydnabod) **Unacquainted**.  
**Anghydnaws**, *a.* (cydnaws) **Unsocial**; **inhuman**.  
**Anghydoddef**, *a.* (cyddoddef) **Intolerant**, **rigid**.  
**Anghydoedfedd**, *s. m.* (anghydoeddef) **Intolerance**.  
**Anghydoeddefgar**, *a.* (anghydoeddef) **Intolerative**.  
**Anghydoeddefgarwch**, *s. m.* (anghydoeddefgar) **Want of toleration**.  
**Anghydawl**, *a.* (cydawl) **Incontiguous**.  
**Anghydran**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cydran) **Disproportion**; **want of participation**.  
**Anghydranawl**, *a.* (anghydran) **Disproportionable**.  
**Anghydranedig**, *a.* (anghydran) **Disproportioned**.  
**Anghydranu**, *v. a.* (anghydran) **To disproportionate**.  
**Anghydsaf**, *a.* (cydsaf) **Not standing together**.  
**Anghydsafedd**, *s. m.* (anghydsaf) **Disagreement**.  
**Anghydsail**, *a.* (cydsail) **Incompatible**.  
**Anghydsailiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghydsail) **Incompatibility**; **a** ceasing to have one basis.  
**Anghydsain**, *a.* (cydsain) **Dissonant**; **discordant**.  
**Anghydsainiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghydsain) **Discordance**; **a** disagreeing in sound.  
**Anghydsainiaw**, *v. a.* (anghydsain) **To render, or become discordant**.  
**Anghydsainiawl**, *a.* (anghydsain) **Dissonant**.  
**Anghydsyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydsyniad) **Incompliance**; **incongruity**.  
**Anghydsyniaw**, *v. a.* (cydsyniaw) **To clash, or become at variance**.  
**Anghydsyniawl**, *a.* (cydsyniawl) **Dissentaneous**.  
**Anghydeyniedig**, *a.* (cydsyniedig) **Disagreeing**.  
**Anghydsynioldeb**, *s. m.* (anghydsyniawl) **Inconsistency**; **a** state of disagreement.  
**Anghydwasg**, *a.* (cydwasg) **Incompressible**.  
**Anghydwasgawdy**, *a.* (anghydwasg) **Incompressible**.  
**Anghydwedd**, *a.* (cydwedd) **Incondite**.  
**Anghydweddawl**, *a.* (anghydwedd) **Inconsistent**.  
**Anghydweddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghydwedd) **Inconsistency**; **a** ceasing to conform.  
**Anghydweddoldeb**, *s. m.* (anghydweddawl) **Incompatibility**; **a** state of nonconformity.

**Anghydweddun**, *v. a.* (anghydwedd) **To disagree**.  
**Anghydweddus**, *a.* (anghydwedd) **Incompatible**.  
**Anghydwedduswydd**, *s. m.* (anghydweddus) **Inconsistency**; **incompatibility**.

**Anghydwbyd**, *a.* (cydwbyd) **Unconscionable**.

*Tri anghydwbyd cyfrith y cydd; un yw dwyn trefn yn gwbl cyf ymofis gwr; all yw daru ar draws aegon; trydydd yw cynhell dyd ar ei ddad.*

*The three unconscionables of law: one is the taking away the boundary entirely without examining the equity; the second is giving judgment contrary to necessity; the third is compelling a man to his own injury.* *W. L. L.*

**Anghydwbydawl**, *a.* (anghydwbyd) **Unconscionable**.

**Anghydyffuriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydyffurf) **Recusancy**; **nonconformity**.

**Anghydyffurfwyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. anghydyffurfwyr* (cydyffurf—*gwr*) **A nonconformist**.

**Anghydymmaith**, *s. m.*—*pl. anghydymmelthion* (cydymmaith) **Adversary**.

*Minna a fyddaf anghydymmaith iddo.*

*And I will be an adversary to him.*

*H. Cer. Mag.*

**Anghyfa**, *a.* (cyfa) **Incomplete**; **imperfect**.

*Gwell cul cyfa na byr anghyfa.*

*Better is the narrow that is complete than the short that is incomplete.* *Adams.*

**Anghyfaddas**, *a.* (cyfaddas) **Inconvenient**; **improper**.

**Anghyfaddasawl**, *a.* (anghyfaddas) **Incongruous**.  
**Anghyfaddasiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfaddas) **A rendering inconsistent**.

**Anghyfaddaswydd**, *s. m.* (anghyfaddas) **Improprity**.

**Anghyfaddasn**, *v. a.* (anghyfaddas) **To render inconvenient**.

**Anghyfaddef**, *a.* (cyfaddef) **Without confessing**.  
**Anghyfaddefawl**, *a.* (anghyfaddef) **Unconfessed**.

**Anghyfaddefiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfaddef) **Want of confession**.

**Anghyfael**, *a.* (cyfael) **Unsociable**; **unassociating**.  
**Anghyfaeliwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyfaeliwr* (anghyfael—*gwr*) **A person not associating**.

*Anghyfaeliwr anghyfaelid llan,*

*Dychystodd hys, brydd.*

*The unsociable man is the uncleanliness of the circle, the vexation of the womb, the wrath of the country.* *Llewelyn.*

**Anghyfaegaws**, *a.* (cyfaegaws) **Incontiguous**; **distant**.  
**Anghyfaegosrwydd**, *s. m.* (anghyfaegaws) **Incontiguity**.

**Anghyfaill**, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyfaillion* (cyfaill) **An unfriendly one**; **a** without a friend.

**Anghyfammod**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfammod) **That is not a covenant**; **a** without a covenant.

**Anghyfammodawl**, *a.* (anghyfammod) **Unconditional, uncovenanted**.

**Anghyfamser**, *a.* (cyfamser) **Unopportune**.  
**Anghyfamserawl**, *a.* (anghyfamser) **Unseasonable**.

**Anghyfamseru**, *v. a.* (anghyfamser) **To render unseasonable**; **to become out of season**.

**Anghyfan**, *a.* (cyfan) **Not whole**; **incomplete**.

*Gwasgwr sawydd anghyfan,*

*Clyddaf dydal diun,*

*Mal gwr cadwal wysiann.*

*With the spear broken to pieces, the sword not feebly bent, like a hero he would keep the place of observation.* *Anarria.*

**Anghyfaner**, *s. m.* (anghyfan) **Discontinuity**.  
**Anghyfanedig**, *a.* (anghyfan) **Incompleted**.

**Anghyfanedd**, *s. m.* (anghyfan) **Incompletion**.  
**Anghyfaneddawl**, *a.* (anghyfanedd) **Uncompleted**.

**Anghyfanedd**, *a.* (cyfanedd) **Uninhabited**; **solitary, desolate**.

**Anghyfaneddawl**, *a.* (anghyfanedd) **Not to be inhabited**; **uninhabitable**.

Anghyfaunedd-dra, *s. m.* (anghyfaunedd) Desolation.

Anghyfauneddedig, *a.* (anghyfaunedd) Desolate. Anghyfauneddedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfauneddedig) A rendering destitute of inhabitants; desolation.

Anghyfauneddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfaunedd) A rendering desolate; desolation.

Anghyfauneddrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfaunedd) A desolate state; an uninhabited state.

Anghyfauneddu, *v. a.* (anghyfaunedd) To desolate; to depopulate.

Anghyfauneddwch, *s. m.* (anghyfaunedd) The state of being uninhabited.

Anghyfansawdd, *s. m.—pl.* anghyfansoddion (cyfansawdd) Decomposite.

Anghyfansoddol, *s. m.—pl.* anghyfansoddefon (anghyfansawdd) A decomposer.

Anghyfansoddawl, *a.* (anghyfansawdd) Decomposite.

Anghyfansoddedig, *a.* (anghyfansawdd) Uncompounded.

Anghyfansoddedigath, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfansoddedig) A state of decomposition.

Anghyfansoddol, *v. a.* (anghyfansawdd) To decompose.

Anghyfansoddol, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfansawdd) Decomposition.

Anghyfansoddwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghyfansoddwyr (anghyfansawdd—gwr) A decomposer.

Anghyfar, *a.* (cyfar) Inopposite; not over against.

Anghyfarach, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfarach) A not greeting; a not accounting for. In the laws, an act, when any thing is privately taken, or surreptitiously obtained; any act done under hand to the prejudice of another: what one is not obliged to share with another, also a fine paid for ploughing land without the owner's consent. *a.* without welcome, or unsaluted.

*Ti anghyfarach gwr: ei farch a'i arfau; ac a ddol iddo o'i dir; se i ddiol yu wynebwrth i gen ei wrig am ei chowyll: ni ddylu ydych chi rannu'r un o hynt a'i wrig.*  
The three things unaccounted for by a man; his horse, his arms; and what is procured to him from his land, and what comes as the shame of face with his wife for her coverture: and he is not obliged to divide either of those with his wife.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Anghyfarachawl, *a.* (anghyfarach) Unwelcome.

Anghyfarchedig, *a.* (anghyfarach) Unwelcomed.

Anghyfarchlaid, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfarach) An underhand act; extortion.

Anghyfarchrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfarach) Underhandedness.

Anghyfarachn, *v. a.* (anghyfarach) To commit an underhanded act; to embezzle; to swindle; to extort.

Anghyfarchwyr, *s. m.—pl.* anghyfarchwyr (anghyfarach—gwr) An embezzler.

*To elch fr anghyfarchwyr, Ofa'r fara gadarn fal gwr.*  
He will cause the extortioner  
To dread the mighty judgment like a man. *L. G. Colkli.*

Anghyfarchwyl, *a.* (cyfarchwyl) Improvident.

Anghyfarchwyledig, *a.* (anghyfarchwyl) Become careless, or improvident.

Anghyfarchwylledd, *s. m.* (anghyfarchwyl) Improvidence.

Anghyfarchwylad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfarchwyl) A rendering improvident.

Anghyfarchwylleth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfarchwyl) Improvidence.

Anghyfarchwylaw, *v.* (anghyfarchwyl) To become improvident.

Anghyfarchwylus, *a.* (anghyfarchwyl) Not providing for; improvident.

Anghyfarchwylwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghyfarchwylwyr (anghyfarchwyl—gwr) An improvident person.

Anghyfarchwyllydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (anghyfarchwyl) A careless person.

Anghyfarchydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (anghyfarach) An embezzler; a freebooter.

Anghyfarald, *a.* (cyfarald) Unequal; uneven.

Anghyfaredd, *a.* (cyfaredd) Without mystery.

Anghyfarfaeth, *a.* (cyfarfaeth) Unaccustomed.

Anghyfarpar, *a.* (cyfarpar) Unprepared.

Anghyfansang, *a.* (cyfansang) Without oppressing.

Anghyfansangedig, *a.* (anghyfansang) Unopposed.

Anghyfaral, *a.* (cyfaral) Unequal; anomalous.

Anghyfaraladwy, *a.* (anghyfaral) Unproportionable, disproportionate.

Anghyfaraldeb, *s. m.* (anghyfaral) Disproportion.

Anghyfaraldeg, *a.* (anghyfaral) Disproportioned.

Anghyfaraldegiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfaraldeg) Disproportionality.

Anghyfaraledd, *s. m.* (anghyfaral) Disproportion; anomaly.

Anghyfaralial, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfaral) Disproportion; a disproportioning.

Anghyfaralrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfaral) Inequality.

Anghyfaralr, *v. a.* (anghyfaral) To render unproportionable.

Anghyfaralwch, *s. m.* (anghyfaral) Disparity.

Anghyfarwar, *a.* (cyfarwar) Dissonant.

Anghyfarwas, *a.* (cyfarwas) Inefficient.

Anghyfarwydd, *a.* (cyfarwydd) Unskilful; ignorant.

*Dall pob anghyfarwydd.*  
Blind is every unskilful one. *Adage.*

Anghyfarwyddadwy, *a.* (anghyfarwydd) That cannot be made skilful.

Anghyfarwyddaw, *v. a.* (anghyfarwydd) To render unskilful, to become uninformed.

Anghyfarwyddawl, *a.* (anghyfarwydd) That is unskilful, or ignorant.

Anghyfarwyddedig, *a.* (anghyfarwydd) Rendered unskilful, or uninformed.

Anghyfarwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfarwydd) A being unskilful; a misconducting.

Anghyfarwyddwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghyfarwyddwyr (anghyfarwydd—gwr) An ignorant man.

Anghyfarwyddyd, *s. m.* (anghyfarwydd) Unskilfulness; ignorance.

Anghyfarwyre, *a.* (cyfarwyre) Not ascending together; without a mutual elevation.

Anghyfarwys, *a.* (cyfarwys) Without a gift.

Anghyfarwysawg, *a.* (anghyfarwys) Ungifted.

Anghyfatteb, *a.* (cyfatteb) Without answer.

Anghyfattebadwy, *a.* (anghyfatteb) Unanswerable.

Anghyfattebawl, *a.* (anghyfatteb) Without answering.

Anghyfattebedig, *a.* (anghyfatteb) Not answering; not corresponding.

Anghyfattebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfatteb) A being without answering.

Anghyfattebolrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfattebawl) Unanswerableness.

Anghyfath, *a.* (cyfath) Dissimilar; different.

Anghyfathiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfath) Dissimilitude; a rendering dissimilar.

Anghyfathrach, *a.* (cyfathrach) Without affinity.

Anghyfathrachawl, *a.* (anghyfathrach) Not related to.

Anghyfatherwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfath) Dissimilitude.  
 Anghyfyb, *a.* (cyfyb) Not definable in idea.  
 Anghyfybus, *a.* (anghyfyb) Paradoxical.  
 Anghydfduill, *a.* (cydfduill) Unconformed.  
 Anghyddwyre, *a.* (cyddwyre) Not rising with.  
 Anghyfebr, *a.* (cyfebr) Not big with young.  
 Anghyfeiliorn, *a.* (cyfeiliorn) Infalible; unerring.  
 Anghyfeiliornad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfeiliorn) Infalibleness.  
 Anghyfeiliornadwy, *a.* (anghyfeiliorn) Unerrable.  
 Anghyfeiliornawg, *a.* (anghyfeiliorn) That doth not wander, or go astray.  
 Anghyfeiliornedig, *a.* (anghyfeiliorn) Unstraying.  
 Anghyfeiliorni, *v.* (anghyfeiliorn) To keep from straying; to cease from wandering.  
 Anghyfeiliornus, *a.* (anghyfeiliorn) Unfailing.  
 Anghyfeillgar, *a.* (cyfeillgar) Unfriendly.  
 Anghyfeillgarwch, *s. m.* (anghyfeillgar) Unfriendliness; an unbecoming state.  
 Anghyfeilliadd, *a.* (cyfaill) Rather unfriendly.  
 Anghyfeilliaw, *v.* (cyfeilliaw) To become unfriendly; to cease befriending.  
 Anghyfeilliawl, *a.* (cyfaill) Unfriendly.  
 Anghyfeilliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyfeillwyr (cyfaill—*gwr*) Au unfriendly person.

Pob dyn oer dydyn nedd eiddaw angrus,  
 Anghyfeilliwr iddaw.

To every man is fated a cold habitation by Death, the unfriend-  
*ly one.* D. Desfres.

Anghyfeiriad, *s. m.* (anghyfar) Indirectness.  
 Anghyfeiriaw, *v.* (anghyfar) To go indirectly.  
 Anghyfeiriawl, *a.* (anghyfar) Indirect.  
 Anghyfeiriedig, *a.* (anghyfar) Undirected.  
 Anghyfeirioldwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfar) Indirectness.  
 Anghyfeiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyfeiriwyr (anghyfar—*gwr*) One that secedes, or goeth out of the way; a seceder.  
 Anghyfyrrddawl, *a.* (cyfyrrddawl) Unopposing.  
 Anghyfeisor, *a.* (cyfeisor) Incomparable.  
 Anghyfenw, *a.* (cyfenw) Without a surname.  
 Anghyferthi, *a.* (cyferthi) Destitute of beauty.  
 Anghyfiaith, *s. f.*—*pl.* anghyfieithoedd (cyfiaith) A strange tongue; barbarism.

Anghyfiaith yw dyn na wyper pa ddyweto; ac na wypo pa ddywetoer wrtho.

A person of strange tongue is he who speaks what is not understood, and who knows not what is said to him. *Welsh Laws.*

Anghyfiaith, *a.* (cyfiaith) Of different speech.

Dolur yw gennyf, eb Selyf, ardderchwag welion lemine bod gwlad ein hien dadaw ni yn gyfarwangedig ygan anghyfiaith genedi.

"It is painful to me," said Selyf, "noble young men, that the country of our ancestors should be under the dominion of a barbarous nation. Gr. ab Arthwr.

Anghyfiawg, *a.* (cyfiawg) Unprovoked.

Cyrcu cyrch cyhoeddawg anghyfiawg drwy lid a bar.

To commit a public assault unprovoked, through hatred and wrath. *Welsh Laws.*

Anghyfiawn, *a.* (cyfiawn) Unrighteous; unjust.  
 Anghyfiawnder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfiawn) Unrighteousness.

Anghyfiawnedig, *a.* (anghyfiawn) Become unrighteous.

Anghyfiawnaad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfiawn) A becoming unrighteous.

Anghyfiawnawl, *a.* (anghyfiawn) Unjustifying.

Anghyfiawnau, *t. a.* (anghyfiawn) To make unjust; to falsify.

Anghyfiawnau y clorianau trwy dwyll.

To falsify the balances through deceit. *Anon.*

Anghyfiawnt, *v.* (anghyfiawn) To become unjust.

Anghyfieithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfiaith)

Mistranslation; a rendering barbarous.

Anghyfieithn, *v. a.* (anghyfiaith) To mistranslate.  
 Anghyfieithus, *a.* (anghyfiaith) Not of the same language; barbarian.

Anghyfieunad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfian) Disjunction

Anghyfieunaw, *v. a.* (cyfian) To disjoin.

Anghyfieunawl, *a.* (cyfian) Disjunctive.

Anghyffing, *a.* (cyffing) Unconfined; not narrow.

Anghyffladd, *a.* (cyffladd) Incoherent; not fitting.

Anghyffladdiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyffladd) Dis-

congruity; a becoming incoherent.

Anghyffladrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyffladd) Incongruity

Anghyfflafan, *a.* (cyfflafan) Without violence.

Hil Gruffudd, tarr rhydd tian,  
 Tau angau anghyfflafan.

The descendants of Gruffudd, the violent foreboder of fire, thy death is without violence. *Lt. P. Moch, i Mad. ab Gruffudd.*

Anghyflafar, *a.* (cyflafar) Inconsonant.

Anghyflaith, *a.* (cyflaith) Without mutual slaughter

Brain ongr angred anghyflaith.

Brain borthiad gweinffad gweinffad.

The privilege of the violent spears is to be without mutual slaughter, the feeder of the ravens is the circulator of the cheering wine. *Cynadeir, i O. ab Mduwg.*

Anghyflawn, *a.* (cyflawn) Incomplete; deficient.

Anghyflawnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyflawn)

Incompletion.

Anghyflawnawl, *a.* (anghyflawn) Incomplete.

Anghyflawnadwy, *a.* (anghyflawn) That cannot

be completed or accomplished.

Anghyflawnau, *v. a.* (anghyflawn) To render in-

complete; to cease accomplishing.

Anghyflawnau, *a.* (anghyflawn) Incomplete.

Anghyflawnawl, *a.* (anghyflawn) Incomplete.

Anghyflawnder, *s. m.* (anghyflawn) Incompletion.

Anghyflawnedig, *a.* (anghyflawn) Uncompleted.

Anghyfle, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfle) Inconvenient

place.

Moll haelder naf nid anghyfle.

To celebrate the generosity of the chief it is not an inconvenient place. *Lt. P. Moch, i R. ab C. ab O. Gwynedd.*

Anghyflêad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfle) Dislo-

cation.

Anghyflêad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfle) A mis-

placing.

Anghyflêadwy, *a.* (anghyfle) Not to be dislocated

Anghyflêau, *v. a.* (anghyfle) To make inconven-

ient; to put out of convenient place.

Anghyflêawl, *a.* (anghyfle) Misplacing; dislocative

Anghyflêedig, *a.* (anghyfle) Put out of its place.

Anghyflên, *v. a.* (anghyfle) To displace.

Anghyflênus, *a.* (anghyfle) Inconvenient.

Anghyflêusdawl, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyflêusdodau

(anghyflênus) Inconvenience.

Anghyflêusdra, *s. m.* (anghyflênus) Inconvenience

Anghyflîw, *a.* (cyflîw) Not of the same colour.

Anghyflîwaw, *v. a.* (anghyflîw) To make of a

different colour.

Anghyflô, *a.* (cyflô) Not with calf.

Anghyflôg, *a.* (cyflôg) Without wages.

Anghyfludd, *a.* (cyfludd) Without restraint.

Anghyflun, *a.* (cyflun) Unconform, unlike.

Anghyfluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyflun) Dis-

conformity.

Anghyfluniadwy, *a.* (anghyflun) Unconformable.

Anghyfluniath, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfluniath)

Without provision.

Anghyfluniaw, *v. a.* (anghyflun) To disconform.

Anghyfluniawl, *a.* (anghyflun) Unconforming.

Anghyfluniedig, *a.* (anghyflun) Disconformed.

Anghyflw, *a.* (cyflw) Without splendour.

Anghyflwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyflwyr (cyflwr) Un-

happy condition; misery.

Anghyflwrw, *s.* (cyflwrw) Untowardness.  
 Anghyflwydd, *s. m.* (cyflwydd) Unprosperity.  
 Anghyflwyddaw, *v. a.* (anghyflwydd) To render unprosperous.

Anghyflwyn, *a.* (cyflwyn) Not brought forward.  
 Anghyflwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyflwyth) Unequal pressure.

*Ynghyfragwd clod y clyw llawer  
 Yn anghyflwyth gwyth gwaith Nanyfyr.*

In the mutual contention for fame many will bear in the unequal pressure of the conflict in the action of Nanyfyr.

*Cynndelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Anghyfydd, *s. m.* (cyfydd) Disagreeableness.  
 Anghyffym, *a.* (cyffym) Not quick, or sharp.  
 Anghyfynder, *s. m.* (anghyffym) Slowness.  
 Anghyfyndra, *s. m.* (anghyffym) Slowness.  
 Anghydyd, *a.* (cyffys) Uncourtesy; ill-mannered.

*Hanloedd ym o'm cerdd, nid cerdd fegys;  
 Nid dauw anghyflawn, nac anghyffys.*

What my song procured me was not similar to the vagabond, it was not an incomplete gift, nor unceremony.

*Llyso. Fardd.*

Anghyflsawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyflsododau (anghyflsawd) Uncourtliness.

Anghyfneth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (cyfneth) Impotence; infirmity; unsteadiness.

*Ac dan gwynaw el anghyfneth, a' anghenocirdd, yn y weidd  
 bou, e' a dued hyd y'ghlaser y ddinas ydoedd ei ferech yuddi.  
 And with complaining of his infirmity and trouble in that man-  
 ner, he arrived at the walls of the city in which his daughter was.  
 Gt. ab Artur.*

Anghyfuethawl, *a.* (anghyfueth) Incompetent.  
 Anghyfuethedig, *a.* (anghyfueth) Rendered impotent, or incompetent; unassisted.  
 Anghyfuethi, *s. m.* (anghyfueth) Impotency.

*Nesm gorau angau anghyfuethi.*

Shall I not be overcome with the death of weakness.

*Elin. ab Gwalchmai.*

Anghyfuethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfueth) A rendering incompetent.

Anghyfuethrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfueth) Inadequacy.

Anghyfuethrth, *v. a.* (anghyfueth) To enfeeble.  
 Anghyfuethrthwch, *s. m.* (anghyfueth) An infirm state.

Anghyfuethrthw, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyfuethrthwyr (anghyfuethrth—*gwr*) An incompetent person.

Anghyfuethid, *a.* (cyfuethid) Without mutation.  
 Anghyfuethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfuethid) Immutability.

Anghyfuethiadwy, *a.* (anghyfuethid) Incommutable; unalterable.

Anghyfuethiadl, *a.* (anghyfuethid) Incommutative.

Anghyfuethiadw, *v. a.* (anghyfuethid) To render immutable.

Anghyfuethiadl, *a.* (anghyfuethid) Incommutable.

Anghyfuethidiedig, *a.* (anghyfuethid) Rendered incommutable.

Anghyfuethidiedeb, *s. m.* (anghyfuethiadl) Incommutability.

Anghyfuethidw, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyfuethidwyr (anghyfuethid—*gwr*) One not liable to mutation.

Anghyfuethidwdd, *s. m.* (anghyfuethid) Incommutableness, a state void of change.

Anghyfuethr, *a.* (cyfuethr) Without equality of number.

Anghyfuethr, *a.* (anghyfuethr) Of unequal number, disagreeing as to number.

Anghyfuethredd, *s. m.* (anghyfuethr) Inequality of numbers.

Anghyfnod, *s.* (cyfnod) Out of the appointed time.

Anghyfochr, *a.* (cyfochr) Not parallel.

Anghyfochr, *a.* (anghyfochr) Unparalleled.

Anghyfochr, *a.* (anghyfochr) Not parallel.

Anghyfochri, *v. a.* (anghyfochr) To render not parallel; to become disconnected.

Anghyfochriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfochr) A rendering sides of unequal distance.

Anghyfochrodeh, *s. m.* (anghyfochr) The state of being not parallel.

Anghyfof, *a.* (cyfof) Without rising.

Anghyfofodwy, *a.* (anghyfof) That cannot be raised.

Anghyfofodawl, *a.* (anghyfof) Not rising.

Anghyfofodig, *a.* (anghyfof) Not tending to rise.

Anghyfofodig, *a.* (anghyfof) Difficult to be lifted up.

Anghyfofodig, *a.* (anghyfof) Immovable goods.

Anghyfofodig, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfof) A being not raised.

Anghyfofodig, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfofodig) A being not unisrhythmic.

Anghyfofodig, *v. a.* (cyfofodig) To make of unequal rhymes; to be of unequal rhymes.

Anghyfofodig, *a.* (cyfofodig) Not unisrhythmic.

Anghyfofodig, *a.* (cyfofodig) Being unequal as to age.

*Milloedd anghyfofodig,  
 Fawr yr oedd yr oed,  
 I'w bwr a gych yr oed,  
 I'r sailth droedfodig.*

*Thousands of unequal ages,*

*As it has ever been,*

*All will repair to the appointment.*

*In the lot of seven fates.*

*Id. Ddu, Hiradog.*

Anghyfof, *a.* (cyfof) Not big with lamb.

Anghyfof, *a.* (cyfof) Not contemporary.

Anghyfof, *a.* (cyfof) Uncontemporary.

Anghyfof, *v. a.* (cyfof) To be not contemporary; to cease being contemporary.

Anghyfof, *a.* (cyfof) Without wealth or means.

*Gwne a fawr i'w  
 Ac anghyfof yw.*

He would bring from death to life though destitute of wealth is she.

*Id. Iwan Teu.*

Anghyfofthawg, *a.* (anghyfofthawg) Indigent.

Anghyfofthawg, *v. a.* (anghyfofthawg) To render indigent; to bereave of wealth.

Anghyfofthawg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfofthawg) Bereavement of wealth.

Anghyfofthawg, *s. m.* (anghyfofthawg) A being deprived of wealth; indigence.

Anghyfofthawg, *a.* (cyfofthawg) Without a bias.

Anghyfofthawg, *v. a.* (anghyfofthawg) To dis- incline, to take away a bias.

Anghyfofthawg, *a.* (anghyfofthawg) Unbiasing.

Anghyfofthawg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfofthawg) Disinclination.

Anghyfor, *a.* (cyfor) Without an overflow.

Anghyforddwy, *s. m.* (cyforddwy) Incompre- hension.

Anghyforiawg, *a.* (anghyfor) Not overflowing.

Anghyforiawg, *a.* (cyforiawg) Decomposite.

Anghyforiawg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyforiawg) De- composition; a being uncollocated.

Anghyfradd, *a.* (cyfradd) Not of equal degree.

Anghyfragawd, *a.* (cyfragawd) Without commix- ion; being unconnected.

Anghyfraid, *a.* (cyfraid) Incompetent; insuffi- cient.

Anghyfraith, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyfreithian (cyfraith) What is contrary to law; the transgression of the law.

*Dwyn peth i'wrth anghyfraith i gyfraith.*

To bring illegally cognizable to the law, or, to recover a thing stolen.

*Welsh Laws.*

*Cof maith anghyfraith augu.*

Awful is the thought of death's rapacity.

*Id. Eysaau.*

**Anghyfraith**, *a.* (*cyfraith*) Lawless, or illegal.  
**Anghyfran**, *a.* (*cyfran*) Without proportion.  
**Anghyfranadwy**, *a.* (*anghyfran*) Unproportionable; incommunicable.  
**Anghyfranawg**, *a.* (*anghyfran*) Not having a proportion; not participating.  
**Anghyfranawl**, *a.* (*anghyfran*) Incommunicative.  
**Anghyfranedig**, *a.* (*anghyfran*) Disproportioned; uncommunicated.  
**Anghyfrangar**, *a.* (*anghyfran*) Incommunicative.  
**Anghyfrangrwrch**, *s. m.* (*anghyfrangar*) Incommunicableness.

**Anghyfraniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anghyfran*) Disproportion; a not having a proportion.  
**Anghyfranogaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anghyfranawg*) A being without a share.  
**Anghyfranogawl**, *a.* (*anghyfranawg*) Not sharing with; unparticipating.  
**Anghyfranoideb**, *s. m.* (*anghyfranawl*) Want of proportion; an unparticipated state.  
**Anghyfranwyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. au* (*anghyfranwyr* (*anghyfran-gwr*) One that doth not share with another; one not participating.  
**Anghyfrawd**, *a.* (*cyfrwd*) Inconcurrent.  
**Anghyfrben**, *a.* (*cyfrben*) Incomplete.  
**Anghyfrheniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anghyfrben*) Incompletion; incongruity.  
**Anghyfrdan**, *s. m.* (*cyfrdan*) Disagreement.

*Ynfaell Cyddyddan a'm erwan,  
 Pob awr, gweddi nawr anghyfrdan,  
 A welais i'r dy bentan!*

The hall of Cyddyddan pleases me through every hour, after the great disorder I have seen on thy hearth. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Anghyfrdelaid**, *a.* (*cyfrdelaid*) Not beautiful throughout; not thoroughly perfect.  
**Anghyfrdelid**, *a.* (*cyfrdelid*) Unparagoned.

*Oes lenecidd anghyfrdelid ei faeth dyddyd  
 Ierw ynduoiant barfawg o'r cant ius cyfelydd.*

The eye of youth, waromely will be his nursing, disappearing like the bubble, hardly a bearded one in a hundred will be a warrior. *Telvis.*

**Anghyfrdelidaw**, *v. a.* (*anghyfrdelid*) To deprive of beauty; to cease being perfect.  
**Anghyfrdo**, *s. m.* (*cyfrdo*) Incompleteness.  
**Anghyfrdo**, *a.* (*cyfrdo*) Without perfection.  
**Anghyfrdwyth**, *a.* (*cyfrdwyth*) Not elastic.  
**Anghyfred**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyfred*) Inconcurrency.

**Anghyfredawl**, *a.* (*anghyfred*) Inconcurrent.  
**Anghyfrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anghyfred*) A rendering inconvenient.  
**Anghyfreidiaw**, *v. a.* (*anghyfrad*) To do away a necessity.

**Anghyfreidiawl**, *a.* (*anghyfrad*) Unnecessary.  
**Anghyfreidrwdd**, *s. m.* (*anghyfrad*) Unnecessariness.

**Anghyfreithgar**, *a.* (*anghyfraith*) Unlittigious.  
**Anghyfreithawl**, *a.* (*anghyfraith*) Illegal; unlawful.

**Anghyfreithioldeb**, *s. m.* (*anghyfreithawl*) Illegality, unlawfulness.

**Anghyfreithlawn**, *a.* (*anghyfraith*) Unlawful.  
**Anghyfreithlondeb**, *s. m.* (*anghyfreithlawn*) Unlawfulness, or illegality.

**Anghyfreithloni**, *v. a.* (*anghyfreithlawn*) To illegitimate; to make null, or of no effect.

*O derfydd na allu goroesgynwr anghyfreithloni y wellbed, y  
 brawder a ddyf farau y uri berchen y wellbed.*

If a possessor cannot annul the deed, the judge ought to adjudge the land to the owner of the deed. *Welsh Laws.*

**Anghyfreithlonrwydd**, *s. m.* (*anghyfreithlawn*) Illegitimateness; a state of unlawfulness.  
**Anghyfreithus**, *a.* (*anghyfraith*) Unlegalized.

*Tri dyn a ddylly dafodlawg yn llys drosynt gŵn y breinia,  
 gwraig, ac allud anghyfreithus, a cheir ynddawl.*

The three persons who are invited to counsel in court to plead for them, from the king; a woman, an unseparated stranger, and the naturally boisterous. *Welsh Laws.*

**Anghyficiaw**, *r. a.* (*cyfrec*) To disarray, or break the ranks.

**Anghyfras**, *a.* (*cyfras*) Disorderly; discordant.

*Arddwyraff hael o hwyli aches cyrdad,  
 Nid cardd-wawd anghyfras.*

I will extol the generous one from the impulse of song, not a vagabond unaccounted praise. *Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Uwain.*

**Anghyfrestr**, *a.* (*cyfrestr*) Without regularity.

**Anghyfrestrawg**, *a.* (*anghyfrestr*) Irregular.

**Anghyfrestrawl**, *a.* (*anghyfrestr*) In disorder.

**Anghyfrestriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anghyfrestr*) A disarranging.

**Anghyfrestru**, *v. a.* (*anghyfrestr*) To disarray.

**Anghyfrgoll**, *a.* (*cyfrgoll*) Uncondemned.

**Anghyfrgolladwy**, *a.* (*cyfrgoll*) Uncondemnable.

**Anghyfrgollid**, *a.* (*anghyfrgoll*) Uncondemned.

**Anghyfrgollu**, *v. a.* (*anghyfrgoll*) To keep from condemnation.

**Anghyfriawg**, *a.* (*cyfri*) Without mutual privilege.

**Anghyfrif**, *a.* (*cyfrif*) Without number.

**Anghyfrifadwy**, *a.* (*anghyfrif*) Incomputable.

**Anghyfrifawl**, *a.* (*anghyfrif*) Of no account.

**Anghyfrifiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anghyfrif*) A being unnumbered; a ceasing to enumerate.

**Anghyfrifus**, *a.* (*anghyfrif*) Unnumbered.

**Anghyfrin**, *a.* (*cyfrin*) Without mystery.

**Anghyfrinach**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anghyfrin*) Unmysteriousness; publicity.

**Anghyfrinachawl**, *a.* (*anghyfrinach*) Unmysterious

**Anghyfrinachn**, *v. a.* (*anghyfrinach*) To divulge

a secret; to cease joining in secrets.

**Anghyfrith**, *a.* (*cyfrith*) Without pretence.

**Anghyfrithawl**, *a.* (*anghyfrith*) Unpretended.

**Anghyfrodded**, *a.* (*anghyfrwd*) Without contexture.

**Anghyfroddedawl**, *a.* (*anghyfrodded*) Being untwisted together.

**Anghyfroddediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anghyfrodded*) A being untwisted together.

**Anghyfroddedig**, *a.* (*anghyfrodded*) Untwisted.

**Anghyfroddedu**, *v. a.* (*anghyfrodded*) To untwine.

**Anghyfroddu**, *a.* (*cyfrodd*) Without contribution.

**Anghyfroddawl**, *a.* (*anghyfrodd*) Uncontributive.

**Anghyfrwng**, *a.* (*cyfrwng*) Without intervention.

**Anghyfrwydd**, *a.* (*cyfrwydd*) Unexpeditious.

**Anghyfrwyddaw**, *v. a.* (*anghyfrwydd*) To render

inexpeditious.

**Anghyfrwyddawl**, *a.* (*anghyfrwydd*) Inexpeditious

**Anghyfrwyddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anghyfrwydd*)

Indirection.

**Anghyfrwyddyd**, *s. m.* (*anghyfrwydd*) Want of

direction.

**Anghyfrwys**, *a.* (*cyfrwys*) Unknowing; simple.

**Anghyfrwysdra**, *s. m.* (*anghyfrwys*) Stupidity.

**Anghyfrymus**, *a.* (*cyfrym*) Inequippotent.

**Anghyfr yngaid**, *a.* (*anghyfrwng*) Unintervening

**Anghyfr yngawl**, *a.* (*anghyfrwng*) Unintervening

**Anghyfr yngdawl**, *s. m.*—*pl. au* (*anghyfr yngdodau*

(*anghyfrwng*) Unintervention.

**Anghyfr yngedig**, *a.* (*anghyfrwng*) Unintervening

**Anghyfr yngiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anghyfrwng*)

Unintervention; a ceasing to mediate

**Anghyfr yngu**, *v. a.* (*anghyfrwng*) To render im-

mediate, to become unintervening.

Anghyfyngwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyfyngwyr (ang-  
 hyfwrng—gwr) One that doth not intervene.  
 Anghyfyngydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (anghyfwrng)  
 One that doth not intervene.  
 Anghyfyngyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (anghyf-  
 ryngydd) The act of making immediate.  
 Anghyfyredd, *a.* (cyfyredd) Unexcessive.  
 Anghyfyw, *a.* (cyfyw) Uncongenial.  
 Anghyfun, *a.* (cyfun) Without union.  
 Anghyfunaw, *v. a.* (anghyfun) To disagree.  
 Anghyfunawl, *a.* (anghyfun) Disagreeing.  
 Anghyfundawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyfundodau (ang-  
 hyfun) Disagreement.  
 Anghyfundeb, *s. m.* (anghyfun) Disunity.  
 Anghyfunedd, *s. m.* (anghyfun) Disunion.  
 Anghyfunhyd, *a.* (anghyfun—hyd) Of unequal  
 lengths.  
 Anghyfunwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyfunwyr (anghy-  
 un—gwr) One that disagrees.  
 Anghyfurdd, *a.* (cyfurdd) Unequal in rank;  
 peerless.  
 Anghyfuwch, *a.* (cyfuwch) Unequal in height.  
 Anghyfwedd, *a.* (cyfwedd) Improper, irrelevant.  
 Anghyferth, *a.* (cyferth) Inequivalent.  
 Anghyferthedd, *s. m.* (anghyferth) Inequiva-  
 lence.  
 Anghyfwich, *a.* (cyfwich) Disunited; incoherent.  
 Anghyfwng, *a.* (cyfwng) Without narrowness.  
 Anghyfwrd, *a.* (cyfwrd) Incontiguous.  
 Anghyfwlchedd, *s. m.* (anghyfwich) Incoherency.  
 Anghyfyndrech, *a.* (cyfyndrech) Without con-  
 tention.  
 Anghyfymlw, *a.* (cyfymlw) Without expostula-  
 tion.  
 Anghyfyрман, *a.* (cyfyрман) Indisponsive.  
 Anghyfyрманiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfyрман)  
 Indispensibility.  
 Anghyfyngadwy, *a.* (anghyfwng) Incompressible.  
 Anghyfyngawl, *a.* (anghyfwng) That cannot be  
 straitened.  
 Anghyfyngder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfwng)  
 Freedom from difficulty.  
 Anghyfyngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (anghyfwng) A  
 being unstraitened.  
 Anghyfyng, *v. a.* (anghyfwng) To unstraiten.  
 Anghyfyys, *a.* (cyfyys) Incorrosive; unconsuming.  
 Anghyfyysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfyys) Incorro-  
 siveness.  
 Anghyfyystys, *a.* (cyfyystys) Without a collateral.  
 Anghyfyystysawl, *a.* (anghyfyystys) Uncollateral.  
 Anghyfyystysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (anghyfyystys)  
 A being uncollateral.  
 Anghyfyystyr, *a.* (cyfyystyr) Disagreeing in meaning.  
 Anghyffelyb, *a.* (cyffelyb) Dissimilar, unlike.  
 Anghyffelybiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyffelyb) A  
 rendering dissimilar.  
 Anghyffelybiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyffelyb)  
 Dissimilitude.  
 Anghyffelybiaethawl, *a.* (anghyffelybiaeth) In-  
 comparable.  
 Anghyffelybrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyffelyb) Dissimi-  
 larity.  
 Anghyffred, *a.* (cyffred) Uncomprehended.  
 Anghyffred, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyffred) Incompre-  
 hension.  
 Nifer a fonat yn anghyffred  
 Uffern, oer gwareded.  
 A number were in the *infinitude* of hell, a direful consignment.  
 Telleia.  
 Anghyffredadwy, *a.* (anghyffred) Incomprehen-  
 sible.  
 Anghyffredawl, *a.* (anghyffred) Incomprehensive.

Anghyffrededig, *a.* (anghyffred) Excluding.  
 Anghyffrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyffred) In-  
 comprehension; exclusion.  
 Anghyffredin, *a.* (anghyffred) Uncommon; un-  
 usual.  
 Anghyffredinaw, *v. a.* (anghyffredin) To render  
 uncommon, or partial.  
 Anghyffredinawl, *a.* (anghyffredin) Unfrequent.  
 Anghyffredinder, *s. m.* (anghyffredin) Uncom-  
 monness.  
 Anghyffredinedd, *s. m.* (anghyffredin) Unfre-  
 quency.  
 Anghyffredinoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyffredinawl) Un-  
 commonness; an uncommon condition.  
 Anghyffredinrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyffredin) Unfre-  
 quency.  
 Anghyffraw, *a.* (cyffraw) Without motion; im-  
 moveable. *Da anghyffraw*, immoveable goods.  
 Anghyffroad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyffraw) Want  
 of motion; a ceasing of motion.  
 Anghyffroadwy, *a.* (anghyffraw) Immoveable.  
 Anghyffroadwl, *a.* (anghyffraw) Unmoving.  
 Anghyhfafal, *a.* (cyhfafal) Dissimilar, or unlike.  
 Anghyhoedd, *a.* (cyhoedd) Not public or evident.  
 Anghyhoeddadwy, *a.* (anghyhoedd) That cannot  
 be published or announced.  
 Anghyhoeddawg, *a.* (anghyhoedd) Not publishable.  
 Anghyhoeddawl, *a.* (anghyhoedd) Unpublished.  
 Anghyhoeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyhoedd)  
 The being unpublished.  
 Anghyhoeddoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyhoeddawl) Un-  
 publicity.  
 Anghyhoeddus, *a.* (anghyhoedd) Unpublic; pri-  
 vate.  
 Anghyhuddadwy, *a.* (cyhudd) Unaccusable.  
 Anghyhuddawl, *a.* (cyhudd) Unaccused.  
 Anghyhuddedig, *a.* (cyhudd) Rendered unaccus-  
 able.  
 Anghyhuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyhudd) Free-  
 dom from accusation.  
 Anghyhyd, *a.* (cyhyd) Inequal, of unequal length.  
 Anghyhydded, *s. m.* (anghyhyd) Inequality of  
 length.  
 Anghyhyrawg, *a.* (cyhyr) Unmuscular.  
 Anghyhyrawl, *a.* (cyhyr) Unmuscularous.  
 Anghyhyredd, *s. m.* (cyhyr) Want of muscles.  
 Anghylch, *a.* (cylich) Without a cycle, or circle.  
 Anghylchaid, *a.* (anghylich) Uncircular.  
 Anghylchawg, *a.* (anghylich) Having no circles.  
 Anghylchedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghylich) The want  
 of rotundity; a being void of circularity.  
 Anghylchedig, *a.* (anghylich) Rendering uncircular.  
 Anghylchyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghylich) What is  
 not a cycle, circle, or compass.  
 Anghylchynawl, *a.* (anghylichyn) Uncircumscribed.  
 Anghylchynedig, *a.* (anghylichyn) Rendering un-  
 periodical; or unrevolving.  
 Anghylchyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghylichyn) A  
 being uncircular; a rendering uncircular.  
 Anghylchynu, *v. a.* (anghylichyn) To render un-  
 circular.  
 Anghylus, *a.* (cyylus) Irreprehensible; faultless.  
 Anghylusrwydd, *s. m.* (anghylyus) Irreprehensi-  
 bility.  
 Anghyymaint, *a.* (cymaint) Not of equal size.  
 Anghymal, *a.* (cymal) Without a joint.  
 Anghymalawg, *a.* (anghyymal) Having no joints.  
 Anghymaledig, *a.* (anghyymal) Having no joints.  
 Anghymalus, *a.* (anghyymal) Not well jointed.  
 Ystyr anghymalus oodlad yr eagr.  
 Take notice of the badly jointed position of the bones. *Gr. Wym.*

Anghymath, *a.* (cymath) Dissimilar.  
 Anghymdeithaidd, *a.* (cymdeithaidd) Unsocial.  
 Anghymdeithas, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cymdeithas) Unsociableness.  
 Anghymdeithasawl, *a.* (anghymdeithas) Unsociable, unneighbourly.  
 Anghymdeithasgar, *a.* (anghymdeithas) Unsocial.  
 Anghymdeithgar, *a.* (cymdeithgar) Unsocial.  
 Anghymdeithgarwch, *s. m.* (anghymdeithgar) Unsociableness.  
 Anghymedr, *a.* (cymedr) Without order.  
 Anghymedrawl, *a.* (anghymedr) Immoderate.  
 Anghymedrolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghymedrawl) Intemperateness; inordinateness.  
 Anghymedroldeb, *s. m.* (anghymedrawl) Immoderation, inordinateness.  
 Anghymedrollder, *s. m.* (anghymedrawl) Inordinateness, immoderateness.  
 Anghymedroledl, *s. m.* (anghymedrawl) Disproportion.  
 Anghymedrolli, *v.* (anghymedrawl) To become inordinate or immoderate.  
 Anghymedrolriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghymedrawl) A rendering or becoming inordinate.  
 Anghymedrolwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghymedrolwyr (anghymedrawl—gwr) A disorderly man.  
 Anghymedredig, *a.* (anghymedr) Disproportioned.  
 Anghymeidrawl, *a.* (cymeidrawl) Unproportioned.  
 Anghymeidrolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghymeidrawl) A disproportioning.  
 Anghymeinniaw, *v. a.* (anghymaint) To make unequal as to magnitude.  
 Anghymeinniawg, *a.* (anghymaint) Unequal in bulk.  
 Anghymeradwy, *a.* (cymer) Unacceptable.  
 Anghymeradwyath, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghymeradwy) Unacceptableness.  
 Anghymeradwyaw, *v. a.* (anghymeradwy) To render unacceptable.  
 Anghymeradwyawl, *a.* (anghymeradwy) That is unacceptable.  
 Anghymeradwywr, *s. m.* (anghymeradwy—gwr) One that renders unacceptable.  
 Anghymerawl, *a.* (cymer) Unacceptable.  
 Anghymeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cymer) Inacceptation.  
 Anghymeriadawl, *a.* (anghymeriad) Being unacceptable.  
 Anghymeriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cymer) Unacceptableness; an unaccepted state.  
 Anghymes, *a.* (cymes) Without mediocrity.

Un yn Arfon yn arwar trachured,  
 Ac arall mynawg yn mywces—mawr-for  
 Yn mawr-iar anghymes.

One in Arfon, quenching the fire of ambition, and another, a mild chief, in the bosom of the main ocean in great trouble immersed.

*Lt. P. Moch, i H. M. ab Uwain.*

Anghymesawl, *a.* (anghymes) Inordinate.  
 Anghymesur, *a.* (cymesur) Without proportion.  
 Anghymesuradwy, *a.* (anghymesur) Incommensurable.  
 Anghymesuradwyaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghymesuradwy) Incommensurability.  
 Anghymesuradwyaw, *v. a.* (anghymesuradwy) To render incommensurable.  
 Anghymesuradwyawl, *a.* (anghymesuradwy) That is incommensurable.  
 Anghymesuraeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghymesur) Disproportion.  
 Anghymesuraw, *v. a.* (anghymesur) To disportion, to render incommensurable.

Anghymesurawl, *a.* (anghymesur) Incongruous.  
 Anghymesuredig, *a.* (anghymesur) Rendered unproportionable.  
 Anghymesuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghymesur) A disproportioning.  
 Anghymesurodeb, *s. m.* (anghymesurawl) Incoherence.  
 Anghymesurwydd, *s. m.* (anghymesur) Unproportionableness.  
 Anghymhar, *a.* (cymhar) Without a fellow; eccentric.  
 Anghymharawl, *a.* (anghymhar) Incomparable.  
 Anghymharedig, *a.* (anghymhar) Rendering uneven, or odd.  
 Anghymhariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghymhar) A being without comparison.  
 Anghymhariaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghymhar) Want of comparison; disparity.  
 Anghymharu, *v. a.* (anghymhar) To unpair.  
 Anghymell, *a.* (cymell) Without compulsion.  
 Anghymellawl, *a.* (cymhell) Uncompulsive.  
 Anghymelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cymhell) Impulsion, a ceasing to excite or impel.  
 Anghymhelri, *a.* (cymhelri) Without contention.  
 Anghymmen, *a.* (cymmen) Not neat; inelegant.

Anghymmen pob ffol.  
 Inelegant in every silly one.

*Adogr.*  
 Anghymmendawd, *s. m.* (anghymmen) Inelegancy.

El gamweidd, a'i anghymmendawd ei hun.  
 His own iniquity and indelicacy.

Gr. ab Arthur.  
 Anghymmeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghymmen) A rendering inelegant.  
 Anghymmenrwydd, *s. m.* (anghymmen) Inelegancy.  
 Anghymmenus, *a.* (anghymmen) Inelegant.  
 Anghymherthynas, *a.* (cymberthynas) Without mutual connection.  
 Anghymhleth, *a.* (cymhleth) Uncomplicated.  
 Anghymhlith, *a.* (cymhlith) Unintermixed.  
 Anghymhlithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghymhlith) A being unintermixed.  
 Anghymhlyg, *a.* (cymhlyg) Uncomplicated.  
 Anghymhlygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghymhlyg) A being uncomplicated.  
 Anghymhorth, *a.* (cymhorth) Without support.  
 Anghymhorthadwy, *a.* (anghymhorth) That cannot be contributed to, or assisted.  
 Anghymhorthawl, *a.* (anghymhorth) Uncontributory.  
 Anghymhorthi, *v. a.* (anghymhorth) To deprive of succour; to cease supporting.  
 Anghymhorthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghymhorth) A being without contribution.  
 Anghymhorthus, *a.* (anghymhorth) Uncontributory.  
 Anghymhwyl, *a.* (cymhwyl) Without rationality.  
 Anghymhwylaw, *v. a.* (anghymhwyl) To render irrational, or inconsiderate.  
 Anghymhwylawg, *a.* (anghymhwyl) Irrational.  
 Anghymhwylledig, *a.* (anghymhwyl) Rendered irrational or inconsiderate.  
 Anghymhwyliaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghymhwyl) Want of ratiocination.  
 Anghymhwyliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghymhwyl) Irrationality.  
 Anghymhwylus, *a.* (anghymhwyl) Irrational.  
 Anghymhwys, *a.* (cymhwys) Unqualified; improper.  
 Anghymhwysaw, *v. a.* (anghymhwys) To disqualify; to render improper.

**Anghymhwysder, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghymhwys)** Unfitness; impropriety.  
**Anghymhwysedig, a. (anghymhwys)** Rendered unfit or disqualified.  
**Anghymhwysedd, s. m. (anghymhwys)** Impropriety, or unfitness.  
**Anghymhwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghymhwys)** A disqualifying; a becoming unfit.  
**Anghymmid, a. (cymmid)** Without conflict.  
**Anghymig, a. (cymig)** Unmalicious.  
**Anghymmod, a. (cymmod)** Without agreement.  
**Anghymmodadwy, a. (anghymmod)** Implacable.  
**Anghymmodawl, a. (anghymmod)** Disagreeing; uncommodating.  
**Anghymmoddi, v. a. (anghymmod)** To cause a disagreement; to cease accommodating.  
**Anghymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghymmod)** A disagreeing.  
**Anghymmodlawn, a. (anghymmod)** Irrascible.  
**Anghymmodoldeb, s. m. (anghymmodlawn)** Irreconciliation; implacableness.  
**Anghymmodlonedd, s. m. (anghymmodlawn)** Irrascibility, implacability.  
**Anghymmodlonrwydd, s. m. (anghymmodlawn)** Implacableness.  
**Anghymmodlonwr, s. m.—pl. angghymmodlonwyr (anghymmodlawn-gwr)** An implacable person.  
**Anghymmodoldeb, s. m. (anghymmodawl)** Unamicableness.  
**Anghymmon, a. (cymmon)** Unstable, or infirm.  
**Anghymmonedd, s. m. (anghymmon)** A being not of equal foundation; instability.  
**Anghymmoni, v. a. (anghymmon)** To render unpermanent, or unstable.  
**Anghymmoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghymmon)** A rendering unstable.  
**Anghymmrain, a. (cymmrain)** Not having equal privilege.  
**Anghymmrainiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghymmrain)** A rendering unprivileged, or of unequal privilege.  
**Anghymmrainiaw, v. a. (anghymmrain)** To deprive of privilege.  
**Anghymmrainiawl, a. (anghymmrain)** Not of an equal privilege.  
**Anghymmri, a. (cymmri)** Not of equal honour.  
**Anghymmriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghymmri)** A rendering of less esteem.  
**Anghymmriaw, v. a. (anghymmri)** To render of less esteem.  
**Anghymmriawl, a. (anghymmri)** Of less esteem.  
**Anghymmrodedd, s. m. (cymmrodedd)** Irreconciliation.  
**Anghymmrodeddawl, a. (anghymmrodedd)** Irreconcilable.  
**Anghymmrodeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghymmrodedd)** A being without reconciliation.  
**Anghymwl, a. (cymwl)** Cloudless; unclouded.  
**Anghymwynas, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymwynas)** Unkindness; uneighbourly.  
**Anghymwynasawl, a. (anghymwynas)** Disobliging; unaccommodating.  
**Anghymwynasgar, a. (anghymwynas)** Unobliging.  
**Anghymwynasgarwch, s. m. (anghymwynasgar)** Lack of mutual obligation.  
**Anghymydawg, a. (cymydawg)** Without a neighbour.  
**Anghymydogeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghymydawg)** A being without a neighbourhood.  
**Anghymydogawl, a. (anghymydawg)** Uneighbourly.  
**Anghymyn, a. (cymyn)** Being intestate.  
**Anghymynawl, a. (anghymyn)** Being intestate.

**Anghymynedig, a. (anghymyn)** Rendered intestate.  
**Anghymyraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyraeth)** A being without esteem, or repute.  
**Anghymyredd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyredd)** Unacceptableness.  
**Anghymyreddawl, a. (anghymyredd)** Undignified.  
**Anghymyreddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghymyredd)** Intestination; a rendering unacceptable.  
**Anghymyreddus, a. (anghymyredd)** Unassuming.  
**Anghymysg, a. (cymysg)** Unmixed; unmingled.  
**Anghymysgadwy, a. (anghymysg)** Uncommixturable, that cannot be mixed.  
**Anghymysgawl, a. (anghymysg)** Unmingled.  
**Anghymysgedig, a. (anghymysg)** Rendered unmixed; uncommixed.  
**Anghymysgedd, s. m. (anghymysg)** A being unmixed; a state void of mixture.  
**Anghymysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghymysg)** A being unmixed; a ceasing to commix.  
**Anghymylawg, a. (anghymyl)** Unclouded.  
**Anghyndyn, a. (cyndyn)** Inobstinate.  
**Anghyndyniawg, a. (anghynodyn)** Inobstinate.  
**Anghyndyniawl, a. (anghynodyn)** Not stubborn.  
**Anghyndynrwydd, s. m. (anghynodyn)** Inobstinateness.  
**Anghyndrych, a. (cynddrych)** Without an object.  
**Anghynddrychawl, a. (anghynndrych)** Unrepresented; not present.  
**Anghynddrychedig, a. (anghynndrych)** Rendered without an object, or example.  
**Anghynddrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghynndrych)** A being without representation.  
**Anghyndrycholdeb, s. m. (anghynndrychawl)** A being unrepresented.  
**Anghynddrygawl, a. (cynddrywg)** Inoffensive.  
**Anghynddrygedd, s. m. (cynddrywg)** Inoffensiveness; harmlessness.  
**Anghynddyl, a. (cynddyl)** Unpersuasive.  
**Anghynddyledd, s. m. (anghynddyl)** A being without persuasion.  
**Anghynfigen, a. (cynfigen)** Without envy.  
**Anghynfigenawl, a. (anghynfigen)** Unenvied.  
**Anghynfigenus, a. (anghynfigen)** Unenvious.  
**Anghynfenid, a. (cynfenid)** Ungenial; unnatural.  
**Anghynhebyg, a. (cynhebyg)** Dissimilar, unlike.  
**Anghynebygath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhebyg)** Dissimilitude.  
**Anghynhebygawl, a. (anghynhebyg)** Dissimilar.  
**Anghynhen, a. (cynhen)** Without strife, or debate.  
**Anghynhenawl, a. (anghynhen)** Uncontending.  
**Anghynheniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghynhen)** A rendering uncontentious.  
**Anghynhenillyd, a. (anghynhen)** Uncontentious.  
**Anghynhenwr, s. m.—pl. anghynhenwyr (anghynhen-gwr)** An uncontentious man.  
**Anghynhes, a. (cynhes)** Not warm; uncomfortable.  
*Angynes pob oer.*  
*Every cold is uncomfortable.*  
*Addegr.*  
**Anghynhesawl, a. (anghynhes)** Uncheering.  
**Anghynhesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghynhes)** A rendering uncheerful.  
**Anghynhesrwydd, s. m. (anghynhes)** Uncheerfulness.  
**Anghynhesu, v. a. (anghynhes)** To render cold.  
**Anghynhwr, a. (cynhwr)** Without tumult.  
**Anghynhryfawl, a. (anghynhwr)** Undisturbing.  
**Anghynhyrfedig, a. (anghynhwr)** Undisturbed.  
**Anghynhyrfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anghynhwr)** A being undisturbed.  
**Anghynnar, a. (cynnar)** Not early; unforward.  
**Anghynnaredd, s. m. (anghynnar)** Unforwardness.



Anghynnarwch, *s. m.* (anghynnar) Unforwardness.  
 Anghynaedd, *a.* (cynaedd) Without quality.  
 Anghynneddfiad, *a.* (anghynneddf) Unqualifiable.

Anghynneddfawl, *a.* (anghynneddf) Disqualifying.  
 Anghynneddfiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynneddf) Disqualification.

Anghynnefawd, *s. f.*—*pl. anghynnefodau* (cynnefawd) Uncustomariness.  
 Anghynnefodedig, *a.* (anghynnefawd) Rendered uncustomary.

Anghynnefodig, *a.* (anghynnefawd) Uncustomary.  
 Anghynnefin, *a.* (cynnefin) Unusual; uncommon.  
 Anghynnefinaw, *v. a.* (anghynnefin) To disuse.  
 Anghynnefinawl, *a.* (anghynnefin) Unaccustomed.  
 Anghynnefindra, *s. m.* (anghynnefin) A state of being unused to.

Anghynnefiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynnefin) A rendering unusual.

Anghynnif, *a.* (cynnif) Without trouble.  
 Anghynnifer, *a.* (cynnifer) Not of equal number.  
 Anghynniferawg, *a.* (anghynnifer) Of unequal number.

Anghynniferawl, *a.* (anghynnifer) Of unequal number.

Anghynniferwch, *s. m.* (anghynnifer) Disparity of numbers.

Anghynnil, *a.* (cynnil) Unfrugal; inaccurate.  
 Anghynnilaw, *v.* (anghynnil) To become unfrugal.  
 Anghynnildeb, *s. m.* (anghynnil) Infrugality; wastefulness; inaccuracy.

Anghynnilwch, *s. m.* (anghynnil) Infrugality.  
 Anghynnired, *a.* (cynnired) Without resort.  
 Anghynniwair, *a.* (cynniwair) Without hovering, or going about.

Anghynniwiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynniwair) A being without frequenting.

Anghynniwiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynniwair) A being without frequenting.

Anghynniwiriaw, *v. a.* (anghynniwair) To unfrequent, to cease frequenting.

Anghynniwiriawl, *a.* (anghynniwair) Unfrequentative; not frequenting.

Anghynnorthwy, *a.* (cynnorthwy) Without assistance; unsupported.

Anghynnorthwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynnorthwy) Want of assistance; a ceasing to support.

Anghynnorthwyaw, *v. a.* (anghynnorthwy) To render unassisting; to cease supporting.

Anghynnorthwyawl, *a.* (anghynnorthwy) Unassisting, or not supporting.

Anghynnorthwyedig, *a.* (anghynnorthwy) Rendered without support.

Anghynnruch, *a.* (cynnruch) without presence.

Anghynnruchawl, *a.* (anghynnruch) Not present; unrepresented.

Anghynnruchedig, *a.* (cynnruch) Unrepresented.

Anghynnruchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynnruch) Want of representation.

Anghynnrucholdeb, *s. m.* (anghynnruchawl) The state of not being represented.

Anghynnrucholi, *v. a.* (anghynnruchawl) To deprive of representation.

Anghynnull, *a.* (cynnull) Uncollective.

Arf anghynnull anghynnull anghynnull, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynnull) A weapon uncollective and unstationary, in a manner unavoidable, towards the mighty host it was turned.

Anghynnullledd, *s.* (anghynnull) Disparity.

Anghynnullleddig, *a.* (anghynnull) Uncollected.

Anghynnullliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynnull) A being uncollected.

Anghynnwysawl, *a.* (cynnwysawl) Uncharacteristic.

Anghynnwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynnwys) Incontinence; a not containing or holding.

Anghynnwysa, *a.* (cynnwys) Incontinent; incompact.

Baich gryn barall boch-glad drud, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynnwys) 'Inglad.

Dignified his hoarse voice, with a fierce notched sword spreading heavy wrath uncontrolled in battle. *Pr. Bychan, i R. Gryn.*

Anghynnwysadwy, *a.* (anghynnwys) Incomprehensible; not to be contained; not to be harboured.

Anghynnwysaw, *v. a.* (anghynnwys) To render incontinent; to become incontinent.

Anghynnwysawl, *a.* (anghynnwys) Not containing; not harboured; incontinent.

Anghynnwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynnwys) Incontinency.

Anghynnyrch, *a.* (cynnyrch) Without increase.

Anghynnyrchawl, *a.* (anghynnyrch) Unproductive.

Anghynnyrchedig, *a.* (anghynnyrch) Rendered unproductive.

Anghynnyrcholdeb, *s. m.* (anghynnyrchawl) Unproductiveness.

Anghynnyrsagaeth, *a.* (cynnyrsagaeth) Without portion, or endowment.

Anghynnyrsagaethawl, *a.* (anghynnyrsagaeth) Unendowed, being unportioned.

Anghynnyrsagaethedig, *a.* (anghynnyrsagaeth) Being without endowment.

Anghynnyrsagaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynnyrsagaeth) A being unendowed.

Anghynghel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynghel) A monster.

Anghynghain, *a.* (cynghain) Without embellishment.

Litwelyn, twyn lorf anghynghain, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynghain) Bane's grey a's gorse bachelors bachelors.

The fierce warlike host Litwelyn has the men that will vanquish them, with their small books. *Lt. P. Mech.*

Anghynghan, *a.* (cynghan) Without consonance.

Anghynghanedig, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anghynghan) Inconsonance.

Anghynghaneddawl, *a.* (anghynghanedd) Unharmonious, being without consonance.

Anghynghaneddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynghanedd) A being without consonance.

Anghynghaws, *a.* (cynghaws) Without dispute.

Anghynghawsaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynghaws) A being without dispute.

Anghynghlo, *a.* (cynghlo) Without conclusion.

Y cyswllid anghynghlo a fo yn coll, rhaid eu bwrw rhwng y rhag-ddarn a'r ol-ddarn. *Gr. Robert.*

The unconnected consonants that loose their sound must be thrown in between the first and last pause.

Anghynghlôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynghlo) Inconclusiveness.

Anghynghlôawl, *a.* (anghynghlo) Inconclusive.

Anghynghor, *a.* (cynghor) Without counsel.

Anghynghorawl, *a.* (anghynghor) Debortatory.

Anghynghorffynus, *a.* (anghynghorffyn) Uncontentious, unapt to be quarrelsome.

Anghynghorffyn, *a.* (cynghorffyn) Without contention, or quarrelling.

Anghynghoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynghor) Dehortation; a being without advising.

Anghynghori, *v. a.* (anghynghor) To dehort.

Anghynghorhas, *a.* (anghynghor) Inconsiderate.

A cherdid anghynghorhas fu hwn. *H. Gerald.*

And this was an inconsiderate journey.

Anghynghrair, *a.* (cynghrair) Without conjunction; without oath, or covenant.

Anghynghreirad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynghrair) A being without covenant.

Anghynghlyu, *a.* (cynghlyu) Without conjunction.

Anghynglyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynglyn) Disjunction.

Anghyngreddf, *a.* (cyngreddf) Without principle.

Anghyngres, *a.* (cyngres) Not participating in, or not blended together.

*Ambi brodydd o anghyngres diau,  
Dyngosa sy'n eddion y gwlad i colledion  
Dyngosa derwyddion tra mor, tra Brython.*

May I be a Judge, of days the not sharing in; of what the astrologers prognosticate in the region of the condemned ones, and what the Druids prognosticate from beyond the sea, from beyond the northern Britons.

*Taliesin.*

Anghyngwasg, *a.* (cyngwasg) Without compression

Anghyngwasgadwy, *a.* (anghyngwasg) Incompressible, not to be compressed together.

Anghyngwasgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyngwasg) Incompression.

Anghyngwedd, *a.* (cyngwedd) Contradictions.

Anghyngweddawl, *a.* (anghyngwedd) Incongruous, contradictory.

Anghyngweddedig, *a.* (anghyngwedd) Rendered incongruous.

Anghyngweddidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyngwedd) Disagreement; incongruity.

Anghyngweddoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyngweddawl) Incongruity, a state of disagreement.

Anghyngweddus, *a.* (anghyngwedd) Incongruous.

Anghyngyd, *a.* (cyngyd) Without delay.

Anghyngydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyngyd) Indolence; a ceasing to procrastinate.

Anghyngydiawl, *a.* (anghyngyd) Unprocrastinated.

Anghyrbwyll, *a.* (cyrbwyll) Without a hint.

Anghyrbwylledig, *a.* (anghyrbwyll) Unmentioned.

Anghyrbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyrbwyll) A being without intimation.

Anghyrch, *a.* (cyrch) Without approach; apart.

Anghyrchadwy, *a.* (anghyrch) Unapproachable.

Anghyrchedig, *a.* (anghyrch) Unapproached.

Anghyrchiawl, *a.* (anghyrch) Unrecurrent.

*Hir a thoddad, e fydd ynddo bedwar brach anghyrchiawl, cyf-  
nig o dder allied bob un.*

The long consonancy has in it four verses, unrecurrent, and anghyrchiawl, of ten syllables each.

*Gr. Robert.*

Anghyrhaedd, *a.* (cyrrhaedd) Out of reach.

Anghyrhaeddadwy, *a.* (anghyrhaedd) Unattainable, not to be reached.

Anghyrhaeddawl, *a.* (anghyrhaedd) Unattaining.

Anghyrhaeddedig, *a.* (anghyrhaedd) Unattained.

Anghyrhaeddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyrhaedd) Non-attainment.

Anghyrrith, *a.* (cyrrith) Unsparing; not biggarily.

Anghyrrithrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyrrith) Unsparingness.

Anghysain, *a.* (cysain) Dissonant; discordant.

Anghysbell, *a.* (cysbell) Not adjoining; remote; distant; out of the way.

Anghysdadi, *a.* (cysdadi) Not equal to; not so good.

Anghysdadiadwy, *a.* (anghysdadi) Incomparable.

Anghysdadiawl, *a.* (anghysdadi) Unequalled.

Anghysdadedd, *s. m.* (anghysdadi) Disproportion.

Anghysdadiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghysdadi) A disproportioning.

Anghysdadiadwydd, *s. m.* (cysdadi) Disproportion.

Anghysdadiath, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cysdadi) Want of comparison; inequality.

Anghysdal, *a.* (cysdal) Not of equal value.

Anghysfein, *a.* (cysfein) Unprimitive.

Anghysfeiniad, *a.* (anghysfein) Unprimary.

Anghysfeinder, *s. m.* (anghysfein) Unprimevality.

Anghysfeiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghysain) Dissonancy.

Anghysfeiniawl, *a.* (anghysain) To render dissonant.

Anghysfeiniawl, *a.* (anghysain) Unconsonant.

Anghysgawd, *a.* (cysgawd) Without a shadow.

Anghysgodaid, *a.* (anghysgawd) Unsheltering.

Anghysgodawl, *a.* (anghysgawd) Unsheltered.

Anghysgodedig, *a.* (anghysgawd) Unsheltered.

Anghysgodi, *v. a.* (anghysgawd) To unshelter.

Anghysgodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghysgawd) A being unsheltered; a rendering unsheltered.

Anghysgodi, *a.* (anghysgawd) Unsheltering.

Anghysgog, *a.* (cy—ysgog) Motionless, still.

Anghysgogawl, (anghysgog) Immoveable.

Anghysgoged, *a.* (anghysgawd) Not to be shaken.

*Byddin anghysgoged y fydd cad.*

Immoveable legion, thou wilt have a battle.

*Aurwin.*

Anghysgogedig, *a.* (anghysgog) Unmoveable.

Anghysgogiad, *s. m.* (anghysgog) Immobility.

Anghysni, *a.* (cysni) That is not drowsy; not sleepy.

Anghysnell, *a.* (cysnell) Inopportune.

Anghyson, *a.* (cyson) Discordant; inharmonious.

Anghysnawl, *a.* (anghyson) Dissonant, discordant.

Anghysondeb, *s. m.* (anghyson) Disagreement.

Anghysoni, *v. a.* (anghyson) To discord; to disagree.

Anghysoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyson) A rendering dissonant, or discordant.

Anghysoniath, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyson) Dissonancy, discordancy.

Anghysteg, *a.* (cysteg) Unafflicted, or untroubled.

Anghystig, *a.* (cystig) Without cruelty or ferocity.

Anghystlwn, *a.* (cystlwn) Without alliance.

Anghystlynaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghystlwn) A being without alliance.

Anghystynawl, *a.* (anghystlwn) Unallied.

Anghystlynedd, *s. m.* (anghystlwn) Want of affinity.

Anghystudd, *a.* (cystudd) Without grief, or trouble.

Anghystuddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghystudd) A being untroubled, or unafflicted.

Anghystuddiaw, *v.* (anghystudd) To refrain from grief; to cease afflicting.

Anghystuddiawl, *a.* (anghystudd) Untormesting.

Anghystwy, *a.* (cystwy) Without chastisement.

Anghystwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghystwy) A being without chastisement.

Anghystwyawl, *a.* (anghystwy) Unchastised.

Anghystwyedig, *a.* (anghystwy) Unchastised.

Anghysur, *a.* (cysur) Discomfort; comfortless.

Anghysuradwy, *a.* (anghysur) Incomsolable.

Anghysurawl, *a.* (anghysur) Disconsolate.

Anghysuraw, *v. a.* (anghysur) To deprive of comfort.

Anghysuredig, *a.* (anghysur) Being discomforted.

Anghysuriad, *s. m.* (anghysur) A discomforting.

Anghysurledeb, *s. m.* (anghysurawl) Disconsolation.

Anghysurus, *a.* (anghysur) Disconsolate.

Anghyswilt, *a.* (cyswilt) Without a junction.

Anghysylltadwy, *a.* (anghyswilt) Not to be joined.

Anghysylltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyswilt) Disjunction; a disjoining.

Anghysylltiaw, *v. a.* (anghyswilt) To disjoin.

Anghysylltiawl, *a.* (anghyswilt) Disjunctive.

Anghysylltiedig, *a.* (anghyswilt) Disjoined.

Anghysylltn, *v. a.* (anghyswilt) To disjoin.

Anghysylltwr, *s. m.—pl. anghysylltwyr* (anghyswilt—gwr) A disjoiner, or one that divideth.

Anghyttal, *a.* (cyttal) Without contribution.

Anghyttalgar, *a.* (anghyttal) Incoherent.

Anghyttalgarwch, *s. m.* (anghyttalgar) Incompatibility; disproportionality.

Anghyterfyn, *a.* (cytterfyn) Without being adjoining; without a common boundary.

Anghyterfynawl, *a.* (anghyterfyn) Incontiguous.

Anghytrras, *a.* (cytrras) Without consanguinity.

Anghytrrasawl, *a.* (anghytrras) Not having affinity.

Anghyttref, *a.* (cyttref) Without a neighbourhood.  
 Anghyttrefad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyttref) Incivism.  
 Anghyttrefawg, *a.* (anghyttref) Unneighbourly.  
 Anghyttrefedig, *a.* (anghyttref) Undomiciliated.  
 Anghyttrefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyttref) The act of undomiciliating.  
 Anghyttrefiadu, *v. a.* (anghyttref) To undomiciliate; to become undomiciliated.  
 Anghytrig, *a.* (cytrig) Without a neighbour.  
 Anghytrigiawl, *a.* (anghytrig) Unneighbourly.  
 Anghytrigiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghytrigiannau (anghytrig) Unneighbourliness.  
 Anghytro, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyttro) Inconversion.  
 Anghytuedd, *a.* (cyttuedd) Without convergency.  
 Anghytueddawl, *a.* (anghytuedd) Unconvergent.  
 Anghytueddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghytuedd) A rendering unconvergent.  
 Anghytueddu, *v. a.* (anghytuedd) To unconverge.  
 Anghyttun, *a.* (cyttun) Disagreeing; disputed.  
 Anghyttunaw, *v. a.* (anghyttun) To disagree.  
 Anghyttunawl, *a.* (anghyttun) Disagreeing.  
 Anghyttundeb, *s. m.* (anghyttun) Disagreement.  
 Anghyttunedig, *a.* (anghyttun) Disagreeing.  
 Anghyttunoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyttunawl) Disagreement, or disputedness.  
 Anghytty, *a.* (cytty) Not joined to another house.  
 Anghyttyu, *a.* (cyttyn) Without concurrence.  
 Anghyttyunawl, *a.* (anghyttyu) Inconcurrent.  
 Anghyttyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyttyu) Inconcurrence; a not drawing together.  
 Anghyttynu, *v. a.* (anghyttyu) To disagree.  
 Anghyttynuu, *a.* (cyttyn) Without unity.  
 Anghyttyunaw, *v. a.* (anghyttyu) To dissuade.  
 Anghyttyunawl, *a.* (anghyttyu) Unanimous.  
 Anghythradd, *a.* (cythradd) Without perturbation.  
 Anghythraddawl, *a.* (anghythradd) Unperturbed.  
 Anghythraddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghythradd) A being undisturbed.  
 Anghythraddus, *a.* (anghythradd) Unperturbating.  
 Anghytwair, *a.* (cytwair) Discordant; inaccurate.  
 Anghytwas, *a.* (cytwas) That is not a friend.  
 Dy arfan angw anghytwas galon,  
 Gafolydd rwy dyfina.  
 The weapons of death, unfriendly to the foe too well accustomed to be skilful in the war. *Ll. P. Moch, i Ll. ab Iorwerth.*  
 Anghyweirdeb, *s. m.* (anghytwair) Inaccuracy.  
 Anghyweiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghytwair) A rendering discordant.  
 Anghyweiriaw, *v. a.* (anghytwair) To render discordant, or inaccurate.  
 Anghyweiriawl, *a.* (anghytwair) Discordant.  
 Anghyweiriedig, *a.* (anghytwair) Rendered discordant, or inaccurate.  
 Anghyweithas, *a.* (cyweithas) Untoward.  
 Y gwerion byddwch ddarostyngedig—nid yu unig i'r rhai da a rhyweithas, eithr i'r rhai anghyweithas hofyd.  
 Servants be ye obedient—not only to the good and kind, but to the untoward likewise. *i Peter ii. xviii.*  
 Anghyweithasawl, *a.* (anghyweithas) Unaccommodating; unfriendly, uncivil.  
 Anghyweithasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyweithas) Incivism; a not accommodating.  
 Anghyweithasrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyweithas) Incivility; inaccommodation.  
 Anghyweithasu, *v. a.* (anghyweithas) To demean untowardly, or without civility.  
 Anghywerth, *a.* (cywerth) Without equivalence.  
 Anghywerthawl, *a.* (anghywerth) Inequivalent.  
 Anghywerthedig, *a.* (anghywerth) Inequivalent.  
 Anghywerthedd, *s. m.* (anghywerth) Inequivalence.  
 Anghywerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghywerth) A rendering inequivalent.

Anghywerthydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (anghywerth) What is unequivalent.  
 Anghywerthyddawl, *a.* (anghywerthydd) That doth not make an equivalent.  
 Anghywerthyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghywerthydd) Inestimation.  
 Anghywilydd, *a.* (cywilydd) Shameless, impudent.  
 Anghywilydd-dra, *s. m.* (anghywilydd) Impudence.  
 Anghywilyddgar, *a.* (anghywilydd) Undisgraceful.  
 Anghywilyddgarwch, *s. m.* (anghywilyddgar) Undisgracefulness.  
 Anghywilyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghywilydd) A rendering shameless.  
 Anghywilyddiaw, *v. a.* (anghywilydd) To render shameless; to cease showing shame.  
 Anghywilyddus, *a.* (anghywilydd) Unshameful.  
 Anghywir, *a.* (cywir) Unjust; dishonest; faithless.  
 Anghywiraw, *v. a.* (anghywir) To become unjust.  
 Anghywirdeb, *s. m.* (anghywir) Dishonesty.  
 Anghywiredd, *s. m.* (anghywir) Unjustness.  
 Anghywiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghywir) A rendering unjust.  
 Anghywirriaw, *v. a.* (anghywir) To render unjust.  
 Anghywirriawl, *a.* (anghywir) Tending to be unjust, or inequitable.  
 Anghywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cywiad) One not present in a country; an absentee.  
 Ac eisior cyd boed mach efe, ni ddylir palla tra bo dim o'r a dalu, nac a ddifefirir y mach o bono. Ac yna y gwelir y dyddiadau; ac y gwelir y mach dros ddyddiau, yna y gwelir, ac yna anghywiad.  
 And at the same time that he is a surety, there ought to be no failure whilst he is worth any thing, nor is the surety to be cleared therefrom. Then he is called utterly deprived; and the surety for nothing is called a citizen and no citizen. *Welsh Laws.*  
 Anghywiad, *a.* (cywiad) Not compatriot, not present in a country; uncivilitate.  
 Anghywiadawl, *a.* (anghywiad) Expatriating.  
 Anghywladedig, *a.* (anghywiad) Expatriated.  
 Anghyweidiad, *s. m.* (anghywiad) An expatriot.  
 Anghywraint, *a.* (cywraint) Unskilful; inaccurate.  
 Llygad cywraint ya mhen anghywraint.  
 A shifful eye in the head of the unskilful. *Adae.*  
 Anghyweirdeb, *s. m.* (anghywraint) Inaccuracy.  
 Anghyweiriawl, *a.* (anghywraint) Unskilled.  
 Anghyweiriawydd, *s. m.* (anghywraint) Unskilfulness, want of accuracy.  
 Anghywrys, *a.* (cywrys) Uncontentious.  
 Anghywrysedd, *s. m.* (anghywrys) Uncontentiousness, a state void of contention.  
 Anglawdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* angloddiau (llawdd) A cemetery.  
 Yn llawr llwyrh elfydd ddydd a'n dyd  
 Yn llawr llwyrh cawdd anglawdd anghlyd.  
 Down under the load of earth the renovator will place us in the ground where all the sons of the grave shall meet, the child, the man, the woman. *Ll. P. Moch.*  
 Angladd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ang—lladd) A burial.  
 Anglas, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ang—llas) A sword.  
 Angnawd, *a.* (gnawd) Unusual; unaccustomed.  
 Angorwlad, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gorwlad) A central, or inland country.  
 Rheged diffriddad,  
 Clod lor angorwlad,  
 The defence of Rheged, is the praise of the chief of the island Fudrin, i Urien.  
 Angradd, *a.* (gradd) Ungraduate; without a degree.  
 Angraddawl, *a.* (angrad) Ungraduated.  
 Angraid, *a.* (graid) Without heat; unscorched.

**Angraiſt, s. f.—pl. angreifftau (graiſt)** Correction; reproof; example.

*Un fedi i ni angraiſt y Niniſſaid pechadurus, a Rahab y bues, a Dafydd oduchus, ni allaf anobeidiaw.*

Since we have the example of the sinful people of Nineveh, and Rahab the harlot, and David the adulterer, I cannot despair.

*L. G. Herbert.*

**Angreddf, a. (greddf)** Without principle, or quality.

**Angreddfaw, a. (angreddf)** Unqualified; ungifted.

**Angreddfedig, a. (angreddf)** Disqualified.

**Angreddſiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (angreddf)** Disqualification; a divesting of quality.

**Angreddfu, v. a. (angreddf)** To divest of nature.

**Angreiddawl, a. (angraid)** Unscorching.

**Angryd, a. (gryd)** With trembling; or quaking.

**Angrydiawl, a. (angryd)** Trembling, or shivering.

**Angrym, a. (grym)** With vigour; with strength.

**Angrymus, a. (angrym)** Very vigorous.

**Angrymuder, s. m. (angrym)** Vigorousness.

**Angwar, a. (gwar)** Very tame; docile.

**Angwardeb, s. m. (angwar)** Gentleness; docility.

**Angwaredd, s. m. (angwar)** Gentleness; tameness.

**Angwarth, a. (gwarth)** Disgraceful; reproachful.

*Nag egrar yn anghwyrddi â mi,  
O angwarth i'r gymail.*

Do not separate uncharitably from me, reproachful to the meeting.

**Angwarthedd, s. m. (angwarth)** Shamefulness.

**Angwarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (angwarth)** A rendering shameful.

**Angwarthos, a. (angwarth)** Disgraceful.

**Angwres, a. (gwres)** Full of heat; inflamed.

*Cyfeis dda drom dia thymawd,  
Am fedd Dygyrrin Dygyddedid;  
Aches trwm angwres pechawd.*

Hear the solemn wail beyond the strand,  
Roused Dygyrrin's grave, the son of Dygyddedid;  
Heavy the burning impulse raised by sin.

*Tolluin.*

**Angwyth, a. (gwyth)** Endowed with wrath.

**Anhad, a. (had)** Peevish; fretful; disagreeable.

*Brynach anhadach no oeb,  
Ilyt enidion i'r wyneb!*

More disagreeable, more peevish than any one is he, short life to his old days.

*H. Cae Llwyd, i'r Ab.*

**Anhad, a. (had)** Seedless; unfruitful; sterile.

**Anhadl, a. (hadl)** Uncorrupt; not addled.

**Anhadlaid, a. (anhadl)** Uncorrupted.

**Anhadled, s. m. (anhadl)** Incorruption.

**Anhadlyd, a. (anhadl)** Uncorrupt; not addled.

**Anhaddef, a. (baddef)** Homeless; without a dwelling.

**Anhaedd, a. (haedd)** Without merit; unmerited.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Unmeriting.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving; unmerited.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserved, unmerited.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeservedness.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving.

**Anhaeddaw, a. (anhaedd)** Undeserving.

**Anhael, a. (hael)** Illiberal, or ungenerous; mean.

*Anhael pob cybydd.*

*Illiberal to every miser.*

*Y fyddwch i fo anhael*

*A fwr rhod'n fal ar yr hael.*

The boresom that is illiberal, contrives to throw a blame on the generous.

*T. Alld.*

**Anhaelder, s. m. (anhael)** Illiberality; meanness.

**Anhaeldd, s. m. (anhael)** Illiberalness.

**Anhaelioneth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anhael)** Ungenerosity.

**Anhaelionedd, s. m. (anhael)** Ungenerosity.

**Anhaelion, s. m. (anhael)** Illiberality.

**Anhaelionus, a. (anhael)** Ungenerous, illiberal.

**Anhaelus, a. (anhael)** Of an illiberal disposition.

**Anhaelusrwydd, s. m. (anhaelus)** Illiberalness.

**Anhaer, a. (haer)** Without assertion, or dispute.

**Anhaerawl, a. (anhaer)** Unasserted, unasserted.

**Anhaeredig, a. (anhaer)** Rendered indisputable.

**Anhaeredd, s. m. (anhaer)** Unasserted state.

**Anhaeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anhaer)** A being without asseveration.

**Anhaerllug, a. (haerllug)** Unfroward; not angry.

**Anhaerllugrwydd, s. m. (haerllug)** Unfrowardness.

**Anhaeru, v. a. (anhaer)** To desist from asserting.

**Anhafawg, a. (hafawg)** Without haste.

**Anhafug, a. (hafug)** Not pteuous.

**Anhagr, a. (hagr)** Undeformed; not ugly.

**Anhagraad, s. m. (anhagr)** A rendering undeformed.

**Anhagraidd, a. (anhagr)** That is not ill-favoured.

**Anhagrau, v. a. (anhagr)** To do away ugliness.

**Anhagreb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hagreb)** Words that do away ugliness; blandishment. The trope called

*Charitatem*, whereby offensive expressions

are mitigated with jests, or pleasant words.

**Anhagredd, s. m. (anhagr)** Undeformity; slightness.

**Anhagrwech, s. m. (anhagr)** Undeformity.

**Anhail, a. (hall)** Without service; unattended.

**Anhaint, a. (haint)** Without disease, or taint.

**Anhalar, a. (halar)** Without incitement to mirth.

**Deigr anhalr**, pensive tears.

**Anhalawg, a. (halawg)** Without defilement.

**Anhalogadwy, a. (anhalawg)** Undefileable.

**Anhalogaid, a. (anhalawg)** Undefiling.

**Anhalogawl, a. (anhalawg)** Inviolable, undefiled.

**Anhalogedig, a. (anhalawg)** Undefiled.

**Anhalogedigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (anhalogedig)** Inviolableness.

**Anhalogl, v. a. (anhalawg)** To desist from violating.

**Anhalogiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (anhalawg)** A desisting from violating.

**Anhalogrwydd, s. m. (anhalawg)** Undefiledness.

**Anhalogwr, s. m.—pl. anhalogwyr (anhalawg—gwr)** One that doth not violate.

**Anhalt, a. (halt)** Unsalted; unsaline, fresh.

**Anhaltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anhalt)** A divesting of saltiness.

**Anhambwyll, a. (hambwyll)** Without premeditation, or consideration.

**Anhambwyllawg, a. (hambwyll)** Unpremeditated.

**Anhamdden, a. (hamdden)** Without leisure.

**Anhamddenawl, a. (anhamdden)** Not at leisure.

**Anhanedig, a. (han)** Divested of source.

**Anhanes, a. (hanes)** Without account, or history.

**Anhanesawl, a. (anhanes)** Unrecorded.

**Anhanesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anhanes)** A being without history or record.

**Anhanfod, a. (hanfod)** Being without existence.

**Anhanfodadwy, a. (anhanfod)** That cannot exist.

**Anhanfodawl, a. (anhanfod)** Unexisting.

**Anhanfodedig, a. (anhanfod)** Not having existed.

**Anhanfodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhanfod) A rendering void of existence.  
**Anhanfodoldeb**, *s. m.* (anhanfodawl) Nonexistence.  
**Anhanfodrwydd**, *s. m.* (anhanfod) Nonexistence.  
**Anhanfodwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. anhanfodwyr* (anhanfod—*gwr*) A nonexistent being.  
**Anhap**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (hap) Mischance; misfortune; unhappiness. *Anhap ei fam*, a bastard. Hence Myrddin Emrys is called *Anhap y Lleian*, the mischance of the nun.

*Tad y mab ni adnabu  
 (Anhap ei fam) neb pwy fu.*

The father of the child (the mischance of his mother) nobody knew who he was. *Ll. G. Cofai.*

*Hawdd i wan gwaeth anhap.  
 A hir yw arwau un hap.*

It is easy for the weak to meet with misfortune, and he may long wait for one good luck. *T. Pry.*

**Anhapiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhap) A rendering unfortunate, or void of luck.  
**Anhapiedig**, *a.* (anhap) Rendered unfortunate.  
**Anhapus**, *a.* (anhap) Unhappy; unfortunate.

*Anhapus pob trwm.*

Unfortunate is every needless person. *Adage.*

**Anhapusaw**, *v. a.* (anhapnik) To render unfortunate; to make unhappy.  
**Anhapusrwydd**, *s. m.* (anhapns) Unhappiness.  
**Anhardd**, *a.* (hardd) Unhandsome; unseemly.  
**Anharddedig**, *a.* (anbardd) Not made handsome.  
**Anharddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhardd) A rendering unhandsome.

**Anharddu**, *v. a.* (anhardd) To disfigure.  
**Anharddwch**, *s. m.* (anhardd) Unseemliness.  
**Anhatriad**, *s. m.* (hatriad) A being uncovered.  
**Anhatru**, *v. a.* (hatru) To uncover; to disarray.  
**Anhaw**, *a.* (haw) Immature; unripe, or raw.  
**Anhawdd**, *a.* (hawdd) Uneasy; difficult.

*Gormodd esmwythder sydd anhawdd ei drin.  
 Too much indulgence is difficult to be managed. Adage.*

**Anhawddamawr**, *s. m.* (hawddamawr) Unwelcome.  
**Anhawddammori**, *v. a.* (anhawddamawr) To render unwelcome.  
**Anhawddfyd**, *s. m.* (hawddfyd) Unhappiness.

*Diddan i'm ei drigian draw,  
 Dwyddig anhawddfyd iddaw!*

It is pleasing to me his abiding there,  
 May he experience a dozen of troubles. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Anhawddfydig**, *a.* (anhawddfyd) Unhappy.  
**Anhawddgar**, *a.* (hawddgar) Unamiable, untoward.  
**Anhawddgarwch**, *s. m.* (anhawddgar) Unloveliness.  
**Anhawddgoll**, *a.* (hawddgoll) Not easily lost.

*Dychwynant astant anhawddgoll teyrn,  
 Tyrridid Cymru oill,  
 Can eu hoed hui ynt arfoll,  
 Cant calon yn ddu, yn doli.*

The mares will complain the price not easily lost, of all the costly bridle of Wales; by reason of ensnaring luring that visits them there are a hundred hearts broken and grieved. *Ll. P. Moch.*

**Anhawedd**, *s. m.* (anhaw) Unripeness; immaturity.  
**Anhawl**, *s. f.*—*pl. anholion* (hawl) Nonsuit.  
**Anhawnt**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhawnt) Indisposition.  
**Anhawntiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhawnt) A becoming indisposed, or listless.  
**Anhawntus**, *a.* (anhawnt) Indisposed, or unwell.  
**Anhawr**, *a.* (hawr) Unindulgent; not lazy.

*Truig Madog nad anhawr.*

The family of Madog the good and active. *Cynddelw.*

**Anhaws**, (*sup. of anhawdd*) More hard, or difficult.  
**Anhawsder**, *s. m.* (anhaws) Difficulty.  
**Anhawsedd**, *s. m.* (anhaws) Difficulty.  
**Anhebgor**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hebgor) Indispensable; necessary. *Tri anhebgor brenin*, the three indispensables of a king.

**Anhebgorawl**, *a.* (anhebgor) Indispensable.  
**Anhebgoredig**, *a.* (anhebgor) Undispensed.  
**Anhebgoredd**, *s. m.* (anhebgor) Necessariness.  
**Anhebgoroldeb**, *s. m.* (anhebgorawl) Necessariness.  
**Anhebgorolrwydd**, *s. m.* (anhebgorawl) Necessariness, indispensableness.

**Anhebgorwch**, *s. m.* (anhebgor) Exigency.  
**Anhedd**, *a.* (hedd) Without peace or tranquillity.  
**Anheddawg**, *a.* (anedd) Unpacific; unpeaceful.  
**Anheddwch**, *s. m.* (anedd) Want of peace.  
**Anheddwg**, *s. m.* (heddwg) Want of peace.  
**Anheddychawl**, *a.* (aneddwch) Unpacificatory.  
**Anheddychiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aneddwch) A rendering unpacific.

**Anheddychlaw**, *a.* (aneddwch) Unpeaceful.  
**Anheddychlondeb**, *s. m.* (aneddwchlaw) Unpeacefulness.

**Anheddychu**, *v. a.* (aneddwch) To render unpacific.  
**Anheddygedig**, *a.* (aneddwg) Rendering unpeaceful.

**Anheddygedigawl**, *a.* (aneddygedig) Unpacificatory.

**Anhefelig**, *a.* (hefelig) Unimitative.  
**Anhefelwch**, *s. m.* (hefelwch) Inimitableness.  
**Anhefelychadwy**, *a.* (anhefelwch) Inimitable.  
**Anhefelychawl**, *a.* (anhefelwch) Unimitative.  
**Anhefelychedig**, *a.* (anhefelwch) Rendered inimitable.

**Anhefelychedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhefelychedig) Inimitableness.

**Anhefelychedigawl**, *a.* (anhefelychedig) Unimitative.

**Anhefelychiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhefelwch) Inimitation, a ceasing to be similar.  
**Anheiniif**, *a.* (heiniif) Not nimble; sluggish; slow.

*Hen hyd feld, bynod wyl f,  
 Henad wyf, ac anheiniif.*

Old to the grave, notably I go,  
 I am aged and acriy.

*T. P. yr.*

**Anheinniawg**, *a.* (anhaint) Undisordered.  
**Anheintus**, *a.* (anhaint) Undiseased, innocuous.  
**Anhelaeth**, *a.* (helaeth) Unspacious; inextensive.  
**Anhelaethder**, *a.* (anhelaeth) Unspaciousness.  
**Anhelaethedig**, *a.* (anhelaeth) Not made spacious.  
**Anhelaethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhelaeth) A rendering unspacious; inextension.  
**Anhelaethrwydd**, *s. m.* (anhelaeth) Unspaciousness.  
**Anhelhyl**, *a.* (helhyl) Without trouble or toil.  
**Anhelbylus**, *a.* (anhelbyl) Without trouble.  
**Anhelynt**, *a.* (helynt) Without bustle, or business.  
**Anhelyntiawg**, *a.* (anhelynt) Unbustling.  
**Anhepwedd**, *a.* (hepwedd) Unnecessary. *Gofal anhepwedd*, unnecessary care.

**Anhenlawg**, *a.* (heulawg) Not sunny; obscure.

**Anhewyd**, *a.* (hewyd) Insincere; not in earnest.

**Anhewydd**, *a.* (hewydd) Unripeness, rawness.

**Anhillaid**, *a.* (anhill) Unstrained; undistilled.

**Anhidl**, *a.* (hidl) Without being strained.

**Anhil**, *a.* (hil) Without progeny, or offspring.

**Anhilliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhil) A being without procreating.

**Anhillaw**, *v. a.* (anhil) To desist from procreation.

**Anhilliawg**, *a.* (anhil) Destitute of progeny; unprolific; the barrenwort.

**Anhilligaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhilliawg) A being without progeny.

**Anhriant**, *a.* (hriant) Without delay; undilatory.

**Anhoced**, *a.* (hoced) Without deceit or guile.

**Anhocediaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhoced) Undecitfulness, a state void of trickery.

**Anhocedus**, *a.* (anhoced) Undecitful.

Anhoddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hoddiad) Indefeasibility.  
 Anhoddiaw, *v. a.* (hoddiaw) To render unfeasible.  
 Anhoedd, *a.* (hoedd) Unpublic; un conspicuous.  
 Anhoeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhoedd) A rendering unpublic.  
 Anhoeddiaw, *v. a.* (anhoedd) To render unpublic.  
 Anhoen, *a.* (hoen) Without briskness or vivacity.  
 Anhoenus, *a.* (anhoen) Unlively; heavy; sluggish.  
 Anhoew, *a.* (hoew) Without briskness.  
 Anhoewaid, *a.* (anhoew) Unsprightly; heavy.  
 Anhoewder, *s. m.* (anhoew) Unsprightliness.  
 Anhoewedd, *s. m.* (anhoew) Unsprightliness.  
 Anhoewi, *v. a.* (anhoew) To become unsprightly.  
 Anhoff, *a.* (hoff) Unamiable; undesirable.  
 Anhoffaid, *a.* (anhoff) Unlovely; unseemly.  
 Anhoffder, *s. m.* (anhoff) Indifference; unamiableness.  
 Anhoffedd, *s. m.* (anhoff) A being void of love.  
 Anhoffi, *v.* (anhoff) To become indifferent.  
 Anhoffiant, *s. m.* (anhoff) Indifference; unloveliness.  
 Anholadwy, *a.* (anhawl) Unquestionable.  
 Anholedig, *a.* (anhawl) Unclaimed; unquestioned.  
 Anholedigawl, *a.* (anholedig) Uninterrogative.  
 Anholi, *v.* (anhawl) To desist from questioning.  
 Anholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhawl) Lack of being claimed; lack of interrogation.  
 Anholiadawl, *a.* (anholiad) Uninterrogatory.  
 Anholidig, *a.* (anholiad) Uninterrogated.  
 Anhollt, *a.* (holt) Without a cleft, or slit.  
 Anholltaw, *a.* (anhollt) Uncleft; without splits.  
 Anholltedig, *a.* (anhollt) Not rifted, or split.  
 Anholltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhollt) A being without rifts, or chinks.  
 Anhônaid, *a.* (hônaid) Without being manifest.  
 Anhônawl, *a.* (hônawl) Not alledging.  
 Anhônedig, *a.* (hônedig) Unasserted, undisputed.  
 Anhôniant, *s. m.* (hôniant) A being unmanifested.  
 Anhôrwl, *a.* (anhawr) Unindulgent.  
 Anhoredig, *a.* (anhawr) Unindulged.  
 Anhorian, *a.* (anhawr) Want of indulgence.  
 Anhoriôr, *ger.* (anhawr) Disindulging.  
 Anhört, *a.* (hort) Without chiding; reproachless.  
 Anhörtawl, *a.* (anhört) Unchiding; undetractive.  
 Anhörtiedig, *a.* (anhört) Unreproached.  
 Anhörtiedigawl, *a.* (anhörtiedig) Undefamatory.  
 Anhörtioldeb, *s. m.* (anhörtiawl) Reproachlessness.  
 Anhual, *a.* (hual) Without a fetter, or gyve.  
 Anhushaw, *a.* (anhual) Unfettered, unhackled.  
 Anhushu, *v. a.* (anhual) To unfetter; to liberate.  
 Anhud, *a.* (hud) Without allurement.  
 Anhudadwy, *a.* (anhud) Unenticeable.  
 Anhudawl, *a.* (anhud) Unalluring; un fascinating.  
 Anhudolaidd, *a.* (anhudawl) Unfascinating.  
 Anhudolddeb, *s. m.* (anhudawl) Unallurement.  
 Anhudolltaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhudawl) Unallurement; a being without enticement.  
 Anhudd, *a.* (hudd) Without obscurity, or shade.  
 Anhuddadwy, *a.* (anhudd) That cannot be obscured.  
 Anhuddaw, *v. a.* (anhudd) To bring out of obscurity.  
 Anhuddawg, *a.* (anhudd) Unobscured, or nshaded.  
 Anhuddawl, *a.* (anhudd) Unobscured; uncovered.  
 Anhudded, *s. f.* (anhudd) A being without covering.  
 Anhuddedig, *a.* (anhudd) Uncovered; unobscured.  
 Anhuddedigawl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhuddedig) A being without covering.  
 Anhuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhudd) A being uncovered; the act of uncovering.  
 Anhuddig, *s. m.* (anhudd) Want of covering.  
 Anhueig, *a.* (huenig) Not sunny; gloomy.

Anhaenydd, *a.* (huenydd) Not splendid; lowring.

*Drwg anhaenydd heryydd haeroid,  
 Hirfod heb gymmwl yn ei gawredd.*

*A lowring dragon in the controversy, being long without reconciliation when it fails.  
 Gr. ab Gergwen.*

Anhul, *a.* (hul) Without a covering, or case.  
 Anhuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhul) A want of covering.

Anhuliaw, *v. a.* (anhul) To divest of covering.  
 Anhun, *s. m.* (hun) Wakefulness, watching.

*Myndu yn ddi an anhun  
 Gaei bod yn gywilydd.*

*I got amends for my watching, by being the fair one's bed-fellow.  
 D. ab Gwilym.*

Anhun, *a.* (hun) Sleepless; wakeful; watching.  
 Anhunanawl, *a.* (hunan) Unselfish; disinterested.  
 Anhunanedd, *s. m.* (hunan) Disinterestedness.  
 Anhunangar, *a.* (hunan) Unselfish; disinterested.  
 Anhunangarwch, *s. m.* (anhunangar) Unselfishness.  
 Anhunanolddeb, *s. m.* (anhunanawl) Disinterestedness.

Anhunanarwydd, *s. m.* (hunan) Unselfishness.  
 Anhunawg, *a.* (hun) Without sleeping; wakeful.  
 Anhunedd, *s. m.* (anhun) Sleeplessness; watchfulness.

*Anhunawg wyl, clwyf yn'r clo,  
 Anhunedd a wa heno!*

*I am wakeful, pain is the occasion,  
 I experience trouble this night.  
 D. ab Gwilym.*

Anhwrdd, *a.* (hwrdd) That hath no projecting force.  
 Anhwyli, *s. m.* (hwyli) Indisposition; sickness.  
 Anhwyliadwy, *a.* (anhwyli) That cannot be ordered.  
 Anhwyliaw, *v.* (anhwyli) To become disordered, or distracted; to lose the senses.

Anhwyliawg, *a.* (anhwyli) Disordered; distracted.  
 Anhwyliu, *a.* (anhwyli) Out of order; unprosperous.  
 Anhwyliuaw, *v. a.* (anhwyliu) To render unprosperous; to obstruct.

Anhwyliuadawl, *s. m.* (anhwyliu) Obstruction.  
 Anhwyliuader, *s. m.* (anhwyliu) Hinderance.  
 Anhwyliuwrwydd, *s. m.* (anhwyliu) Obstructiveness.  
 Anhy, *a.* (hy) Not bold; timid; bashful, or shy.  
 Anhyall, *a.* (hyall) Impossible; infeasible.

*Pe hawu, mra y fab anwyli!  
 Yn y llwyn anhyall hwyli!*

*By the dear Pope! If I were in the grove—impossible is the thing.  
 D. ab Gwilym.*

Anhyalledd, *s. m.* (anhyall) Impossibility.  
 Anhyanaw, *a.* (hyanaw) Not having harmony.  
 Anhyar, *a.* (hyar) Not easily ploughed; unarable.  
 Anhyarwar, *a.* (hyarwar) Unquenchable.  
 Anhyarwas, *a.* (hyarwas) Unserviceable.

Anhyawdl, *a.* (hyawdl) Ineloquent. *Ymadrawd anhyawdl*, an ineloquent discourse.

Anhyawdder, *s. m.* (anhyawdl) Want of eloquence.  
 Anhyawdledd, *s. m.* (anhyawdl) Ineloquency.

Anhyball, *a.* (hyball) Indefectible; infective.  
 Anhyballedd, *s. m.* (anhyball) Infallibility.

Anhybarch, *a.* (hybarch) Unworthy of respect.  
 Anhybarchedd, *s. m.* (anhybarch) Want of respectability.

Anhybarth, *a.* (hybarth) Indistinct; confused.  
 Anhybarthaid, *a.* (anhybarth) Indivisible.

Anhybarthawl, *a.* (anhybarth) Undistinguishable.  
 Anhybarthedd, *s. m.* (anhybarth) Indivisibility.

Anhybarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhybarth) A being difficult to separate.

Anhybarthrwydd, *s. m.* (anhybarth) Indivisibility.

Anhybech, *a.* (hybech) Impeccable.

Anhybechedd, *s. m.* (anhybech) Impeccability.

Anhyblyg, *a.* (hyblyg) Inflexible; rigid.

Anhyblygawl, *a.* (anhyblyg) Inflexible.

Anhyblygedd, *s. m.* (anhyblyg) Inflexibility.  
 Anhyblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (anhyblyg) A bending with difficulty.

Anhyblygrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyblyg) Inflexibleness.  
 Anhyboen, *a.* (hyboen) Impossible.  
 Anhyboennedd, *s. m.* (anhyboen) Impossibility.  
 Anhyborth, *s. m.* (hyborth) Obstruction.

*Tri anhyborth serchawg; nos fôr wlawing, dor wychiedig, a gwaig anhyborth ymgeisinger.*

*The three obstructions of a lover; a short rainy night, a screaming door, and a wakeful peevish old woman.*

Anhyborth, *a.* (hyborth) Aiding with difficulty.  
 Anhyborthawl, *a.* (anhyborth) Unsupported.  
 Anhyborthedd, *s. m.* (anhyborth) Inaptness to aid.  
 Anhybrawf, *a.* (hybrawf) Improbable.  
 Anhybrofedd, *s. m.* (anhybrawf) Improbability.  
 Anhybryn, *a.* (hybryn) Not easy to be bought.  
 Anhybwdwr, *a.* (hybwdwr) Impatible.  
 Anhybwyll, *a.* (hybwyll) Unapt to be discreet.  
 Anhybwyllledd, *s. m.* (anhybwyll) Imprudence.  
 Anhychfryd, *a.* (hychfryd) Without a brisk mind.

*Nid oes anghenwag ag anhychfryd.*

*The necessitous will not be separated from a sluggish disposition.*

Anhychfrydedd, *s. m.* (anhychfryd) The want of mental impulse; unpleasantness.  
 Anhychwal, *a.* (hychwal) Indissipatable; indismissible.

Anhychwant, *a.* (hychwant) Uncoveting; moderate  
 Anhychwantach, *s. m.* (anhychwant) Uncovetousness.

Anhychwardd, *a.* (hychwardd) Not provoking laughter.  
 Anhychwarddedd, *s. m.* (anhychwardd) Unaptness to laugh.

Anhydaen, *a.* (hydaen) Not easily expanded.  
 Anhydaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (hydaen) Inexpansion  
 Anhydaf, *a.* (hydaf) Unpropellent.

Anhydaith, *a.* (hydaith) Untraversable.  
 Anhydal, *a.* (hydal) Unapt to pay; not paying.

Anhydalm, *a.* (hydalm) Unimpressible.  
 Anhydarf, *a.* (hydarf) Not easily frightened.  
 Anhydawdd, *a.* (hydawdd) Not easily dissolved.

Anhydeiml, *a.* (hydeiml) Not easily touched.  
 Anhydeimledd, *s. m.* (anhydeiml) Impalpability.  
 Anhyder, *s. m.* (hyder) Want of boldness; distrust  
 Anhyderu, *v.* (anhyder) To mistrust; to despair.  
 Anhyderus, *a.* (anhyder) Distrustful; despairing.

*Anhyderus pob ofnawg.*

*Every timid one is distrustful.*

Anhyderusrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyderus) Distrustfulness  
 Anhydor, *a.* (hydor) Not easily broken; irrefragable.

Anhydoriad, *s. m.* (anhydor) Infrangibility.  
 Anhydraeth, *a.* (hydraeth) Unutterable; ineffable  
 Anhydraidd, *a.* (hydraidd) Impenetrable.

Anhydraigl, *a.* (hydraigl) Undecidable.  
 Anhydrais, *a.* (hydrais) That cannot be oppressed.

Anhydraul, *a.* (hydraul) Not easily to be consumed  
 Anhydrefn, *a.* (hydrefn) Difficult to arrange.  
 Anhydreifnedd, *s. m.* (anhydrefn) Difficulty of arrangement.

Anhydreiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anhydraidd) A difficulty of penetrating.

Anhydreiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anhydraidd) Impenetrability.

Anhydreiddwch, *s. m.* (anhydraidd) Impenetrableness.

Anhydreigledd, *s. m.* (anhydraigl) Involubility.

Anhydreuledd, *s. m.* (anhydraul) Indigestion.

Anhydrig, *a.* (hydrig) Uninhabitable; desolate.

Anhydrin, *a.* (hydrin) Unmanageable; untractable  
 Anhydrinedd, *s. m.* (anhydrin) Untractability.  
 Anhydro, *a.* (hydro) Inflexible; unconvertible.  
 Anhydroedd, *s. m.* (anhydro) Inflexibility; the want of a converging power.

Anhydruth, *a.* (hydruth) Not easily flattered.  
 Anhydrwchl, *a.* (hydrwchl) Irrefragable.  
 Anhydwyll, *a.* (hydwyll) Undeceiveable; infallible  
 Anhydwyllledd, *s. m.* (anhydwyll) Infallibility.  
 Anhydwyth, *a.* (hydwyth) Inelastic; sluggish.  
 Anhydwythder, *s. m.* (anhydwyth) Inelasticity.  
 Anhydyb, *a.* (hydyb) Inconceivable; paradoxical.  
 Anhydybedd, *s. m.* (anhydyb) Inconceivableness.  
 Anhydyn, *a.* (hydyn) Untractable, or obstinate.

*Anhydyn pob afrywag.*

*Every rigid one is untractable.*

*Adage.*

Anhydynder, *s. m.* (anhydyn) Untractableness.

*Difolafst Daw a ddaw ar blant anhydynder.*

*The wrath of God will come on the sons of disobedience.*

*Colos. iii. 6.*

Anhydynrwydd, *s. m.* (anhydyn) Untractableness

Anhyddadl, *a.* (hyddadl) That is incontrovertible.  
 Anhyddadled, *s. m.* (anhyddadl) Indisputability

Anhyddaigr, *a.* (hyddaigr) Illachrymable.  
 Anhyddal, *a.* (hyddal) Not easily taken hold of.

Anhyddawn, *a.* (hyddawn) Not to be gifted, or endowed.

Anhyddeall, *a.* (hyddeall) Not easily understood.  
 Anhyddeallrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyddeall) Imperceptibility.

Anhyddring, *a.* (hyddring) Difficult to climb.  
 Anhyddwyn, *a.* (hyddwyn) Not easily carried.

Anhyddyn, *a.* (hyddyn) Unfrequent by man.  
 Anhyddysg, *a.* (hyddysg) Indocible; unacquainted with.

Anhyddysgedd, *s. m.* (anhyddysg) Want of learning  
 Anhyddysgrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyddysg) Indocibleness.

Anhyedd, *s. m.* (hyedd) Uncongruousness.

*Nid oesgar dirfad ag anhyedd.*

*The mischievous one will not separate from cowardice.*

*Adage.*

Anhyfad, *a.* (hyfad) Not easily bettered.

Anhyfaeth, *a.* (hyfaeth) Not easily nourished.

*Ni ddoddynt tros for etwasth,  
 Pobl anhyfaeth Nanhyfer,  
 Gwyddyd dicyfl dwn,  
 Ysgodogion dynion ledfer.*

*They will not come over the sea again, the savage people of Nanhyfer; the Gwyddelians, black devils; nor the Scotch, a people half strong.*

*M. i. l. r.*

Anhyfagl, *a.* (hyfagl) Not easily entangled.

Anhyfai, *a.* (hyfai) Irreprehensible.

Anhyfaidd, *a.* (hyfaidd) Unadventurous.

Anhyfal, *a.* (hyfal) Not pulverable; not to be ground.

Anhyfarn, *a.* (hyfarn) Not easily to be judged.

Anhyfawdd, *a.* (hyfawdd) Difficult to drown.

Anhyfawl, *a.* (hyfawl) Dispraisable; illaudable.

Anhyfedr, *a.* (hyfedr) Inexperienced.

Anhyfedredd, *s. m.* (anhyfedr) Infeasibility.

Anhyfedrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyfedr) Unskillfulness.

*Anhyfeidr yw fy shafawd.*

*Interpreted is my tongue.*

*D. ab Edmwnd.*

Anhyfeidr, *a.* (hyfeidr) Unmeasurable.

Anhyfeidrawl, *a.* (anhyfeidr) Unmeasurable.

Anhyfedredd, *s. m.* (anhyfeidr) Unmeasurableness.

Anhyfeiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (anhyfaidd) Unadventurousness; a ceasing to be venturous.

Anhyfeiddawl, *a.* (anhyfaidd) Unadventurous.

Anhyfeiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyfaidd) The want of intrepidity; cowardliness.

Anhyfel, *a.* (hyfel) Not in such wise; unseparable.

Anhyfeledig, *a.* (anhyfel) Rendered dissimilar.  
 Anhyfeledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhyfeledig)  
 Dissimilarity.  
 Anhyfela, *v. a.* (anhyfel) To render dissimilar.  
 Anhyferw, *a.* (hyferw) Undecoctile.  
 Anhyfeth, *a.* (hyfeth) Infallible; unperishable.  
 Anhyfethiant, *s. m.* (anhyfeth) Infallibility.  
 Anhyfethrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyfeth) Infecibility.  
 Anhyflin, *a.* (hyflin) Indefatigable, not apt to tire.  
 Anhyflinder, *s. m.* (anhyflin) Indefatigableness.  
 Anhyfodd, *a.* (hyfodd) Implacable, untractable.  
 Anhyfoddiant, *s. m.* (anhyfodd) Implacability.  
 Anhyfoes, *a.* (hyfoes) Unmannerly; unpolite.  
 Anhyfoesedd, *s. m.* (anhyfoes) Unmannerliness.  
 Anhyfraw, *a.* (hyfraw) Not easily affrighted.  
 Anhyfreg, *a.* (hyfreg) Unfrangible.  
 Anhyfregedd, *s. m.* (anhyfreg) Unfrangibility.  
 Anhyfriw, *a.* (hyfriw) Invulnerable; unfrangible.  
 Anhyfrwysg, *a.* (hyfrwysg) Not easily inebriated.  
 Anhyfryd, *a.* (hyfryd) Unpleasant; unhappy.

Nid esgar anghenau ag anhyfryd.

The necessities will not separate from the unhappy. *Adage.*

Anhyfrydded, *s. m.* (anhyfryd) Unpleasantness.  
 Anhyfryd, *v. a.* (anhyfryd) To render unpleasant.  
 Anhyfrydych, *s. m.* (anhyfryd) Disagreeableness.  
 Anhyfrys, *a.* (hyfrys) Not easily hurried.  
 Anhyfud, *a.* (hyfud) Not easy to be moved.  
 Anhyfwyn, *a.* (hyfwyn) Not to be enjoyed.  
 Anhyffawd, *a.* (hyffawd) Unfortunate.  
 Anhyffer, *a.* (hyffer) Inconceivable.  
 Anhyffordd, *a.* (hyffordd) Unacquainted with a road.  
 Anhyfforddi, *v. a.* (anhyffordd) To render impassable.  
 Anhyfforddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhyffordd) A rendering impassable; a want of direction.  
 Anhyffordiant, *s. m.* (anhyffordd) Want of information.  
 Anhyffrwd, *a.* (hyffrwd) That doth not flow freely.  
 Anhyffrwyd, *a.* (hyffrwyd) Unmanageable with reins, or unused to the reins.  
 Anhyffrydded, *s. m.* (anhyffrwd) Want of fluidity.  
 Anhyffrydiad, *s. m.* (anhyffrwd) A rendering void of fluidity; not easily made fluent.  
 Anhygad, *a.* (hygad) Not anxious for battle.  
 Anhygadw, *a.* (hygadw) Not easily kept.  
 Anhygadr, *a.* (hygadr) Not easily strengthened.  
 Anhygael, *a.* (hygael) Unattainable.  
 Anhygaelled, *s. m.* (anhygael) Inattainableness.  
 Anhygall, *a.* (hygall) Not apt to be cunning.  
 Anhygar, *a.* (hygar) Not easily liked; inamiable.  
 Anhygarad, *a.* (anhygar) Unbeloved, not loved.  
 Anhygaredd, *s. m.* (anhygar) Unamiableness.  
 Anhygas, *a.* (hygas) Inexorable; inobnoxious.  
 Anhygasgl, *a.* (hygasgl) Uncollective.  
 Anhygasrwydd, *s. m.* (anhygas) Inobnoxiousness.  
 Anhygaul, *a.* (hygaul) Not apt to congeal.  
 Anhygawdd, *a.* (hygawdd) Not easily offended.  
 Anhyged, *a.* (hyged) Not apt to give; illiberal.  
 Anhygedrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyged) Illiberality.  
 Anhygladd, *a.* (hygladd) Not easily buried.  
 Anhyglær, *a.* (hyglær) Not apt to brighten.  
 Anhyglau, *a.* (hyglau) Not apt to be steadfast.  
 Anhyglod, *a.* (hyglod) Disreputable; illaudable.  
 Anhyglodedd, *s. m.* (anhyglod) Disrespectability.  
 Anhyglud, *a.* (hyglud) Not easy to be carried.  
 Anhygluddedd, *s. m.* (anhyglud) Unportableness.  
 Anhyglust, *a.* (hyglust) Not having a quick ear.  
 Anhyglwyf, *a.* (hyglwyf) Invulnerable.  
 Anhyglyd, *a.* (hyglyd) Not apt to be warm.  
 Anhyglyw, *a.* (hyglyw) Inaudible; not easily heard

Anhygoddod, *a.* (anhygawdd) Unaptness to offend.  
 Anhygoddiant, *s. m.* (anhygawdd) Inoffensiveness.  
 Anhygoel, *a.* (hygoel) Incredible; improbable.  
 Anhygoelled, *s. m.* (anhygoel) Incredibleness.  
 Anhygot, *a.* (hygot) Immemorable.  
 Anhygoll, *a.* (hygoll) Inamissible; not easily lost.  
 Anhygosb, *a.* (hygosb) Incorrigible, unpunishable.  
 Anhygosbedd, *s. m.* (anhygosb) Incorrigibleness.  
 Anhygred, *a.* (hygred) Incredible, inconceivable.  
 Anhygrededd, *s. m.* (anhygred) Incredibleness.  
 Anhygrwydr, *a.* (hygrwydr) Not easily traversed.  
 Anhygryn, *a.* (hygryn) Not apt to be tremulous.  
 Anhygudd, *a.* (hygudd) Not easily secreted, or hidden.  
 Anhygwyl, *a.* (hygwyl) Irreprehensible.  
 Anhygwyp, *a.* (hygwyp) Unapt to fall.  
 Anhygwyn, *a.* (hygwyn) Not apt to complain.  
 Anhygyd, *a.* (hygyd) Not apt to unite.  
 Anhygyrch, *a.* (hygyrch) Unfrequented; inaccessible.

Y llywbrau à aeth yn anhygyrch.

The paths are become unfrequented.

Judg. v. 6.

Nid oes iddo ennill dim newn ffordd anhygyrch, neu trwy fodlon hagon.

He is not to gain any thing in an indirect way, or through unhandsome means.

Jer. xxviii.

Anhygyrchedd, *s. m.* (anhygyrch) Inaccessibleness.  
 Anhyhud, *a.* (hyhud) Not easily deceived.  
 Anhyhudrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyhud) Undeceiveableness.  
 Anhyladd, *a.* (hyladd) Not easily cut off or slain.  
 Anhylanw, *a.* (hylanw) Insatiable.  
 Anhylar, *a.* (hylar) Not apt to be tired, or satiated.

Gwerddyd na fydd anhylar,  
 Neu roed y llyth ar ddalar,  
 Diodfryd o lawb à gar.

Gwerddyd, te not farigued, has not the burthen been laid on the earth—every one that loves gives a vow.

Myddia.

Anhylaw, *a.* (hylaw) Unhandy; inexpert.  
 Anhyled, *a.* (hyled) Not apt to widen; inexpandible.  
 Anhyles, *a.* (hyles) Not easy to be benefited.  
 Anhylith, *a.* (hylyth) Untractable; undocile.  
 Anhylithr, *a.* (hylythr) Unapt to slip.  
 Anhylon, *a.* (hylon) Uncheerful; comfortless.  
 Anhylonrwydd, *s. m.* (anhylon) Uncheerfulness.  
 Anhylosg, *a.* (hylosg) Incombustible.  
 Anhylund, *a.* (hylund) Unglutinous.  
 Anhyludd, *a.* (hyludd) Not easy to be hindered.  
 Anhyulun, *a.* (hyulun) Not easily formed.  
 Anhylwr, *a.* (hylwr) Not easily corrupted.  
 Anhylwrw, *a.* (hylwrw) Disinclination.  
 Anhylwybr, *a.* (hylwybr) Not easily traced.  
 Anhylwybraw, *v. a.* (anhylwybr) To render intricate, or difficult to be passed.  
 Anhylwybredd, *s. m.* (anhylwybr) Intricacy.  
 Anhylwydd, *a.* (hylwydd) Unprosperous.  
 Anhylwyddaw, *v.* (anhylwydd) To render unprosperous; to become unprosperous.  
 Anhylwyddiant, *s. m.* (hylwydd) Unprosperousness.  
 Anhylygredd, *s. m.* (anhylwr) Inculpability.  
 Anhylyn, *a.* (hylyn) Unadhering; not apt to stick to.  
 Anhylys, *a.* (hylys) Unrejectable.  
 Anhylawdd, *a.* (hynawdd) Unprotecting.  
 Anhylaws, *a.* (hynaws) Disobliging; inaffable.  
 Anhylawsedd, *s. m.* (anhylaws) Inaffability.  
 Anhyndod, *a.* (hyndod) Unnotable; not remarkable.  
 Anhyndodrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyndod) Unnotableness.  
 Anhyndodd, *a.* (anhylawdd) Unapt for protection.  
 Anhyndwyf, *a.* (hynwyf) Not apt to be vigorous.  
 Anhyndwyftra, *s. m.* (anhyndwyf) Unliveliness.  
 Anhyndledd, *s. m.* (anhylawdd) Want of eloquence.  
 Anhyran, *a.* (hyran) Not easily parted; indivisible

K



Anhyranedd, *s. m.* (anhyran) Indivisibleness.  
 Anhyranrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyran) Indivisibility.  
 Anhyrddaw, *a.* (anhyrdd) Unpropellant.  
 Anhyrddedig, *a.* (anhyrdd) Unpropelled.  
 Anhyrddiad, *s. m.* (anhyrdd) A being unpropelled  
 Anhyrew, *a.* (hyrew) Incongealable; not to be frozen.  
 Anhyrif, *a.* (hyrif) Uncountable; not easily counted  
 Anhyrifedd, *s. m.* (anhyrif) Innumerableness.  
 Anhyrodd, *a.* (hyrodd) Unbountiful; not apt to give  
 Anhyroddiad, *s. m.* (anhyrodd) Unbountifulness.  
 Anhyrus, *a.* (hyrus) Unapt to start or to be shy.  
 Anhyrusedd, *s. m.* (anhyrus) Unaptness to start.  
 Anhyrwydd, *a.* (hyrwydd) Unfeasible; difficult.  
 Anhyrwyddaw, *v. a.* (anhyrwydd) To render unfeasible, or difficult.  
 Anhyrwyddedd, *s. m.* (anhyrwydd) Unfeasibility.  
 Anhyrwyg, *a.* (hyrwyg) Illicerable, not to be torn.  
 Anhyrwyrm, *a.* (hyrwyrm) Not easily bound.  
 Anhyrwyddedd, *s. m.* (anhyrwyrm) Difficulty of binding; a state not easy to be bound.  
 Anhyrym, *a.* (hyrym) Not to be strengthened.  
 Anhyrmedd, *s. m.* (anhyrym) Uneffectiveness.  
 Anhyrsar, *a.* (hysar) Not easily provoked.  
 Anhyrardd, *a.* (hysardd) Not easily ruffled.  
 Anhyrswdd, *a.* (hysawdd) Unimmersible.  
 Anhyshys, *a.* (hysbys) Unmanifest; indistinct.  
 Anhyshysawd, *a.* (anhyshys) Undistinguishable.  
 Anhyshysawl, *a.* (anhyshys) Undistinguishing.  
 Anhyshysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (anhyshys) A rendering unmanifest, or uncertain.  
 Anhyshysrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyshys) Uncertainty.  
 Anhyshysu, *v. a.* (anhyshys) To render uncertain.  
 Anhyserch, *a.* (hyserch) Unamiable; not to be loved  
 Anhysgledd, *s. m.* (anhysigl) Immoveableness.  
 Anhysigl, *a.* (hysigl) Not easily shaken.  
 Anhysoddrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyrswdd) Not to be immersed.  
 Anhyson, *a.* (hysom) Undeceivable.  
 Anhysonedd, *s. m.* (anhyson) Difficulty to deceive.  
 Anhyson, *a.* (hyson) Not easily uttered; ineffable.  
 Anhyssydd, *a.* (hyspydd) Exhaustless.  
 Anhyssyddatwy, *a.* (anhyssydd) Inexhaustible.  
 Anhyssyddedig, *a.* (anhyssydd) Unexhausted.  
 Anhyssyn, *a.* (hysyn) Imperceptible.  
 Anhyssynedd, *s. m.* (anhyssyn) Imperceptibility.  
 Anhywaith, *a.* (hywaith) Untractable; refractory.  
 Anhywan, *a.* (hywan) Invulnerable; impenetrable  
 Anhywar, *a.* (hywar) Not easy to be tamed.  
 Anhywedd, *a.* (hywedd) Untoward; refractory.  
 Anhyweddian, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (anhywedd) Refractoriness; untowardness.  
 Anhywedd, *v.* (anhywedd) To become refractory  
 Anhyweddus, *a.* (anhywedd) Refractory; untoward  
 Anhyweithder, *s. m.* (anhywaith) Untractability.  
 Anhyweithaw, *a.* (anhywaith) To be untractable.  
 Malanner anhywaith gr anhyweithedd Israel.  
 Like an untractable heifer Israel has become untractable.  
 Hosas, lv. 18.  
 Anhyweithrwydd, *s. m.* (anhywaith) Untractableness.  
 Anhywel, *a.* (hywel) Inconspicuous.  
 Anhyweled, *v. a.* (anhywel) To see indistinctly.  
 Anhywell, *a.* (hywell) Not easily remedied.  
 Anhywelliant, *s. m.* (anhywell) Inconvalescence.  
 Anhywen, *a.* (hywen) Not easily smiling.  
 Anhywerth, *a.* (hywerth) Inestimable.  
 Anhywerthedd, *s. m.* (anhywerth) Inestimableness  
 Anhywest, *a.* (hywest) Insoptable; repulsive.  
 Anhywyldd, *a.* (hywyldd) Not apt to be mild.  
 Anhywnel, *a.* (hywnel) Infeasible; impracticable.

Anhywyw, *a.* (hywyw) Not liable to fade.  
 Anhyys, *a.* (hyys) Not easily eaten; unedible.  
 Llewda anhyys, a beast not fit to be eaten.  
 Anhyysgain, *a.* (hyysgain) Not easily scattered.  
 Anhyysgwn, *a.* (hyysgwn) Not easily elevated.  
 Anhyysgwr, *a.* (hyysgwr) Unapt to ramify.  
 Aniach, *a.* (iach) Unwell; indisposed; diseased.  
 Aniachawl, *a.* (aniach) Indisposed; unsalutary.  
 If anon lawr syfiant,  
 A chwyrnau ddrwg cwsant,  
 Chwyn aniachawl.  
 A fountain of great prosperity,  
 That would clear away evil desires,  
 Unsatisfactory words. *Li. G. Cokli.*  
 Aniachedig, *a.* (aniach) Rendered indisposed.  
 Aniad, *s. m.* (an) Quality; character.  
 Aniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (an) Nature; disposition.  
 Anial, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (ial) A desert. *a.* Not fair; unclear; uncultivated; wild; solitary.  
 Bde celyd ryw hyd a hwn,  
 Gyfrinach a gyfranwn,  
 Ered i down, awr dy dal,  
 I fridd ddeu-nail, fydd anial.  
 If thou wouldst conceal as long as this  
 The secret I would impart,  
 For thy sake I would come, thou with thy golden front,  
 To the upland cliffs solitary paths. *D. Li. G. Goff.*  
 Anialawg, *a.* (anial) Not beautiful; desert; wild.  
 Anialfan, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anial—man) A desert.  
 Anialu, *v. a.* (anial) To desolate; to lay waste.  
 Udweh chwi longus Tarshish, gan ddarod ei banialu gae y teulu.  
 How! ye ships of Tarshish, since it is desolated by the tribe.  
 Anialu, xxiii. 1.  
 Anialus, *s. m.* (anial) Desolating; rendering a desert.  
 Anialwch, *s. m.* (anial) A desert, or wilderness.  
 Anian, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oedd (an) Nature: germ. Natural instinct. *Anian morfarch, Spermacti.*  
 Bid anian dewydd.  
 Let nature be happy. *Adage.*  
 Trech anian nog addyg.  
 Nature is superior to learning. *Adage.*  
 Anian yw i bawb ceth celisaw rhyddid.  
 It is the nature of every one confined to seek for liberty. *Gr. ab Arthur.*  
 Anianeth, *s. m.* (anian) Physics.  
 Anianawd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* anianodan (anian) Disposition  
 Chweirys gwad o anianawd.  
 Praise laughed from disposition. *Adage.*  
 Anianawg, *a.* (anian) Endowed with nature.  
 Anianawl, *a.* (anian) Natural; very; amazing.  
 A thebyg o byn allan  
 Y bydd anawdd cael anian,  
 A'r awr yw ddrud anianawl.  
 And it is probable that from henceforth  
 it will be difficult to get silver,  
 And the gold amazingly dear. *Dr. I. Pwyel, Progan.*  
 Aniander, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anian) Naturalness.  
 Aniandraw, *s. m.* (anian—traw) Physiology.  
 Aniandduwiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anian—duw) Physico-theology.  
 Anianddyax, *s. m.* (anian—dysg) Physiology.  
 Anianolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anianawl) Natural property, right, or condition.  
 Anianolder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (anianawl) Natural right; or as it is also called in the Welsh Laws, *Dylled anianawl.*  
 Aniant, *s. pl.* aggr. (an) Vocal harmonics; poets.  
 Mawr ei wy, ei aniant, a'i eilon,  
 Mawr ddyfal i'w ei alon.  
 Great are his men, his poets, and his musicians, very fierce is  
 he against his foes. *Cynadeu.*  
 Anianu, *v. a.* (anian) To render natural.  
 Anianydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (anian) Naturalist.  
 Anianyddawl, *a.* (anianydd) Relating to physics.

Aniannyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anianydd) Natural philosophy; physics.

Aniawn, *a. (iawn)* Not right; improper; unjust.

Aniawnder, *s. m.* (aniawn) Unrighteousness.

Aniesin, *a. (iesin)* Not tasteful or beautiful.

Anifeila, *v. a. (anifel)* To make brutal.

Anifeilleidd-dra, *s. m.* (anifeilleidd) Brutality.

Anifeilleiddiaw, *v. a. (anifeilleidd)* To brutalize.

Anifeilleiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anifeilleidd) Brutishness.

Anifeilleidd, *a. (anifel)* Brutish; like an animal.

Anifeilig, *a. (anifel)* Beastial; brutal.

Anifeiligrwydd, *s. m.* (anifeilig) Beastiality.

Anifel, *s. m.*—*pl. anifeillaid* (an—bel) Animal.

Anlan, *a. (glan)* Not clean, unclean; impure.

Anlanwaith, *a. (anlan—gwaith)* Uncleanly.

Anlanweithdra, *s. m.* (anlanwaith) Uncleanliness.

Anlew, *a. (glew)* Not brave, or courageous.

Gwneith Goronw, gwr anlew,  
Gyfaeth anlewedd, the price of his moony, and he would have  
Adiuid Ririd rwyf anlew,  
A byth nis byddai bal byw.

Goronw a man not brave, has committed an ungracious deed, in  
killing over again Ririd, the price of his moony, and he would have  
never dared if he alive. *Cynddelw, m. H. Ffildid.*

Anlewder, *s. m.* (anlew) Uncourteousness.

Anlewdid, *s. m.* (anlew) A want of gallantry.

Anloew, *a. (gloew)* Not bright; not lucid.

Anlad, *a. (llad)* Wanton; lascivious; lusty; lewd.

Ni bu—

Na merchion, gweintion gwnech yn eu cred,  
Na merched ar lled yn anladuach.

There never were—not feck men weaker in their faith, nor  
women exposing themselves more wantonly. *Ll. G. Cothi.*

Efy yn wyl, yn omd roddid.

Efy yn dact, yn ner; yn anlad.

He was modest, the giver of wealth,

He was ardent in the conflict, he was wanton. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Anladdaid, *a. (anlad)* Inclined to be wanton.

Anladdedd, *s. m.* (anlad) Wantonness.

Anladfab, *s. m.*—*pl. anladdfeibion* (anlad—mab)  
A lecherous person.

Anladferch, *s. f.* (anlad—merch) Wanton woman.

Anladoer, *a. (anlad—oer)* Libidinous, or lewd.

Os priddid iu'r od loer,

Ag eu lldiawg anladoer,

A gnet byth—ond dy guraw!

If thou wert married, who art as bright as the snowy moon, with  
the one that is coldly wanton, wouldst thou ever get any thing,  
were thy bealing? *Iolan Taw.*

Anladrwydd, *s. m.* (anlad) Wantonness.

Anlada, *v. (anlad)* To become wanton.

Anladwas, *s. m.*—*pl. anladdweision* (anlad—gwag)  
A lecherous person.

Anladwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anladdwyr* (anlad—gwr) A  
lecherous person.

Anlai, *adv. (llai)* Nevertheless; however; at least.

Anlariaidd, *a. (lariaidd)* Ungentle; not mild; cruel

Tra twing yn notyr y biuid.

A lleu o'g anlariaidd.

Very ferocious is the nature of the wolf,

And the lion fierce, and ungentle. *Iolo Goch.*

Anllathr, *a. (llathr)* Without polish, or glitter.

Anllathraidd, *a. (anllathr)* Unresplendent.

Anllathrawg, *a. (anllathr)* Unpolished.

Anllathredig, *a. (anllathr)* Destitute of polish.

Anllathredd, *s. m.* (anllathr) Want of glittering.

Anllathriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anllathr) A being  
without polish; a divesting of polish.

Anllathrdd, *s. (llathrdd)* Without fornication.

Anllathrddaw, *v. a. (anllathrdd)* To desist from  
fornication or debauchery.

Anllathrddawl, *a. (anllathrdd)* Undebauching.

Anllathrddedig, *a. (anllathrdd)* Rendered free  
of debauchery; undebauched.

Anllathruddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anllathrudd)  
A becoming free from fornication.

Anllawch, *a. (llawch)* Destitute of protection.

Anllawd, *a. (llawd)* Not wanting, or craving.

Anllawdineb, *s. m.* (anllawd) Uncravingness.

Anllawdd, *a. (an—llawdd)* Not requiring; rich.

Myned a rwyg y mab ar orwydd penlluchwyd, a chyfryd eir-  
anllawdd ydano.

The youth went on a steed with a head of dapple grey, and a  
saddle enriched with gold under him. *Ll. Cwlwch—Maringion.*

Anlledach, *a. (lledach)* Not of mean descent.

Anlledfegin, *a. (lledfegin)* Being undomesticated.

Anlledfeginawl, *a. (anlledfegin)* Undomesticated.

Anlledfeginawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anlledfeginodau*  
(anlledfegin) Undomestication.

Anlledfegyn, *a. (lledfegyn)* That is not reared  
domestically.

Anlledfryd, *a. (lledfryd)* Without dotage.

Anlledfrydedd, *s. m.* (anlledfryd) A state void of  
dotage; sanity.

Anlledbai, *a. (lledbai)* Not askance; not leaning.

Anlledbeidd, *s. m.* (anlledbai) A being without  
obliquity.

Anlledw, *a. (lledw)* Unplenteous; unabounding.

Anlleddf, *a. (lleddf)* Not soft or tender; unplaced.

Anlleddfud, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anlleddf) A rendering  
unyielding or untender.

Anlleddfu, *v. a. (anlleddf)* To render untender.

Anllednawg, *a. (llednawg)* Illiterate, unlearned.

Anllednogrwydd, *s. m.* (anllednawg) Illiterateness.

Anllawr, *a. (llawr)* Not neat, delicate, or nice.

Anllawder, *s. m.* (anllawr) Indelicacy.

Anlles, *a. (lles)* Without benefit; destitute.

Anlleshad, *s. m.* (anlles) Disadvantage.

Anllesawl, *a. (anlles)* Unbeneficial.

Anllesau, *v. a. (anlles)* To render unbeneficial.

Anllesawl, *a. (anlles)* Unbeneficial; disadvantageous.

Anllesg, *a. (llesg)* Unfeeble; vigorous.

Anllesgudd, *a. (anllesg)* Not apt to be feeble.

Anllesgedig, *a. (anllesg)* Not enfeebled; unen-  
feebled.

Anllesgedd, *s. m.* (anllesg) The being void of  
feebleness.

Anllethr, *a. (llethr)* Without a steep.

Anllethrawl, *a. (anllethr)* Not pensil; not steep.

Anllettyawg, *a. (lletty)* Inhospitable.

Anllettyugur, *a. (lletty)* Inhospitable.

Anllettyugurwch, *s. m.* (anllettyugur) Inhospita-  
bility.

Anllewyach, *a. (llewyach)* Without light; colourless.

Anllewyachdwy, *a. (anllewyach)* That cannot shine.

Anllewyachawl, *a. (anllewyach)* Unilluminated; not  
shining.

Anllewychedig, *a. (anllewyach)* Void of light.

Anllewychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anllewyach) A dia-  
colouring; a divesting of appearance.

Anllidiawg, *a. (llid)* Not wrathful; not fretful.

Anllidiogrwydd, *s. m.* (anllidiawg) A state of  
being without wrath.

Anlliosawg, *a. (lliosawg)* Not abounding; infrequent.

Anlliosogrwydd, *s. m.* (anlliosawg) Infrequency.

Anlliw, *a. (lliw)* Without colour; a stain.

Anlliwgar, *a. (anlliw)* Having no colour; ill-looking.

Anlloedd, *s. pl. aggr.* (lloedd) Riches, means, chattel;

Ar weleth th byth brys wy anlloedd,

Bralag anlloedd beirdd borthlloedd berthyn.

A family is ever eager for riches, ample are the riches of the  
bard towards their support. *Cynddelw.*

Anlloeddawg, *a. (anlloedd)* Wealthy affluent; rich

Anlloeddi, *v. a. (anlloedd)* To spend, or waste  
riotously.

**Apilof, v. a. (llawf)** To reach with the hand.

*Ar drydded allawr a anilofed o nef,  
Gwyn ei fyd ei thref gan ei thrieded.*

And the third altar was given by a hand from heaven, happy the town that has it to its privilege. *Llywelyn Pardd.*

**Anllofiad, s. f. (llawf)** A reaching with the hand.

**Anllogadwy, a. (llog)** Incombustible.

**Anllogedig, a. (lloged)** Unignited; unconsumed.

**Anlostawg, a. (lost)** Being without a tail.

**Anluddedig, a. (ludd)** Free from fatigue, refreshed

**Anluddedu, v. a. (ludded)** To render free from fatigue; to refresh.

**Anllwgr, a. (llwgr)** Being without corruption.

**Anllwrr, a. (llwrr)** Without means or support.

**Anllwybraidd, a. (llwybr)** Not easily passed.

**Anllwybreiddiau, v. a. (anllwybraidd)** To render intricate; to become intricate.

**Anllwyddiannawl, a. (anllwyddiant)** Unprosperous

**Anllwyddiant, s. m.—pl. anllwyddiannau (llwyddiant)** Unprosperousness; misfortune.

**Anllwythaw, v. a. (llwyth)** To unburden.

**Anllwythawg, a. (llwyth)** Not belonging to a tribe.

*O derfydd i ddyn weechur cam ynghymwd ni hanffo o hono,  
ac yntau yn anlleisrhwng yn y cymwd hawu, o deir yno, bid y  
ddirwy i rgiawr y cymwd hawu.*

If a man commits a crime in a comot of which he is not a native, and being at the same time without connection in that comot, if he is caught there, let the due be paid to the deputy of that comot. *Welsh Laws.*

**Anllwythedig, a. (llwyth)** Unburdened.

**Anllyfn, a. (llyfn)** Not smooth; unpolished.

**Anllyfnedig, a. (anllyfn)** Without being smooth.

**Anllygrawl, a. (anllwgr)** Incorruptible.

**Anllygrawly, a. (anllwgr)** Not easily corrupted.

**Anllygreddigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anllygreddig)** A state of incorruption.

**Anllygredd, s. m. (anllwgr)** Incorruption.

**Anllythyrawg, a. (llythyr)** Illiterate, unlearned.

**Anllythyredig, a. (llythyr)** Unlettered.

**Anllythyreg, s. f.—pl. t. au (llythyr)** False grammar, or bad construction, as to letters.

**Anllythyregawl, a. (anllythyreg)** Ungrammatical.

**Anllythyrenawg, a. (llythyren)** Illiterate.

**Anllywodraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywodraeth)**

Anarchy, want of government.

**Anllywodraethu, v. a. (anllywodraeth)** To misgovern

**Anllywodraethus, a. (anllywodraeth)** Anarchical.

**Anllywodraethu, s. m.—pl. anllywodraethu**

(anllywodraeth—gwr) One that misgoverns.

**Anmalchineb, s. m. (balch)** A being free from pride

**Anmhaeth, a. (paeth)** Unconnected.

**Anmhai, a. (pai)** Undoubted; without hesitation.

**Anmhaith, a. (paith)** Not open, or in full view.

**Anmhall, a. (pall)** Unfailing; without fail.

**Anmhalladwy, a. (amhall)** Indefectible.

**Anmhall dig, a. (amhall)** Not having failed.

**Anmhalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amhall)** Indefection

**Anmhalliant, s. m. (amhall)** Indefectiveness.

**Anmhallu, v. a. (amhall)** To desist from failing.

**Anmhar, a. (par)** Out of repair; decaying.

**Anmhara, a. (para)** Not lasting, or enduring.

**Anmharaad, s. m. (ammhara)** A discontinuity.

**Anmharaawl, a. (ammhara)** Not continuing.

**Anmharaadwy, a. (ammhara)** Ineffectible.

**Anmharaadwyawl, a. (ammharaadwy)** Inefficient.

**Anmharaü, v. a. (ammhara)** To discontinue.

**Anmharaös, a. (ammhara)** Not lasting; fleeting.

**Anmharaönder, s. m. (ammharaös)** Discontinuation

**Anmharaawl, a. (parawd)** Unprepared, not ready.

**Anmharaawl, a. (ammhara)** Ineffective, inefficient.

**Anmharch, s. m. (parch)** Disrespect; disgrace;

reproach.

**Ammbarchadwy, a. (ammbarch)** Disrespectable.

**Ammbarchawl, a. (ammbarch)** Disrespectful.

**Ammbarchedig, a. (ammbarch)** Disrespectful; dishonoured. *Yr ammbarchedigaf o'r dynion, the*

most disrespectful of men.

**Ammbarchedd, s. m. (ammbarch)** A disparagement

**Ammbarchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ammbarch)** A disparaging.

**Ammbarchlawn, a. (ammbarch)** Disrespectful.

**Ammbarchu, v. a. (ammbarch)** To treat with disrespect.

**Ammbarchus, a. (ammbarch)** Disrespected.

**Ammbarchusrwydd, s. m. (ammbarchus)** Disgracefulness.

**Ammbarchwr, s. m.—pl. ammbarchwyr (ammbarch—gwr)** A disparager.

**Ammbaredig, a. (ammbarch)** Unlasting; not continued

**Ammbaredigawl, a. (ammbaredig)** Not continual.

**Ammbariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ammbarch)** Inefficiency.

**Ammbarodawl, a. (ammbarawd)** Unprepared.

**Ammbarodedd, s. m. (ammbarawd)** Unpreparedness

**Ammbarodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ammbarawd)** A rendering unprepared

**Ammbarodrydd, s. m. (ammbarawd)** Unreadiness

**Ammbarotaw, v. a. (ammbarawd)** To be unprepared.

**Ammbarotöad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ammbarotaw)** A being unprepared.

**Ammbarotöawl, a. (ammbarotaw)** Unpreparatory.

**Ammbarotöedig, a. (ammbarotaw)** Unprepared.

**Ammbarotöi, v. a. (ammbarotaw)** To be unprepared

**Ammbarotöw, a. (ammbarotaw)** Unpreparatory.

**Ammbarotöwr, s. m.—pl. ammbarotöwyr (ammbarotaw—gwr)** One that is unprepared.

**Ammbarth, a. (parth)** Without a division, or parting

**Ammbarthadwy, a. (ammbarth)** Indivisible.

**Ammbarthawl, a. (ammbarth)** Undivided.

**Ammbarthedig, a. (ammbarth)** Unseparated.

**Ammbarthedd, s. m. (ammbarth)** Indivisibility.

**Ammbarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ammbarth)** A being undivided; a ceasing to separate.

**Ammbarthred, a. (ammbarth)** Without distinction.

**Ammbarthredawl, a. (ammbarthred)** Unsystematical

**Ammbarthrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ammbarthred)**

Unsystematicalness.

**Ammbarthredu, v. a. (ammbarth)** To render unsystematical.

**Ammbarthus, a. (ammbarth)** Individual; not dividing

**Ammbaru, v. a. (ammbarch)** To become disordered; to decay. *Ammbaru y tan, to stir the fire.*

**Ammbarus, a. (ammbarch)** Disordered; unpaired.

**Ammbarusedd, s. m. (ammbarus)** Disparity.

**Ammbarwar, a. (parwar)** Unsilent, loudness.

**Ammbarydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ammbarch)** One that makes a disparity.

**Ammbaryddawl, a. (ammbarydd)** Improcuratorial

**Ammbech, a. (poch)** Sinless; without inordinate desires.

**Ammbechadr, s. m. (ammbech)** One free from sin.

**Ammbechadwy, a. (ammbech)** Impeccable.

**Ammbechawd, a. (ammbech)** Sinless; without lust.

**Ammbechedig, a. (ammbech)** Not having sinned.

**Ammbechodawl, a. (ammbechawd)** Unsinful.

**Ammbechodawl, a. (ammbechawd)** Impeccable.

**Ammbechrwydd, s. m. (ammbech)** Unsinfulness.

**Ammbechu, v. a. (ammbech)** To become sinless.

**Ammbechus, a. (ammbech)** Unsinful; not lasting.

**Ammbechusrwydd, s. m. (ammbechus)** Unsinfulness

**Ammbedrogl, a. (pedrogl)** Not quadrating.

**Ammbedrogladwy, a. (ammbedrogl)** Unquadrable.

**Ammbedrogledig, a. (ammbedrogl)** Unquadrated.

**Ammbedror, a. (pedror)** Not having four sides.

Ambedrori, *v. a.* (anmhedror) To render unquadrated.  
 Ambedryael, *a.* (pedryael) Not quadrilateral.  
 Ambedryawl, *a.* (pedryawl) Not quadruple.  
 Ambedryfan, *a.* (pedryfan) Not having four places, or quarters.  
 Ambedryfanawg, *a.* (anmbedryfan) Not quadrating; not having four sides.  
 Ambedrylaw, *a.* (pedrylaw) Not being thoroughly dexterous.  
 Ambedrylef, *a.* (pedrylef) Not perfect in voice.  
 Ambedryliw, *a.* (pedryliw) Imperfect of colour.  
 Ambedryoled, *s. m.* (pedryoled) Imperfection or ineffectiveness of parts.  
 Ambedryran, *a.* (pedryran) Not quadripartite.  
 Ambedwarochr, *a.* (pedwarochr) Not quadrilateral.  
 Ambedwarochredd, *s. m.* (anmbedwarochr) The being not quadrilateral.  
 Amhefr, *a.* (pefr) Unhandsome; uncomely.  
 Amheffraid, *a.* (amhefr) Rather unhandsome.  
 Amheffredd, *s. m.* (anmhefr) Unhandsomeness.  
 Amheiriannawl, *a.* (anmheiriant) Inorganical.  
 Amheiriannedig, *a.* (anmheiriant) Unorganized.  
 Amheiriannedd, *s. m.* (anmheiriant) Inorganization.  
 Amheiriannod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmheiriant) A rendering inorganical.  
 Amheiriannolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmheiriannawl) Disorganization.  
 Amheiriannu, *v. a.* (anmheiriant) To render inorganical; to disorganize.  
 Amheiriant, *s. m.* (peiriant) A being inorganical.  
 Amheithiawg, *a.* (amhaiith) Unprospective; not convenient to look after, or hunt; not desert.  
 Amheithiawl, *a.* (amhaiith) Unprospective; not open, or fit for hunting.  
 Amheithig, *a.* (amhaiith) That yields nothing visible, or substantial.  
 Amheithin, *a.* (peithin) Not desert, or exposed.  
 Amhelre, *a.* (pelre) Without conflict, or strife.  
 Amhelydraidd, *a.* (pelydr) Unradiated.  
 Amhelydrawg, *a.* (pelydr) That doth not radiate.  
 Amhelydriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pelydr) A being without radiation.  
 Amhell, *a.* (pell) Not far; not remote; contiguous.  
 Amhelllder, *s. m.* (amhell) Unremoteness.  
 Amhelleng, *a.* (amhell) Not foreign, or remote.  
 Amhellus, *a.* (pellus) Incompact, incomplete.  
 Amhênawd, *a.* (pen) Without a head, or a close.  
 Amhênawd, *s. m.* (pendawd) Indecision.  
 Amhenderfynawl, *a.* (penderfyn) Inconclusive.  
 Amhenderfyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (penderfyn) Inconclusiveness.  
 Amhênodawl, *a.* (anmhênawd) Inconclusive.  
 Amhênodedd, *s. m.* (anmhênawd) Indecision.  
 Amhênodd, *a.* (pennod) Without a close.  
 Amhênodawl, *a.* (amhênodd) Indefinitive.  
 Amhênodedig, *a.* (amhênodd) Indefinitive.  
 Amhênodawl, *a.* (amhênodd) Indefinite.  
 Amhênodedd, *s. m.* (amhênodawl) Indefinition.  
 Amhênodrydd, *s. m.* (amhênawd) Indefiniteness.  
 Amher, *a.* (per) Not sweet; not luscious.  
 Amheraid, *a.* (amher) Not sweet, or delicious.  
 Amherchen, *a.* (perchen) Being without owner.  
 Amherchenadwy, *a.* (amherchen) That cannot be owned, or possessed.  
 Amherchenawg, *a.* (amherchen) Unowned.  
 Amherchenogawl, *a.* (amherchenawg) Unappropriated.

Amherchenogi, *v. a.* (anmherchenawg) To unappropriate, to cease being an owner.  
 Amherchenogial, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amherchenawg) Inappropriation.  
 Amhierchi, *v. a.* (amhierch) To disparage.  
 Amhereiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amheraid) A rendering undelicious.  
 Amhereiddiaw, *v. a.* (amheraid) To render destitute of sweetness.  
 Amhereiddiawl, *a.* (amheraid) Undelicious.  
 Amhereiddrydd, *s. m.* (amheraid) Undeliciousness.  
 Amherffaeth, *a.* (perffaeth) Imperfect.  
 Amherffeihtdawd, *s. m.* (amherffaeth) Imperfection.  
 Amherffeihtder, *s. m.* (amherffaeth) Imperfection.  
 Amherffeihtdrydd, *s. m.* (amherffaeth) Imperfection.  
 Amheroriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (peroriaeth) Inharmoniousness.  
 Amherthyn, *a.* (perthyn) Without relation.  
 Amherthynas, *a.* (amherthyn) Without affinity.  
 Amherthynasawl, *a.* (amherthynas) Impertinent.  
 Amherthynasedig, *a.* (amherthynas) Not made to appetite; become inappetent.  
 Amherthynasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amherthynas) A rendering irrelevant.  
 Amherthynasoldeb, *s. m.* (amherthynasawl) The state of being irrelevant.  
 Amherthynasrwydd, *s. m.* (amherthynas) Irrelevancy.  
 Amherthynasa, *v. a.* (amherthynas) To render irrelevant.  
 Amherthynawl, *a.* (amherthyn) Irrelevant.  
 Amherthyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amherthyn) Irrelevancy; a becoming irrelevant.  
 Amherthynoldeb, *s. m.* (amherthynawl) Want of affinity or connection.  
 Amherthynu, *v. a.* (amherthyn) To render irrelevant or unconnected.  
 Amherthynus, *a.* (amherthyn) Impertinent.  
 Amherwyl, *a.* (perwyl) Without occasion.  
 Amhetrus, *a.* (petrus) Doubtless; indubious.  
 Amhetrusawl, *a.* (amhetrus) Unhesitating.  
 Amhetrusder, *s. m.* (amhetrus) Indubitability.  
 Amhetrusedd, *s. m.* (amhetrus) Indubitableness.  
 Amhetrusgar, *a.* (amhetrus) Unhesitating.  
 Amhetrusgarwch, *s. m.* (amhetrusgar) A being free from hesitation.  
 Amhetrusrwydd, *s. m.* (amhetrus) Indubitableness.  
 Amhenthin, *a.* (penthin) Without substance.  
 Amhlaid, *a.* (plaid) Without side or party.  
 Amhlant, *a.* (plant) Without children; childless.  
 Amhlantadwy, *a.* (amhlant) That cannot bear child; barren.  
 Amhleidar, *a.* (amhlaid) Impartial.  
 Amhleidiarwch, *s. m.* (amhleidar) Impartiality.  
 Amhleidiawg, *a.* (amhlaid) Unfactious.  
 Amhleidiawl, *a.* (amhlaid) Impartial.  
 Amhleidioldeb, *s. m.* (amhleidiawl) Impartiality.  
 Amhleidiolrwydd, *s. m.* (amhleidiawl) Impartialness.  
 Amhleidiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amhleidiwr) One that is not a partisan.  
 Amhleidiwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amhleidiwr) The conduct of one not a partisan.  
 Amhleith, *a.* (pleth) Not interwoven; not complex.  
 Amhleithadwy, *a.* (amhleith) That cannot be complicated or interwoven.  
 Amhleithedig, *a.* (amhleith) Uncomplicated.

**Amblethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ambleth)** A being uncomplicated.

**Amblethu, v. a. (ambleth)** To render uncomplicated.

**Amblith, a. (plith)** Not mixed; unmixed.

**Amblithadwy, a. (amblith)** Decomposable.

**Amblithaw, v. a. (amblith)** To decompose.

**Amblithedig, a. (amblith)** Decomposed.

**Amblithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amblith)** A decomposing.

**Ambluad, s. m.—pl. t. au (plu)** Deplumation.

**Ambluawg, a. (plu)** Unplumed, or unfedged.

**Ambludd, a. (pludd)** Not tender; rigid, or harsh.

**Ambluddedd, s. m. (ambludd)** Want of softness.

**Amhlwyf, a. (plwyf)** Without a parish.

**Amhlwyfawl, a. (amhlwyf)** Extra-parochial.

**Amhlydd, a. (plydd)** Not tender; indelicate.

**Amhlyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amhlydd)** A rendering rigid, harsh, or untender.

**Amhlyddu, v. a. (amhlydd)** To render harsh, or rigid.

**Amhlyg, a. (plyg)** Not double or folded; single.

**Amhlygadwy, a. (amhlyg)** That cannot be doubled, or folded.

**Amhlygedig, a. (amhlyg)** Not doubled.

**Amhlygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amhlyg)** A being un-complicate.

**Amhlygu, v. a. (amhlyg)** To undouble.

**Amhoen, a. (poen)** Without pain; unafflicted.

**Amhoenadwy, a. (amhoen)** Impossible.

**Amhoenedig, a. (amhoen)** Unpunished.

**Amhoenydiawl, a. (amhoen)** Not having done penance; impenitent.

**Amhol, a. (pol)** Not being dull. *Cwyn amhol.*

**Amhorth, a. (porth)** Not being supported.

*Gallau y mas a orug y Rhufeinyr, a dechreu ffo, can ni wddydnt pwy a fei porth, pwy a fei amhorth.*

*The Romans were obliged to leave the field, and begin to fly; for they knew not who were their support, or who not their support.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Amhorthadwy, a. (amhorth)** Unsustainable.

**Amhorthaw, a. (amhorth)** Unsupporting.

**Amhorthedig, a. (amhorth)** Unsupported.

**Amhorthedd, s. m. (amhorth)** A want of support.

**Amhorthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amhorth)** A being unsupported.

**Amhorthiannawl, a. (amhorthiant)** Not yielding support or maintenance.

**Amhorthiannus, a. (amhorthiant)** Not yielding support; inalimental.

**Amhorthiant, s. m.—pl. amhorthiannau (amhorth)** What is not a support.

**Amhorthorddwy, a. (porthorddwy)** Not accessory to violence or oppression.

**Amhorthwy, a. (amhorth)** Without succour.

**Amhraidd, a. (praid)** Without a flock, or herd.

**Amhrain, a. (prain)** Without sustenance, or food.

**Amhraith, a. (prraith)** Without practice.

**Amhrawf, a. (prawf)** Without proof or test.

**Amhreiddiawg, a. (amhraid)** Undepredatory.

**Amhreiniawg, a. (amhrain)** Not having sustenance, support, or food.

**Amhreithig, a. (amhraith)** Impractical.

**Amhres, a. (pres)** Not fleet; not hasty.

**Amhresawl, a. (amhres)** Not hastening.

**Amhreswyl, a. (preswyl)** Without habitation.

**Amhreswyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amhreswyl)** A not inhabiting; a ceasing to inhabit.

**Amhreswyliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amhreswyl)** Want of inhabiting.

**Amhreswyliaw, v. a. (amhreswyl)** To desist from inhabiting.

**Amhreswyliawg, a. (amhreswyl)** Uninhabited.

**Amhriawd, a. (priawd)** Unmarried; feme-sole.

**Amhrid, a. (prid)** Not dear; without pledge.

**Amhridadwy, a. (amhrid)** Inexpiable.

**Amhridawg, a. (amhrid)** Unpledged.

**Amhridiant, s. m. (amhrid)** Inexpiation.

**Amhridwerth, a. (pridwerth)** Without a ransom.

**Amhriaf, a. (prif)** Without growth.

**Amhriafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amhriaf)** A being without growth.

**Amhriafiant, s. m. (amhriaf)** Want of growth.

**Amhrin, a. (prin)** Not scanty, not wanting.

**Amhrinaad, s. m. (amhrin)** A keeping from growing scanty, or scarce.

**Amhrinau, v. a. (amhrin)** To render unscarce.

**Amhrinder, s. m. (amhrin)** A being without want, or scarcity; plenty.

**Amhriodadwy, a. (amhriawd)** Unmarriageable.

**Amhriodawl, a. (amhriawd)** Unappropriated.

**Amhriodawr, s. m.—pl. amhriodoriion (amhriawd)** One that is not a proprietor.

*Brant oed y brad hynaf a wna y brodyr teusf yn amhriodoriion ac al gwau ymas yn ar priolaw ar ddadawd o gwau.*

*The privilege of age of the elder brother renders the younger brothers unproprietors, and renders him a proprietor of all the personal effects.*

*Wich Laws.*

**Amhriodedig, a. (amhriawd)** Unappropriated.

**Amhriodedd, s. m. (amhriawd)** Inappropriation.

**Amhriodoldeb, s. m. (amhriodawl)** Improprity.

**Amhriodolder, s. m. (amhriodawl)** Improprity.

**Amhriodoledd, s. m. (amhriodawl)** Inappropriation.

**Amhriodoli, v. (amhriodawl)** To unappropriate.

**Amhriodoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amhriodawl)** Inappropriation; a ceasing to appropriate.

**Amhriodolrwydd, s. m. (amhriodawl)** Inappropriateness.

**Amhriodoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amhriodawl)** The state of a non-proprietor.

**Amhriodrwydd, s. m. (amhriawd)** Want of being appropriated.

**Amhrofadwy, a. (amhrawf)** Not to be tasted.

**Amhrofadwyaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amhrofadwy)** Improbability.

**Amhrofedig, a. (amhrawf)** Unassayed.

**Amhrofi, v. (amhrawf)** To refrain from tasting.

**Amhrofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amhrawf)** A being untasted; a being unassayed.

**Amhrofadawl, a. (amhrofiad)** Unprobationary.

**Amhrudd, a. (prudd)** Imprudent; insedate.

**Amhruddedd, s. m. (prudd)** Imprudence.

**Amhrwy, a. (prwy)** Without supply, or aid.

**Amhrwyadwy, a. (amhrrwy)** That cannot be supplied, or assisted.

**Amhrwyaw, v. a. (amhrrwy)** To desist from supplying, or assisting.

**Amhrwyawl, a. (amhrrwy)** Unapplied.

**Amhrwysti, s. m. (prwysti)** A being without care.

**Amhrwystl, a. (prwystl)** Without convulsion.

**Amhrwystledd, s. m. (amhrrwystl)** Inconvulsion.

**Amhryd, a. (pryd)** Unseasonable; untimely.

**Amhryder, a. (pryder)** Being without anxiety.

**Amhryderus, a. (amhryder)** Unanxious.

**Amhrydferth, a. (prydferth)** Inelegant; indecent.

**Amhrydferthedd, s. m. (amhrydferth)** Inelegancy.

**Amhrydferthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amhrydferth)** A rendering inelegant.

**Anmhrydferthrydd, s. m.** (anmhrydferth) Uncomeliness; ungracefulness.  
**Anmhrydferthu, v. a.** (anmhrydferth) To render elegant, or ungraceful.  
**Anmhrydferthus, a.** (anmhrydferth) Unbecoming  
**Anmhrydferthwch, s. m.** (anmhrydferth) Indecency; deformity.  
**Anmhrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anmhryd) A rendering out of time; a becoming unseasonable.  
**Anmhrydiwr, s. m.—pl. anmhrydwyr** (anmhrydgyr) One that does not keep time.  
**Anmhrydlawn, a.** (anmhryd) Unseasonable.  
**Anmhrydlonedd, s. m.** (anmhrydlawn) Unseasonableness.  
**Anmhrydloni, v. a.** (anmhrydlawn) To render out of season, or untimely.  
**Anmhrydus, a.** (prydus) Uncomely; unseemly.  
**Anmhrydusrydd, s. m.** (anmhrydus) Uncomeliness  
**Anmhrydweddawl, a.** (prydwedd) Ill-featured.  
**Anmhrydweddoldeb, s. m.** (anmhrydweddawl) Unhandsomeness.  
**Anmhrydweddus, a.** (prydwedd) Unbecoming.  
**Anmhrydd, a.** (prydd) Not rich, or luxuriant.  
**Anmhrydieu, a.** (prydieu) Unweildy; vast; huge.  
**Anmhrylen, a.** (prylen) Not of fluent utterance.  
**Anmhrysur, a.** (prysur) Undiligent.  
**Anmhrysrded, s. m.** (anmhrysar) Inexpedition.  
**Anmhrysuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anmhrysar) A being inexpeditions.  
**Anmhrysurwch, s. m.** (anmhrysar) Inexpeditiousness, or want of diligence.  
**Anmhur, a.** (pur) Impure, or full of dregs; dirty.  
**Anmhuraidd, a.** (anmhur) Impure; drossy.  
**Anmhurdeb, s. m.** (anmhur) Impurity; drossiness  
**Anmhuredig, a.** (anmhur) Unpurified.  
**Anmhurredd, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anmhur) Impurity.  
**Anmhyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (pwyll) Indiscretion.  
**a.** Without discretion.  
*A gyswll i glat Anarwad,  
 Mlwr ddaugr didwad,  
 Rhaid wrth anmhyll pwyll parwad.  
 Didst thou hear what was sung by Anarwad, a warrior virtuous  
 and powerful: with indiscretion it is necessary to have ready wit.  
 Engl. y Clywed.*  
**Anmhylladwy, a.** (anmhyll) That cannot be made discreet; unreasonable.  
**Anmhyllaw, v.** (anmhyll) To become irrational, to lose one's senses.  
**Anmhyllawg, a.** (anmhyll) Irrational.  
**Anmhyllawl, a.** (anmhyll) Tending to irrationality.  
**Anmhyllledig, a.** (anmhyll) Deprived of reason; not ended with reason.  
**Anmhylledd, s. m.** (anmhyll) Irrationality.  
**Anmhylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anmhyll) A becoming, or rendering irrational.  
**Anmhyllig, a.** (anmhyll) Inconsiderate.  
*Mi a bardd uch wrthyddu gan genedl nml, a chas  
 genedl anmhyllig i'w digrif.  
 I will case you to be provoked to rage by a nation that is not  
 a nation of mine, and by a nation that is inconsiderate with I of  
 fond you.  
 W. Salisbury—Rome, s. 10.*  
**Anmhyllineb, s. m.** (anmhyll) Inconsideration.  
**Anmhylllogrwydd, s. m.** (anmhyllawg) Inconsiderateness.  
**Anmhybyr, a.** (pybyr) Impotent, or infirm.  
**Anmhybyrawl, a.** (anmhybyr) Rendering impotent  
**Anmhybriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anmhybyr) A rendering impotent; a becoming impotent.  
**Anmhybyru, v. a.** (anmhybyr) To be impotent.  
**Anmhybyrwrch, s. m.** (anmhybyr) Impotency.  
**Anmhych, a.** (psych) Without inordinate lust, sinless  
**Anmhydraidd, a.** (anmhdwr) Incorpative.

**Anmlas, a.** (blas) Insipid; tasteless, void of taste.  
**Anmlasu, v. a.** (anmlas) To disrelish; to grow insipid  
**Anmlasu, a.** (anmlas) Insipid, or tasteless.  
**Anmlodwy, a.** (blodwy) Unripe; not mealy.  
**Anmraint, s. m.—pl. anmreinniau** (braint) Dishonour. **a.** Without right, or immunity.  
*Anmraint pob tŷ defard.  
 Every violation of custom is a breach of privilege. Adage.*

**Anmreinniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anmraint) A depriving of immunity, or privilege.  
**Anmreinniaw, v. a.** (anmraint) To violate privilege; to dishonour.  
*Y naddid a anmreinnia efo, ni ddyl o hono un naddid.  
 The protection that one violates his privilege, he deserves from  
 it no protection. Welsh Laws.*

**Anmreinniawl, a.** (anmraint) Unprivileged.  
*Ni ddylir ystau dalu tir anmreinniawl yn lle tir a bristol o hono.  
 It is not right therefore to give unprivileged land for land that  
 has privilege. Welsh Laws.*

**Anmreinniedig, a.** (anmraint) Unprivileged.  
**Anmri, a.** (bri) Without honour; without dignity.  
**Anmriw, a.** (briw) Without a cut, wound, or break.  
**Anmriwady, a.** (anmriw) Invulnerable.  
**Anmrwd, a.** (brwd) Unheated; unboiled; crude.  
*Owell gaddyrut bresywllaw ya y difaith, ac ymborth, mai an-  
 ffeiliad, ac gŵl anmrwd, a llysu, gyda rhyddid, nog ymborth ya  
 y cyfaeudig ya cafwel gwledus dan gaeioedi.  
 They prefer dwelling in the wilderness, and feed like animals  
 on raw meat and herbs, with liberty, rather than live in the  
 inhabited country enjoying feast in slavery. Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Anmrwysg, a.** (brwysg) Not inebriated.  
**Anmrwysgedd, s. m.** (anmrwysg) Sobriety.  
**Anmrydaidd, a.** (anmrwd) Unservid; not ardent.  
**Anmrydedd, s. m.** (anmrwd) Want of being heated; crudity; rawness.

**Anmwlch, a.** (bwllch) Having no breach, or notch.  
**Annadganawl, a.** (dadgan) Unrecited; undeclared.  
**Annadgymadwy, a.** (dadgylwm) Indissoluble.  
**Annadgylmawl, a.** (dadgylwm) Not to be untied.  
**Annagudd, a.** (dadgudd) Without revealing.  
**Annadguddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annagudd) A being unrevealed, or undiscovered.  
**Annadguddiawl, a.** (annagudd) Unrevealed.  
**Annadguddiedig, a.** (annagudd) Unrevealed.  
**Annadi, a.** (dadl) Without dispute, or argument.  
**Annadiath, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annadi) Indisputation  
**Annadiathawl, a.** (annadiath) Indisputatory.  
**Annadiawl, a.** (annadi) Illogical; indisputative.  
**Annadenad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annadi) Indisputation  
**Annadenadwy, a.** (annadi) Incontestable.  
**Annadenawl, a.** (annadi) Undisputative.  
**Annadenuedig, a.** (annadi) Undisputed.  
**Annadyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annadydd) Indisputation.

**Annai, a.** (dail) Without leaves, leafless.  
**Annair, s. m.—pl. anneiriau** (dair) Reproach.

*Rhag drwg ni ddwyne annair;  
 Llauer mawrair a ffeilia.*

*Against evil reproach will not avail,  
 Many one of renown will be enanred. Llfed.*

**Annaliad, a.** (dal) Without a hold, or support.  
**Annaliadwy, a.** (annaliad) Untenable.  
**Annaliedig, a.** (dal) Not hidden; not caught.  
**Annamdwng, a.** (damdwng) Without appraisement  
**Annamgylchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damgylch) A being unsurrounded; a ceasing to surround.  
**Annamgylchynawg, a.** (damgylchyn) Uncircumscribed.  
**Annamgylchyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damgylchyn) Uncircumscription.  
**Annamlewychawl, a.** (damlewych) Unilluminating

**Annamlewychiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (damlewych) A being unsurrounded with light, or unrevealed.  
**Annamlewychu, v. a.** (damlewych) To cease from illuminating.  
**Annamnegawl, a.** (damneg) Unparabolical.  
**Annamredawl, a.** (damred) A not concurring; inconcurrence.  
**Annamunaw, v. a.** (damunaw) To cease from wishing.  
**Annamunawl, a.** (damunawl) Undesireable.  
**Annamuned, a.** (damuned) Without a wish, or desire.  
**Annamuniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (damuniad) Undesireableness; a being unwished for.  
**Annamwain, a.** (damwain) Without chance.  
**Annamweinawl, a.** (annamwain) Not happening.  
**Annamwciniedig, a.** (annamwain) Not happened.  
**Annamwyn, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (damwyn) Misfortune.  
**Annangaws, a.** (dangaws) Being without shew.  
**Annangosawl, a.** (annangaws) Unexposing.  
**Annangosiad, s. m.** (annangaws) A being unexposed.  
**Annarbod, a.** (darbod) Without preparation.  
**Annarbodaeth, s. m.** (annarbod) Improvidence.  
**Annarbodawl, a.** (annarbod) Improvident.  
**Annarbodedig, a.** (annarbod) Unprovided.  
**Annarbodiad, s. m.** (annarbod) Incircumspection.  
**Annarbodus, a.** (annarbod) Improvident, careless.  
**Annarbyll, a.** (darbyll) Without persuasion.  
**Annarbyllaw, v. a.** (annarbyll) To desist from persuading; to cease reasoning.  
**Annarbylllawg, a.** (annarbyll) Unpersuasive.  
**Annarbylledig, a.** (annarbyll) Unpersuaded; unconvinced, not having reasoned.  
**Annarbylliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annarbyll) Impersuasion, a ceasing to persuade.  
**Annarfod, a.** (darfod) Without ending; infinite.  
**Annarfodadwy, a.** (annarfod) Inexhaustible.  
**Annarfodedig, a.** (annarfod) Unconcluded; unfinished; unexhausted.  
**Annarfodiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annarfod) A being without conclusion; endlessness.  
**Annarfodus, a.** (annarfod) Void of a tendency to annihilation.  
*Nid annarfodus ond Duw.*  
 God alone is void of a tendency to annihilation. *Craig.*  
**Annarlledaw, a.** (darlled) Illegible; not to be read.  
**Annarlledawl, a.** (darlledawl) Not to be read.  
**Annarllenadwy, a.** (darllen) Illegible.  
**Annarllenasawl, a.** (darllen) Not reading; illegible.  
**Annarllenedig, a.** (darllen) Rendered illegible.  
**Annarmerth, a.** (darmerth) Unprepared.  
**Annarmerthedd, s. m.** (annarmerth) Unpreparedness.  
**Annarostyngawl, a.** (darostwng) Not to be subjected.  
**Annarostyngiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darostwng) Insubjection; a being unsubjected.  
**Annarpar, a.** (darpar) Without preparation.  
**Annarparadwy, a.** (annarpar) That cannot be prepared or made ready.  
**Annarparaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annarpar) Unpreparation, an unprepared state.  
**Annarparawl, a.** (annarpar) Unpreparatory.  
**Annarparedig, a.** (annarpar) Unprepared.  
**Annarpariad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annarpar) A being unprepared; a ceasing to prepare.  
**Annarymred, a.** (darymred) Without discursion.  
**Annarymredawl, a.** (annarymred) Undiscursive.  
**Annarymrediad, s. m.** (annarymred) Indiscursion.  
**Annattawd, a.** (dattawd) Inexplicable; not loosened.

**Annattawdd, a.** (dattawdd) Indissoluble.  
**Annattodadwy, a.** (annattawd) Indissoluble.  
**Annattodawl, a.** (annattawd) Unexplicated.  
**Annattodiad, s. m.** (annattawd) Inexplication.  
**Annattodolrwydd, s. m.** (annattodawl) Indissolubleness.  
**Annattodrwydd, s. m.** (annattawd) Indissolubility.  
**Annattoddadwy, a.** (annattawdd) Indissoluble.  
**Annattoddawl, a.** (annattawdd) Indissolvent.  
**Annattoddedig, a.** (annattawdd) Indissolved.  
**Annattoddidiad, s. m.** (annattawdd) Indissolvability.  
**Annattro, a.** (dattro) Being without recurring.  
**Annattroad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annattro) Inaptness to turn back, or recur.  
**Annattroawl, a.** (annattro) Unrecurrent.  
**Annattroedig, a.** (annattro) Not having turned back.  
**Anawl, s. m.**—*pl. t. on* (daw) Defence, or screen.  
**Anawd, v. a.** (nawd) To reproach, to taunt.  
*Nid anawdd i feirdd ffridded wallaw,  
 Nid anawd tafaw dlawyd idaw.*  
 Not unbecoming to the herds the crowded tables, the tongue that is free from guile will not reproach him. *Llygad Gwr.*  
**Anawdd, a.** (nawdd) Without refuge; unprotected.  
**Anawn, s. m.**—*pl. annonian* (dawn) Unluckiness.  
*Aeth i weithio fyth anawn,  
 A thollid iawn, a thlawd iawn.*  
 Misfortune is error the lot of the weak,  
 And I am despoiled, and very poor. *D. ab Owlym.*  
**Anawnus, a.** (annawn) Unqualified, unendowed.  
**Anneall, s. m.** (deall) Ignorance; lack of knowledge.  
*Mae y ddioethar hon yn cyttunaw—'a'r peth sydd i'r gol a chawd  
 o waith yr hen a chysylltiedd ceri anawr yr anwyg, ac yr an-  
 neall, ac yr anwyg i'r deall a ddywyddodd ar y Cymwys.*  
 This theory doth agree with what is preserved of the works of the old and primitive bards, before the time of the want of learning, and want of knowledge, and supineness that has befallen the Welsh. *Barddas.*  
**Annealladwy, a.** (anneall) Incomprehensible.  
**Anneallawl, a.** (anneall) Unintelligent.  
**Annealledig, a.** (anneall) Unapprehended.  
**Anneallgar, a.** (anneall) Unintelligent; ignorant.  
**Anneallgarwch, s. m.** (anneallgar) Unintelligence.  
**Anneallus, a.** (anneall) Unintelligent; ignorant.  
**Annebre, a.** (debre) Without return; unrecurrent.  
*Heb ferch Cynvelyn gelyu gae unbyu,  
 Cyd boed unbyu yn annebre.*  
 Without the maid Cynvelyn was the enemy of princes, and without return, though she was a princess. *L. P. Mech.*  
**Annebryd, a.** (debyrd) Irreparable. *Brad annebryd, an irreparable mischief.*  
**Annechreit, a.** (dechreu) Without commencement.  
**Annechrenad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annechreu) A being without beginning.  
**Annechreuawl, a.** (annechren) Uncommencing.  
**Annechreuedig, a.** (annechren) Uncommenced.  
**Annedwydd, a.** (dedwydd) Indiscreet; graceless; unhappy; unblest.  
*Tri pheth a galf dyn annedwydd: tyloidi, ac afwyddiant, a phoen.*  
 Three things will come to the lot of the imprudent man: poverty, misfortune, and pain. *Triadded Nw.*  
**Annedwyddawl, a.** (annedwydd) Tending to be unhappy or unblest.  
**Annedwyddedig, a.** (annedwydd) Not made happy; rendered unhappy.  
**Annedwyddus, a.** (annedwydd) That is unhappy.  
**Annedwyddwch, s. m.** (annedwydd) Unhappiness.  
**Annedwyddyd, s. m.** (annedwydd) Unhappiness.  
**Annedd, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (dedd) A dwelling. *Ty annedd, a dwelling house.*  
**Anneddawl, a.** (annedd) Dwelling; dwelt at.  
**Anneddfa, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (annedd—ma) A dwelling.

**Anneddf, s. f.—pl. anneddffau (deddf) Disusage; disorder. a. Lawless.**

Buant cyd y'ngredff y'ngredff cyfarfod,  
Cyfarfogion ddiellid,  
I wrthod swandd, ac anneddff,  
O gresiau, o gresiau gynnoddff.

They were together in the tumult with a disposition to meet in contact, there ones armed together, to oppose reproach, and breach of privilege, in the place of blood, through cruel privilege.  
*Cynedeis—Breitaniaw Fowle.*

**Anneddfawl, a. (anneddf) Illegal; immoral.**  
**Anneddfolder, s. m. (anneddfawl) Immorality.**  
**Anneddfoll, v. a. (anneddfawl) To render immoral.**  
**Anneddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annedd) An abiding.**  
A'ith lawm addysg gwneith anneddiad  
Yn fy mywys—

With thy true knowledge make thy dwelling in my bosom.  
*Rom. Jones.*

**Anneddle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (annedd—lle) A dwelling place; an abode.**  
**Anneddu, v. a. (annedd) To dwell; to inhabit.**  
**Annefawd, s. m.—pl. annefodau (defawd) Want of rule, order, or custom; disusage.**  
**Anneffig, a. (defig) Inexpert; unhandy; awkward**

Cwl ar llaw anneffig,  
A battle with a hand ineexpert.  
*Tallies.*

**Anneffnydd, a. (defnydd) Without materials.**  
**Anneffnyddiawl, a. (anneffnydd) Immaterial.**  
**Anneffnyddiedig, a. (anneffnydd) Not made material.**  
**Anneffnyddioldeb, s. m. (anneffnyddiawl) Immateriality; uselessness.**

**Anneffnyddiolrwydd, s. m. (anneffnyddiawl) Immaterialness; a state void of matter.**

**Annefodawl, a. (annefawd) Unaccustomed.**

**Annefodedig, a. (annefawd) Not being accustomed.**

**Annefodi, v. a. (annefawd) To render out of use.**

**Anneffraw, a. (defraw) Unawake; not stirring.**

**Anneffrowl, a. (anneffraw) Not to be awoken.**

**Anneydd, s. m. (nag) One that doth not deny.**

**Anneyddawl, a. (annegydd) Unnegative.**

**Anneyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annegydd) What is without a negative.**

**Annehen, a. (dehen) Left-handed; nondexterous.**

**Anneheuer, s. m. (anneheu) Indexterity.**

**Annebenedd, s. m. (anneheu) Indexterousness.**

**Annehealg, a. (anneheu) Indexterous; sinister.**

**Anneheurwydd, s. m. (anneheu) Indexterousness.**

**Anneffniawg, a. (deifniawg) Unaccomplished.**

**Anneiliad, s. m. (annail) The falling of the leaves.**

**Anneiliaw, v. a. (annail) To drop the leaves.**

**Anneiliaw, a. (annail) Not having leaves.**

**Anneilliaw, a. (deilliaw) A being undervived.**

**Anneilluad, s. m. (neilltu) A being unseparated.**

**Anneilluadwy, a. (neilltuad) Inseparable.**

**Anneilluaw, v. (neilltu) To desist from division.**

**Anneilluawg, a. (neilltu) Unseceding; unseparating.**

**Anneilluawl, a. (neilltu) Unseceded; indistinct.**

**Anneilluadig, a. (neilltu) Unseparated.**

**Anneilluoldeb, s. m. (anneilluawl) Inseparability.**

**Anneilluwr, s. m.—pl. anneilltuwyr (neilltu—gwr) One that doth not secede.**

**Anneirfuch, s. f.—pl. t. od (anner-buwch) A young cow, a heifer-cow.**

**Anneiryd, a. (deiryd) Not pertaining to, irrelevant.**

**Anneirysfawg, a. (deisyf) That cannot be intreated.**

**Anneirysfawl, a. (deisyf) Unrequested, not craved.**

**Anneirysiad, s. m. (deisyf) A being unrequested.**

**Anneirysfu, v. (deisyf) To desist from intreaty.**

**Annel, s. f.—pl. t. au (del) A stretching, tension; a stay or prop; a gin or springe. Buw ar annel,**

**a bent bow; rhoi gwrach ar annel, to couch a spear.**

O derfydd i anfel dyn arall fydd i mewn annel, neu i mewn bradwyl, y dyn a'i gwneith a ddyl ddielaw y dyo o'r clyw i gyfrin a'i haid.

If the heart of another man should get into a snare, or into a pit, the man who made it ought to indemnify the other of the hurt that shall happen to the beast.

**Annelawg, a. (annel) Regular; on the stretch; bent; aiming.**

Megh o annelawg fwa'r cymylau.

As from the bent bow of the clouds. *Eccles. xxi.*

**Anneledig, a. (annel) Stretched, or on the stretch.**

**Anneliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annel) An aiming.**

**Annelu, v. a. (annel) To stretch out; to take aim.**

Syr Hywel i annelai

Y bwa dyg—

Sir Hywel would stretch the bow of learning. *Li. G. Cuth.*

**Annelwr, s. m.—pl. t. annelwyr (annel—gwr) One that bends a bow, or takes aim.**

**Anneol, a. (deol) Without separation; unparted.**

**Anneoladwy, a. (anneol) Not exterminable.**

**Anneoledig, a. (anneol) Unseparated.**

**Anneongladwy, a. (deongl) Inexplicable.**

**Anneongledig, a. (deongl) Unexplicated.**

**Anneongliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anneongl) Inexplication; a being unexplained.**

**Anner, s. f.—pl. annair (an—der) A heifer.**

I minnau i mae annair

Ymlaen gwaen, aml iawn e'd gwair.

And to me there are heifers in the extremity of the dale, very plentiful in their bay. *Bedo Ph. Rich.*

**Annerbyn, a. (derbyn) Without acceptance.**

**Annerbyndwy, a. (annerbyn) Unacceptable.**

**Annerbynedig, a. (annerbyn) Unaccepted.**

**Annerbyniawl, a. (annerbyn) Unacceptable.**

**Annerbynioldeb, s. m. (annerbyniawl) Unacceptableness.**

**Annerchaf, a. (derchaf) Without uplifting.**

**Annerchafadwy, a. (annerchafad) That cannot be exalted, or uplifted.**

**Annerchafael, a. (derchafael) Unexalted; not lifted.**

**Annerchafedig, a. (annerchaf) Unexalted.**

**Annerchafiad, s. m. (annerchaf) A being unexalted.**

**Annerdri, a. (derdri) Without forwardness.**

**Annerth, s. m. (nerth) Impotence; infirmity.**

Rho yn rhag pob rhyw annerth,

Yr llec o nef, ras a nerth.

Give against every kind of weakness, thou Christ of heaven, thy grace and strength. *D. ab Rhys.*

**Annerthawl, a. (annerth) Impuissant; impotent.**

**Annerthedd, s. m. (annerth) Impuissance.**

**Annerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annerth) A rendering impotent, or void of energy.**

**Annerthu, v. a. (annerth) To render impotent.**

**Annesdl, a. (desdl) Without compactness of thought; without delicacy.**

**Annesdled, s. m. (annedsl) Indelicacy; slovenliness.**

**Annesdlu, v. (annedsl) To become indelicate.**

**Annesdlus, a. (annedsl) Indelicate, indecent.**

**Annesdlusrwydd, s. m. (annedslus) Incompactness of the mind; indelicateness.**

**Annethawl, a. (dethawl) Without choice.**

**Annetholedig, a. (annethawl) Unelected.**

**Anneud, s. m.—pl. t. au (neud) Freedom from weariness; tranquillity.**

Gwyr gorau Gwriad gwrdd y'nhaled,

Ys deupo eu henald wodi trined,

Cywnwys y'ngwlad nef addel anneud.

The men of the station of Gwriad, dexterous in difficulties, if their souls should be released after the conflict, may they be received in the kingdom of heaven, the abode of tranquillity. *Annerio*

**Annewis, a. (dewis) Without choice, or election.**



**Annewisadwy, a. (annewis)** That cannot be chosen.  
**Annewisawl, s. (annewis)** Not elective, ineligible.  
**Annewisedig, a. (annewis)** Unchosen; rejected.  
**Annewisoledd, s. m. (annewisawl)** Ineligibility.  
**Annewisollwydd, s. m. (annewisawl)** Ineligibility.  
**Annewr, a. (dewr)** Not valiant; irresolute.  
**Annewrder, s. m. (annewr)** Irresolution.  
**Annewredd, s. m. (annewr)** Irresolution.  
**Annewryn, s. m. dim. (annewr)** An irresolute person.  
**Annhadawl, a. (tad)** Unpaternal, not a father.  
**Annhadolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhadawl)** Want of paternity.

**Annhaenawl, a. (taen)** Inexpansive.  
**Annhaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (taen)** Inexpansion.  
**Annhaer, a. (taer)** Unimportant.  
**Annhaerder, s. m. (annhaer)** Unimportantness.  
**Annhaerni, s. m. (annhaer)** Unimportance.  
**Annhaefedig, a. (tafi)** Unprojected; not thrown.  
**Annhadfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tafi)** A being unprojected, a being unthrown.  
**Annhagedig, a. (tag)** Unobstructed; unchoaked.  
**Annhagiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tag)** A being unobstructed, or unclogged.

**Annhaiawg, a. (taiawg)** Not churlish or boorish.  
**Annhaiogrwydd, s. m. (annhaiawg)** Unchurlishness.  
**Annhai, a. (tai)** Without payment; unrewarded.  
**Annhadadwy, a. (annhai)** Unpayable; insolvable.  
**Annhaledig, a. (annhai)** Unremunerated.  
**Annhalfyr, a. (talffy)** Without contraction.  
**Annhalfyredd, s. m. (annhalfyr)** Diffusedness.  
**Annhalfyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhalfyr)** Uncontractedness.  
**Annhalgrwn, a. (talgrwn)** Incompact; diffuse.  
**Annhalgrynedd, s. m. (annhalgrwn)** Uncontractedness.

**Annhalgryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhalgrwn)** A being uncontracted.  
**Annhalm, a. (talm)** Without impression.  
**Annhalmedd, s. m. (annhalm)** Unimpression.  
**Annhanawl, a. (tan)** Unignited; incombustible.  
**Annhanc, a. (tanc)** Without stillness, or peace.  
**Annhaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tan)** A being unignited.  
**Annhangnef, a. (annhanc)** Without peace.  
**Annhangneffedd, s. m. (annhangnef)** Want of peace.

*Gweli coll Cwstegs efely, tyfu à orug anhangneffedd y rhwng gwyrda y cyfoeth am wneuthur breinia.*

*After losing Christine in that manner, a disagreement arose between the principal men of the realm about setting up a king.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Annhangneffeddawl, a. (annhangneffedd)** Unpeaceable; untranquil.  
**Annhangneffeddus, a. (annhangneffedd)** Tending to be unpeaceable.  
**Annharf, a. (tarf)** Without dispersion.  
**Annharfawl, a. (annharf)** Being undispersed.  
**Annharfedig, a. (annharf)** Undispersed.  
**Annhaw, a. (taw)** Without silence; untacit.  
**Annhawedawg, a. (annhaw)** Unsilent; untacit.  
**Annhawel, a. (annhaw)** Unsilent; untacit; noisy.

*Annhawel Hywel hawl gyfryd,  
 Annhywail ei llyd o liaws eirchaid,  
 Fan archant emys.*

*Unsilent is Hywel the sagacious, his court is not to be cleared from the numerous petitioners when they ask for steeds.*  
*Cydwelid, i H. ab Owain.*

**Annhawelawg, a. (annhawel)** Tending to be noisy.  
**Annhawelu, v. (annhawel)** To become noisy.  
**Annhawelwch, s. m. (annhawel)** Want of silence.  
**Annhawl, a. (tawl)** Without diminishing.  
**Annhebyg, a. (tebyg)** Dissimilar; unlike.

*Annhebyg blaau fynydd.*

*'Tis the most unlikely that prospers.*

*Adage.*

**Annhebygdwy, a. (annhebyg)** Unsemblable.

**Annhebygawl, a. (annhebyg)** Rendered unlike.  
**Annhebygiad, s. m. (annhebyg)** Dissimilitude.  
**Annhebygoled, s. m. (annhebygawl)** Improbability.

**Annhebygoirwydd, s. m. (annhebygawl)** Unlikelihood.

**Annhebygrwydd, s. m. (annhebyg)** Unlikelihood.

**Annhebygu, v. (annhebyg)** To become unlike.

**Annhech, a. (tech)** Without skulking, or shying.

**Annhechawl, a. (annhech)** Not skulking, or hiding.

**Annhechriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhech)** A being without hiding, or skulking.

**Annhechu, v. a. (annhech)** To unsecrete.

**Annhedd, a. (tedd)** Without preeminence.

**Annheddawl, a. (annhedd)** Not preeminent.

**Annheddiad, s. m. (annhedd)** Want of preeminence.

**Annheg, a. (teg)** Unfair; inelegant; disingenuous.

**Annhegwch, s. m. (annheg)** Unfairness.

**Annhegychn, v. a. (annhegwch)** To render unfair.

**Annheilwng, a. (teilwng)** Unworthy.

*Yr hwydd yd yn bywta, ac yn yfed yn annheilwng yd yn bywta ac yn yfed hwyddigedd iddi ei hen.*

*He that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh condemnation to himself.*  
*1 Cor. ii. 22.*

**Annheilwngdawl, s. m. (annheilwng)** Unworthiness.

**Annheilwngrydd, s. m. (annheilwng)** Unworthiness.

**Annheilwngu, v. a. (annheilwng)** To render unworthy, to become unworthy.

**Annheilmlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (teilmlad)** Apathy.

**Annheilmladawl, a. (annheilmlad)** Unfeeling.

**Annheilmladedig, a. (annheilmlad)** Not having felt.

**Annheilmladiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annheilmlad)** A rendering void of feeling.

**Annheilmladrydd, s. m. (annheilmlad)** Unfeelingness.

**Annheilmladwy, a. (annheilmlad)** Imperceptible.

**Annheilmlaw, v. (teilmlaw)** To desist from feeling.

**Annheilmedig, a. (teilmedig)** Rendered void of feeling; not having felt.

**Annheithi, a. (teithi)** Without inherent qualities.

**Annheithiawg, a. (annheithi)** Unqualified; unperfected; not travelling.

**Annheithiawl, a. (annheithi)** Unperfected.

**Annheithig, a. (teithig)** Not enjoying faculties.

**Annheithigrwydd, s. m. (annheithig)** A being destitute of faculties.

**Annhel, a. (tel)** Incompact; not arranged.

**Annhelai, a. (annhel)** That doth not stay, or render compact.

**Annhelaid, a. (annhel)** Incompact; ungraceful.

**Annhelaidawl, a. (annhel)** Not apt to accord, or be compact; discordant.

**Annhelawg, a. (annhel)** That is incompact.

**Annheled, a. (annhel)** Not neat; void of grace.

**Annheledawg, a. (annheled)** Ungraceful.

**Annheledig, a. (annheled)** Not made compact.

**Annhelediw, a. (annheled)** Incompact; ungraceful; graceless; unworthy; villainous. *Cyflaf-annhelediw, a horrid catastrophe. Gwrit-annhelediw, a graceless deed.*

**Annhelediwrydd, s. m. (annhelediw)** Ungracefulness.

**Annheleidiaw, v. a. (annhelaid)** To render incompact, or uncomely.

**Annheleidiawg, a. (annhelaid)** That is incompact.

**Annheleidirwydd, s. m. (annhelaid)** Incompactness.

**Annheleging, a. (telgyn)** Without staggering.

**Annhelegingawg, a. (annheleging)** Not tottering.

**Annhelegingiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annheleging)** A being without staggering.

**Annhelgyngu, v. (annhelgyng)** To desist from staggering.

**Annhellw, a. (telyw)** Without covering, or dress.

**Annhell, a. (tell)** Not silent; inattentive.

**Annhellwedd, a. (annhell—gweidd)** Inattentive.

**Annher, a. (ter)** Impure; feculent, or drossy.

**Annheraid, a. (anner)** Impure; unrefined.

**Annheredig, a. (anner)** Unpurified.

**Annheredd, s. m. (anner)** Impurity; feculency.

**Annherfyn, a. (terfyn)** Without limit; infinite.

**Annherfynadwy, a. (annherfyn)** Unlimitable.

**Annherfynawl, a. (annherfyn)** Infinitive.

**Annherfynedig, a. (annherfyn)** Unlimited.

*Arthol, yr rhai berthawg a chyfoethwag, of a'u anrheithiad, a chynoulaw annherfynedig swit.*

*Arthol despoiled those who were rich and powerful, collecting boundless treasure.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Annherfynedigawl, a. (annherfynedig)** Tending to be unlimited, or infinite.

**Annherfyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annherfyn)** Infinitude; a becoming unlimited.

**Annherfynoldeb, s. m. (annherfynawl)** Boundlessness, infinity.

**Annherfynolrwydd, s. m. (annherfynawl)** Infinity.

**Annherfynu, v. (annherfyn)** To be unlimited.

**Annherfysg, a. (terfysg)** Without tumult.

**Annherfysgaid, a. (annherfysg)** Untamultuous.

**Annherfysgawg, a. (annherfysg)** Not apt to be tumultuous, free from commotion.

**Annherfysgawl, a. (annherfysg)** Untamultuous.

**Annherfysgedig, a. (annherfysg)** Not made tumultuous, undisturbed.

**Annherfysgudd, s. m. (annherfysg)** Untamultuousness.

**Annherfysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au. (annherfysg)** A being without tumult.

**Annherfysglyd, a. (annherfysg)** Untamultuous.

**Annherfysgu, v. (annherfysg)** To cease from commotion; to become free of commotion.

**Annherfysgu, a. (annherfysg)** Not turbulent.

**Annheriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annher)** A rendering impure; a becoming impure.

**Annherig, a. (terig)** Not rough, rigid, or harsh.

**Annheru, v. a. (anner)** To render impure.

**Annherwyn, a. (terwyn)** Not fervent, or vehement.

**Annherwynawl, a. (annherwyn)** Unfervency.

**Annherwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annherwyn)** A rendering unfervid.

**Annherwynu, v. a. (annherwyn)** To render unfervid; to moderate a heat.

**Annherydd, a. (terydd)** Involatile; not quick.

**Annheryll, a. (teryll)** Not fierce or furious.

**Annhes, a. (tes)** Void of heat, or warmth.

**Annhesawg, a. (annes)** Without the sun's heat.

**Annheulu, a. (teulu)** Without a family.

**Annheuluaid, a. (annheulu)** Unfamiliar.

**Annheuluawg, a. (annheulu)** Undomestic.

**Annheuluadd, s. m. (annheulu)** Unfamiliarity.

**Annheu, a. (teu)** Not dense; not thick.

**Annheuadd, s. m. (annheu)** A being not thick.

**Annhewch, s. m. (annheu)** want of thickness.

**Annhewchriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhewch)** A ceasing to be thick.

**Annhewychu, v. (annhewch)** To cease being thick.

**Annheyrn, a. (teyrn)** Unkingly, unroyal.

**Annheyrnedd, a. (teyrnedd)** Without tribute.

**Annheir, a. (tir)** Not in good plight; unlively.

**Annheirf, s. m. (annheir)** Unliveliness.

**Annheirad, s. m. (tirad)** A depriving of land.

**Annheiriaw, v. a. (tiriaw)** To deprive of land.

**Annheiriawg, a. (tiriawg)** Not having land.

**Annheiriaw, a. (tiriaw)** Unpleasant; unlovely.

**Annheiriawdeb, s. m. (annheiriaw)** Unpleasantness.

**Annheiriawedd, s. m. (annheiriaw)** Disagreeableness.

**Annheiriaw, v. (annheiriaw)** To become unpleasant.

**Annheiriawrydd, s. m. (annheiriaw)** Unkindness.

*Nae llawer—A waentddwag ac annheiriawrydd i'r rhai a'u magneul.*

*There are many that will do evil, and unkindness to those who have brought them up.*

*Danwglyn.*

**Annheiriawych, s. m. (annheiriaw)** Unpleasantness.

**Annheir, a. (tios)** Not pretty; inelegant.

**Annheir, a. (tios)** Not pretty; inelegant.

**Annheir, a. (tios)** Not pretty; inelegant.

**Annheir, a. (tios)** Not pretty; inelegant.

**Annheir, a. (tios)** Not pretty; inelegant.

**Annheir, a. (tios)** Not pretty; inelegant.

**Annheir, a. (tios)** Not pretty; inelegant.

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**Annheir, a. (tios)** Not pretty; inelegant.

**Annheir, a. (tios)** Not pretty; inelegant.

**Annheir, a. (tios)** Not pretty; inelegant.

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**Annheir, a. (tios)** Not pretty; inelegant.

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**Annheir, a. (tios)** Not pretty; inelegant.

**Annheir, a. (tios)** Not pretty; inelegant.

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**Annheir, a. (tios)** Not pretty; inelegant.

**Annheir, a. (tios)** Not pretty; inelegant.

**Annhrafodi**, *v.* (annhrafod) To cease from strife.  
**Annhrafodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrafod) A ceasing from contention, or trouble.  
**Annhrallawd**, *a.* (trallawd) Without distress.  
**Annhrallodi**, *v.* (annhrallawd) To cease from vexing, or troubling.  
**Annhrallodus**, *a.* (annhrallawd) Not distressing.  
**Annhranc**, *a.* (tranc) Without end of duration.  
**Annhraucadwy**, *a.* (annhranc) Unperishable.  
**Annhracedig**, *a.* (annhranc) Unannihilated.

*Yn gar gan ddofydd,  
 Yn ei garennydd,  
 Yn drwydd annhracedig.*

*Reflected by the Supreme Being, in his society through his  
 Gwaith (teratly).*

**Annhracedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhracedig) Unperishableness.

**Annhrafterthawl**, *a.* (trafterth) Not given to bustling; unassiduous.

**Annhrafterthus**, *a.* (trafterth) Not distracted with cares; being void of trouble.

**Annhras**, *a.* (tras) Without kindred, or affinity.

**Annhrasawl**, *a.* (annhras) Unrelated to.

**Annhraul**, *a.* (traul) Without waste; undigesting.

**Annhray**, *a.* (traw) Without a guide.

**Annhrayiad**, *s. m.* (annhray) A being unguided.

**Annhrays**, *a.* (traws) Not cross, or perverted.

**Annhrad**, *a.* (tred) Without resort; solitary.

**Annhref**, *a.* (tref) Homeless; without a town.

**Annhrefawl**, *a.* (annhref) Unhomely.

**Annhrefedig**, *a.* (annhref) Uninhabited.

**Annhrefig**, *a.* (annhref) Nonresident.

**Annhrefn**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (trefn) Disorder; confusion; anarchy. *a.* Without order.

**Annhrefnadwy**, *a.* (annhrefn) That cannot be put in order, or arrangement.

**Annhrefnedig**, *a.* (annhrefn) Disarranged.

**Annhrefnedd**, *s. m.* (annhrefn) Disarrangement.

**Annhrefniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrefn) Inordination; confusion.

**Annhrefnid**, *a.* (annhrefn) Without management.

**Annhrefnidaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrefnid) Mismanagement.

**Annhrefnu**, *v.* (annhrefn) To disorder; to confuse.

**Annhrefnus**, *a.* (annhrefn) Out of order.

**Annhrefnusdra**, *s. m.* (annhrefnus) Confusedness.

**Annhrefnusrwydd**, *s. m.* (annhrefnus) Discomposure; confusedness.

**Annhrefnwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. annhrefnuwyr* (annhrefn—*gwr*) Perturbator.

**Annhreiddiadwy**, *a.* (traidd) Impenetrable.

**Annhreiddiawl**, *a.* (traidd) Unpenetrative.

**Annhreiddiedig**, *a.* (traidd) Unpenetrated.

**Annhreigiadwy**, *a.* (traigl) Indeclinable.

**Annhreigiedig**, *a.* (traigl) Undeclined.

**Annhreisiedig**, *a.* (trais) Unoppressed; unaffected.

**Annhreisig**, *a.* (trais) Inoppressive; unmolesting.

**Annhremygawl**, *a.* (tremyg) Undespising.

**Annhremyngar**, *a.* (tremyn) Unobservant.

**Annhrethadwy**, *a.* (treth) Untaxable.

**Annhreulgar**, *a.* (annhraul) Not lavish; frugal.

**Annhreulgarwch**, *s. m.* (annhreulgar) A being unconsumed, or without wastefulness; indigestion.

**Annhruiadwy**, *a.* (annhraul) Being unconsumed.

**Annhriadiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trig) A being without having resided, a being uninhabited.

**Annhriadiawl**, *a.* (annhriadiad) Nonresident.

**Annhriadiad**, *s. m.* (trig) Nonresidence.

**Annhriadiawl**, *a.* (trig) Nonresident.

**Annhriadiad**, *a.* (trig) Nonresident; uninhabited.

**Annhringar**, *a.* (trin) Not intermeddling.

**Annhringarwch**, *s. m.* (annhringar) A being without meddling; inofficiousness.

**Annhrosedd**, *s. m.* (annhrows) A being without transgression.

**Annhroseddgar**, *a.* (annhrosedd) Intransgressive.

**Annhroseddgarwch**, *s. m.* (annhroseddgar) Intransgressiveness; freedom from transgression.

**Annhroseddus**, *a.* (annhrosedd) Untransgressive.

**Annhrugar**, *a.* (trugar) Pitiless; dismal.

*Ac yna y rhoddes y cawr garu fast annhrugar.  
 Then the giant gave a most hideous cry.  
 H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Annhrugaradwy**, *a.* (annhrugar) That cannot commiserate; that cannot pity.

**Annhrugarawg**, *a.* (annhrugar) Unmerciful.

*Ni orphwydai o wneuthur annhrugarawg acfa o'r Groegwediol,  
 He desired not from making an unmerciful slaughter of the  
 Grecians.  
 G. au Arllwr.*

**Annhrugaredig**, *a.* (annhrugar) Not made compassionate; uncommiserated.

**Annhrugaredd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrugar) Incommiseration; want of compassion.

**Annhrugarau**, *v.* (annhrugar) To become unmerciful; a ceasing to commiserate.

**Annhrugarais**, *a.* (annhrugar) Uncommiserative.

**Annhrugarogrwydd**, *s. m.* (annhrugarawg) Unmercifulness, want of compassion.

**Annhruth**, *a.* (truth) Without flattery.

**Annhruthgar**, *a.* (annhruth) Unflattering.

**Annhruthgarwch**, *s. m.* (annhruthgar) A state void of flattery; without a disposition to wheedle.

**Annhruthiawl**, *a.* (annhruth) Unflattering.

**Annhruthiedig**, *a.* (annhruth) Unflattered.

**Annhrws**, *a.* (trws) Without covering, or dress.

**Annhrwsiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrws) A being destitute of dress.

**Annhrwsiadus**, *a.* (annhrwsiad) Not dressy; unarrayed; unadorned.

**Annhrwydd**, *a.* (trwydd) Without activity of mind; not brisk, prompt, or quick.

**Annhrwydded**, *a.* (trwydded) Without the liberty, or power of passing and repassing.

**Annhrwyddedawg**, *a.* (annhrwydded) Not having liberty of going and coming; undomesticated.

**Annhrwyddedogaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrwyddedawg) The state of being under restraint.

**Annhrwydded**, *a.* (trybelid) Not quick; ineloquent.

**Annhrwydded**, *a.* (trybelid) Not quick; ineloquent.

**Annhrwydded**, *a.* (trybelid) Not quick; ineloquent.

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**Annhrwydded**, *a.* (trybelid) Not quick; ineloquent.

**Annueddgar, a. (annuedd)** Impartial; unbiased  
**Annueddgarwch, s. m. (annueddgar)** Impartiality  
**Annueddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annuedd)** Disinclination.

**Annueddoldeb, s. m. (annueddawl)** Impartiality  
**Annueddrwydd, s. m. (annuedd)** Disinclination  
**Annueddu, v. (annuedd)** To become indifferent  
**Annueu, a. (tuel)** Without cover; unarrayed.  
**Annueu, v. a. (annueu)** To uncover.  
**Annwag, a. (twg)** Without success, or prosperity.  
**Annwag, a. (twg)** Without swearing; nonjuring  
**Annwyll, a. (twyll)** Without deceit or guile.  
**Annwylladwy, a. (annwyll)** Undeceiving.  
**Annwyllaw, v. a. (annwyll)** To deceive.  
**Annwyllawd, s. m. (annwyll)** The act of deceiving; a becoming undeceived.

**Annwylledig, a. (annwyll)** Undeceived.  
**Annwyllodwr, s. m.—pl. annwyllodwyr (annwyllawd—gwr)** One that deceives.  
**Annwyllodrus, a. (annwyllawd)** Unfrankulent.  
**Annwyllofaint, s. m. (annwyll)** Unconvention.  
**Annwysg, a. (twysg)** Without accumulation.  
**Annwysgawl, a. (annwysg)** Unaccumulating.  
**Annwysgedig, a. (annwysg)** Unaccumulated.  
**Annwyth, a. (twyth)** Without elasticity.  
**Annwythadwy, a. (annwyth)** That cannot be rendered elastic.

**Annwythaw, v. a. (annwyth)** To render unelastic  
**Annwythawl, a. (annwyth)** Unelastic.  
**Annwythedig, a. (annwyth)** Not rendered elastic  
**Annwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annwyth)** A rendering void of elasticity.  
**Annhyb, a. (tyb)** Being without opinion.  
**Annhygar, a. (annhyb)** Unopinionated.  
**Annhygarwch, s. m. (annhygar)** Unopinionateness.

**Annhybiant, s. m. (annhyb)** Want of supposition.  
**Annhybiaw, v. a. (annhyb)** To unsuspect.  
**Annhybiawl, a. (annhyb)** Unsuspecting.  
**Annhybiedig, a. (annhyb)** Being unsuspected.  
**Annhybwg, s. m. (annhyb)** Unsupposition.  
**Annhybgawl, a. (annhybwg)** Unsuspecting.  
**Annhybygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhybwg)** Unsupposition, a ceasing to suppose.  
**Annhybygiedig, a. (annhybwg)** Unsupposed.  
**Annhybygolfaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhybgawl)** Unsupposition.

**Annhyciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhwg)** Unprosperity  
**Annhyciadwy, a. (annhwg)** That cannot prosper.  
**Annhyciannawl, a. (annhyciant)** Unpropitious.  
**Annhyciannus, a. (annhyciant)** Inauspicious.

Rhoes iddyt lweu eu holl ffrs,  
 Rhoes annhyciannus adwydd.

He gave them to satiate every lust,  
 He gave inauspicious misfortune.

E. Pry.

**Annhyciant, s. m. (annhwg)** Improsperity.  
**Annhyciaw, v. a. (annhwg)** To miscarry, to fail.  
**Annhyciawl, a. (annhwg)** Unprosperous.  
**Annhymmawr, a. (tymmawr)** Not in season.  
**Annhygger, s. m. (tymmawr)** Intemperance.  
**Annhygger, v. a. (annhygger)** To put out of order, or temperance.  
**Annhyggerus, a. (annhygger)** Intemperate.  
**Annhygmig, a. (tymmig)** Born before due time.  
**Annhygmoraid, a. (annhygmawr)** Unseasonable  
**Annhygmorawl, a. (annhygmawr)** Unseasonable  
**Annhygmoriddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhygmoraid)** A rendering out of season, or uncomfortable  
**Annhygmoriddiaw, v. a. (annhygmoraid)** To render unseasonable, or uncomfortable.

**Annhygmoriddiawl, a. (annhygmoraid)** Tending to be uncomfortable.

**Annhygmoriddrwydd, s. m. (annhygmoraid)** Unseasonableness; uncomfortableness.  
**Annhygmoriddwch, s. m. (annhygmoraid)** Uncomfortableness; unseasonableness.

**Annhygmyr, s. m. (tymmyr)** Intemperance.  
**Annhyner, a. (tyner)** Unkind; churlish; hard; stiff.  
**Annhyneredd, s. m. (annhyner)** Rigidity, harshness  
**Annhynerwch, s. m. (annhyner)** Rigidity; harshness  
**Annhyndau, v. a. (tynd)** To distend; to loosen.  
**Annhyndrwydd, s. m. (tynd)** Distension; slackness.  
**Annhynged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (tynged)** Misfortune.  
**Annhyngedawl, a. (annhynged)** Not by fate.  
**Annhyngedfen, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (annhynged)** An unhappy fate; misfortune.

Fasgen—well ddaedau o honn et annhyngedfen, a'i ddioreiddi, i  
 Gillaenwr, truanu wrtho a' orwg, ac aedau acellu, a clannodwyr  
 iddo.

Fasgen having related his misfortune and mischief to Gillaenwr,  
 he commiserated him, and pronounced aid and support.

Gr. ab Arthur.

**Annhyngedfenawl, a. (annhyngedfen)** Not produced through fate; unfated; monstrous.

Enycha dorff a gwri—ac ynnhith y rhai hygyddedd an-  
 nhyngedfenawl a faint.

And behold a troop of giants, and amongst these there was one  
 of a size that was monstrous.

Gr. ab Arthur.

**Annhyngedfenoldeb, s. m. (annhyngedfenawl)** Infatality; a state free of destiny.

**Annhyngediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhynged)** A being unfated; a being free of destiny.  
**Annhyngedu, v. a. (annhynged)** To save from fate.  
**Annhyngwr, s. m.—pl. annhyngwyr (twug—gwr)** Nonjuror.

**Annhywallt, a. (tywallt)** Without pouring.  
**Annhywalltadwy, a. (annhywallt)** That cannot be poured; inexhaustible.

**Annhywalltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhywallt)** The not being poured; a ceasing to pour.  
**Annhywell, a. (tywell)** Not dark, or gloomy.

**Annhywyll, a. (tywyll)** Not dark; or obscure.  
**Annial, a. (dial)** Being without revenge.

**Annialadwy, a. (annial)** That cannot be revenged.  
**Annialaeth, s. m. (annial)** The being unrevenged.

**Annialledig, a. (annial)** Unrevenged; unavenged.  
**Annialled, s. m. (annial)** A being without revenge

**Annialledawl, a. (annialled)** Unrevenged.  
**Annialledgar, a. (annialled)** Unrevenged.

**Annialiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annial)** A being without revenging.

**Annianc, a. (dianc)** Without escaping.  
**Anniancadwy, a. (annianc)** That cannot escape.

**Anniancedig, a. (annianc)** Not having escaped.  
**Annianngawl, a. (annianc)** Unescaped.

**Annianrheb, a. (diarheb)** Not a maxim.  
**Annianrhebawl, a. (annianrheb)** Unproverbial.

**Annianrhebas, a. (annianrheb)** Unproverbial.  
**Annias, a. (dias)** Without clang, or din.

**Anniasb, a. (diash)** Without clangour, or shouting.  
**Anniasbad, a. (anniasb)** Without shouts.

**Anniasbedain, v. (anniasbad)** To desist from clangour; to cease from screaming.

**Anniau, a. (dian)** Uncertain; doubtful; fabulous.

Cynafawd a gylfaen gyfraith, eisioes o ddaenau anniau, ac  
 ym at chymhellid iech.

Usage precedes law, except it be of a doubtful origin, and then  
 it cannot compel any body.

Welsh Laws.

**Anniawg, a. (diawg)** Unslolthful; not idle, or lazy.  
**Annibech, a. (dibech)** Not without sin; not sinless

**Annibechedd, s. m.** (annibech) A being not impeccable.

**Annibechrwydd, s. m.** (annibech) The state of being not clear from sin.

**Annibelt, a. (dibelt)** Not incompact; connected.

Gorsfyll yn rhyd rodawg annibelt,  
Nid heb wad ar wellt.

Stationed in the ford the chariot not incompact, not without blood on the grass. *Gwalchmai.*

**Annibl, a. (dibl)** Without daggles; unskirted.

**Anniblawg, a. (annibl)** Unbedagglled, unskirted.

**Annibyn, a. (dibyn)** Not hanging on; independent

**Annibynawl, a. (annibyn)** Independent.

**Annibyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annibyn)** A being not depending; independence.

**Annibynoldeb, s. m. (annibynawl)** Independency

**Annibyrwydd, s. m. (annibyn)** Independence.

**Annica, a. (dicra)** Not loathing; unsatiated.

**Annicaŵch, s. m. (annica)** The being without loathing; freedom from satiety.

**Annichell, a. (dichell)** Without guile, or stratagem

**Annichellgar, a. (annichell)** Undeceiveful; simple.

**Annichellgarwch, s. m. (annichellgar)** Undeceivefulness.

**Annichlyn, a. (dichlyn)** Incircumspect; inaccurate.

**Annichlynder, s. m. (annichlyn)** Incircumspection

**Annichlynedd, s. m. (annichlyn)** Inattention.

**Annichlyrwydd, s. m. (annichlyn)** Inattentiveness

**Annidawl, a. (didawl)** Indiscreet; indivisible.

**Annidolaeth, s. m. (annidawl)** Indistinctness.

**Annidoledd, a. (annidawl)** Unseparated; indistinct

**Annidoledd, s. m. (annidawl)** Indivisibility.

**Annidoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annidawl)** Confusion.

**Annidolrwydd, s. m. (annidawl)** Indistinctness.

**Annidro, a. (didro)** Without straying, or wandering

**Anniddig, a. (diddig)** Unappeased; peevish; fretful.

**Anniddigiaw, v. (anniddig)** To become peevish.

**Anniddigrwydd, s. m. (anniddig)** Peevishness.

**Anniddos, a. (diddos)** Not secured from rain.

Anniddos fydd anneddau  
Y llawr na fyddo welltiau.

Unsheltered will be the dwelling of the sloth unwilling to reform. *L. Hopcin.*

**Anniddosawg, a. (anniddos)** Tending to let in rain

**Anniddosi, v. a. (anniddos)** To cease being dry.

**Anniddosrwydd, s. m. (anniddos)** Unsoundness, or want of shelter from wet.

**Anniddym, a. (diddym)** Not to be annihilat'd.

**Anniddymadwy, a. (anniddym)** Indefeasible; irreversible; irrevocable.

**Anniddymawl, a. (anniddym)** Irrescisory.

**Anniddymder, s. m. (anniddym)** Indefeasibility.

**Anniddymedig, a. (anniddym)** Unannihilated.

**Anniddymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anniddymedig)** Indefeasibility.

**Anniddymedigawl, a. (anniddymedig)** Tending to be indefeasible; not liable to annihilation.

**Anniddymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anniddym)** Irrescision.

**Anniddymrwydd, s. m. (anniddym)** Indefeasibleness.

**Annietwad, s. m. (dielw)** A being uncontemned.

**Annietwedd, s. m. (dielw)** Freedom from contempt.

**Annietwig, a. (dielwig)** Uncontemned.

**Annietl, a. (dielt)** Not without ugliness.

**Annien, a. (dien)** Uncertain; doubtful; dubious.

Aesawr annianc oes annien.

The shield-bearer that doth not flee, uncertain is his life. *Cynddelw.*

**Annienbyd, a. (dienbyd)** Not without danger.

**Annienbydrwydd, s. m. (annienbyd)** The being not free from danger; insecurity.

**Annieurwydd, s. m. (diau)** Uncertainty; fabulosity.

**Annifa, a. (difa)** Not to be destroyed; unconsurable.

**Annifawwl, a. (annifa)** Unconsuming.

**Annifædig, a. (annifa)** Unconsumed.

**Annifædd, s. m. (annifa)** Undestructiveness.

**Annifai, a. (difai)** Not blameless; not pure.

**Annifan, a. (difan)** That will not disappear.

**Annifanadwy, a. (annifan)** Immarecessible.

**Annifanawl, a. (annifan)** Never-fading; perennial.

**Annifanedig, (annifan)** Unfaded; unobliterated.

**Annifaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annifan)** Perennity.

**Annifanrwydd, s. m. (annifan)** Perpetuity.

**Annifant, s. m. (difant)** Perennity.

**Annifanu, a. (difanu)** Unperishable; unfading.

**Annifeidd, s. m. (annifai)** A being not faultless.

**Annifeiriawg, a. (difeiriawg)** Inactive.

**Annifeiriawl, a. (difeiriawl)** Tending to inactivity.

**Annifenawd, s. m. (annifanw)** Not blameless.

**Anniferawg, a. (diferawg)** Not distilling.

**Anniferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diferiad)** A being without dropping of water.

**Annifawg, a. (difawg)** Not fierce, or cruel.

**Annifan, a. (difan)** Not disappearing; unfading.

**Annifanadwy, a. (annifan)** Immarecessible.

**Annifanawl, a. (annifan)** Unextinguishable.

**Annifanedig, a. (annifan)** Unextinguished.

**Annifaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annifan)** A being unextinguished.

**Annifanrwydd, s. m. (annifan)** Fleetingness.

**Annifann, v. (annifan)** To cease disappearing.

**Anniflas, a. (diflas)** Not insipid; not tasteless.

**Anniflasdawl, s. m. (anniflas)** A being not insipid.

**Anniflasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anniflas)** A rendering uninsipid, a ceasing to be insipid.

**Annifraw, a. (difraw)** Not careless; undiscongraged.

**Annifrawd, a. (difrawd)** Undestroyed, unwasted.

**Annifri, a. (difri)** Without dishonour or shame.

**Annifriaw, v. a. (annifri)** To render undebased.

**Annifriedig, a. (annifri)** Undepreciated.

**Annifrif, a. (difrif)** Not serious, or unsated.

**Annifrifaw, v. a. (annifrif)** To become careless.

**Annifrifawl, a. (annifrif)** Unseriousness.

**Annifrifoldeb, s. m. (annifrifawl)** Unseriousness.

**Annifrifwch, s. m. (annifrif)** Unseriousness.

**Annifro, a. (difro)** Not banished or exiled.

**Annifrodd, s. m. (annifro)** A being unbanished.

**Annifroddawg, a. (annifro)** Unbanishable.

**Annifroawl, a. (annifro)** Unbanished; unexiled.

**Annifrodawl, a. (annifrawd)** Undilapidated.

**Annifrodedig, a. (annifrawd)** Not lavished or wasted.

**Annifrodi, v. (annifrawd)** To become careful.

**Annifrodiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (annifrawd)** A being unwise or prodigal.

**Annifrodd, s. m. (annifro)** A being unbanished.

**Annifryd, a. (difryd)** Not listless or careless.

**Annifrydaeth, s. m. (annifryd)** Unlistlessness.

**Annifwyn, a. (difwyn)** Not unprofitable.

**Annifairh, a. (difairh)** Not wild, or desert.

**Annifawdd, a. (difawdd)** Not extinguished.

**Anniffer, a. (differ)** Without defence; unprotected.

**Anniffeithder, s. m. (anniffeith)** Unsolateness.

**Anniffeithawl, a. (anniffeith)** Undesolating.

**Anniffeithedig, a. (anniffeith)** Undesolated.

**Annifferiawg, a. (anniffer)** Undefensive.

**Anniffais, a. (diffais)** Insecure; unprotected.

**Anniffoddawg, a. (anniffawdd)** Inextinguishable.

**Anniffoddawl, a. (anniffawdd)** Unextinguishing.

**Annifoddedig, a. (annifawdd)** Unextinguished.  
**Annifoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annifawdd)** A being unextinguished.  
**Annifred, a. (diffrd)** Without defence, or guard.  
**Annifreidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annifred)** Undefensiveness; a ceasing to protect.  
**Annifreidiawg, a. (annifred)** Undefensive.  
**Annifwys, a. (difwys)** Not steep or precipitous.  
**Annig, a. (dig)** Not angry; appeased.  
**Annigiaw, v. a. (annig)** To do away anger.  
**Annigiawl, a. (annig)** Unoffending, quiet.  
**Annigedig, a. (annig)** Unoffended; unaffronted.  
**Anniglawn, a. (annig)** Unoffended, quiet.  
**Anniglonder, s. m. (anniglawn)** Inoffensiveness.  
**Anniglonedd, s. m. (anniglawn)** A being not wrathful.  
**Anniglioni, v. a. (anniglawn)** To appease.  
**Annigofaint, s. m. (annig)** A being without anger.  
**Annigon, a. (digon)** Insufficient, inadequate.  
**Annigonawd, s. m.—pl. annigonodan (annigon)** Insufficiency, inadequacy.  
**Annigonawl, a. (annigon)** Insatiable; insufficient.  
**Annigonedd, s. m. (annigon)** Insufficiency.  
**Annigoni, v. a. (annigon)** To render insufficient.  
**Annigoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annigon)** A rendering insufficient, or inadequate.  
**Annigoniannawl, a. (annigoniant)** Unprevailing.  
**Annigoniant, s. m. (digionant)** Unprevailing.  
*NI dylid fod unrhyw awirodd nag annigoniant, yn y crebwyll ac y dybwyys.*  
*There ought to be no kind of untruth, nor insufficiency in the facts or legends.*  
*Barddas.*  
**Annigonoldeb, s. m. (annigonawl)** Unsatiableness.  
**Annigonolrwydd, s. m. (annigonawl)** Unsatiety.  
**Annigrain, a. (digrain)** Not erratic; not wandering.  
**Annigrif, a. (digrif)** Not merry; unpleasant.  
**Annigrifau, v. a. (annigrif)** To render pensive.  
**Annigrifedd, s. m. (annigrif)** Unfelicity.  
**Annigrifwch, s. m. (annigrif)** Unpleasantness of disposition.  
**Annilead, s. m.—pl. t. au (dilead)** A being unradicated; a ceasing to obliterate.  
**Annileadwy, a. (dileadwy)** Not to be erased.  
**Annileawl, a. (dileawl)** Not eradicated, or erased.  
**Annileddig, a. (dileddig)** Unradicated.  
**Annilin, a. (dilin)** Impure; drossy, or sordid.  
**Annily, a. (dily)** Uncertain; not sure.  
**Annilyswydd, a. (annily)** Unascertainable.  
**Annilyswawl, a. (annily)** Unascertainable.  
**Annilysedig, a. (annily)** Unascertained.  
**Annilysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annily)** A being unascertained; a rendering uncertain.  
**Annilysiant, s. m. (annily)** Incertitude.  
**Annilyswydd, s. m. (annily)** Uncertainty.  
**Annilysu, v. a. (annily)** To render doubtful; to reject, or refuse as not authentic.  
*y gwydd, i gysio euraig ni ddylai ei gwr ei annilysu; ac y wrig ni ddylai annilysu y gwydd i raddo y gwr eiddo.*  
*The pledge that is pledged by a wife the husband ought not to annul, neither ought the wife to annul the pledge which the husband gives in like manner.*  
*Welsh Laws.*  
**Annilyswch, s. m. (annily)** Uncertainty.  
**Annill, a. (dill)** Without a plait, or fold.  
**Annilladwy, a. (annill)** That cannot be plaited.  
**Annillad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annill)** A being unplaited.  
**Annillaw, v. a. (annill)** To unpleat; to unfold.  
**Annillan, s. m. (annill)** Inelegance; untidy.  
**Annillyn, a. (dillyn)** Not trim, pretty, or tidy.  
**Annillynaidd, a. (annillyn)** Inelegant, untidy.  
**Annilynder, s. m. (annillyn)** Inelegance.  
**Annilynedd, s. m. (annillyn)** Inelegance.  
**Annilyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annillyn)** A rendering inelegant, or ungraceful.

**Annillynu, v. a. (annillyn)** To render inelegant.  
**Anniodgar, a. (diogdar)** Not given to tipping.  
**Anniodgarwch, s. m. (anniodgar)** A being not given to tipping; sobriety.  
**Anniofal, a. (diofal)** Not careless; uncontented.  
**Anniofaidd, s. m. (anniofal)** Uncarelessness.  
**Anniofalrwydd, s. m. (anniofal)** Uncarelessness.  
**Anniofalwch, s. m. (anniofal)** A being unnegligent.  
**Anniofryd, a. (diofryd)** Without a vow.  
**Anniofrydawg, a. (anniofryd)** Not votive.  
**Anniofrydaw, a. (anniofryd)** Undevoted.  
**Anniofrydedig, a. (anniofryd)** Undevoted.  
**Anniofrydu, v. (anniofryd)** To refrain from a vow.  
**Annioigel, a. (diogel)** Insecure; unsafe.  
**Annioigelu, v. a. (annioigel)** To render insecure.  
**Annioiglwch, s. m. (annioigel)** Insecurity.  
**Annioigl, a. (diogil)** Without laziness.  
**Annioil, a. (diol)** Without erasure.  
**Annioilawg, a. (annioil)** Unerased; unobliterated.  
**Annioledd, a. (annioil)** A being without erasure.  
**Annioilor, a. (annioil)** That doth not exterminate.

*Aer grynodd annioilor annioilor.*  
*Aer a wnech ar druch a druchio.*

*By the first principle of battle, lawless too is the not exterminating; a battle be fought on the strand that will be no recital.*  
*Cynyddu, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Anniolechawl, a. (anniolechw)** Uncelebrated.  
**Anniolechedig, a. (anniolechw)** Rendered unthankful.  
**Anniolechw, a. (anniolechw)** Unthankful.  
**Anniolechwgarwch, s. m. (anniolechwgar)** Unthankfulness.  
**Anniolechiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anniolechw)** A being ungrateful; a ceasing to be thankful.  
**Anniosg, a. (diosg)** Not disarrayed or undressed.  
**Anniosgedig, a. (anniosg)** Not disarrayed.  
**Anniosgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anniosg)** A being not disarrayed; a ceasing to disarray.  
**Annirdra, a. (dirdra)** Without outrage.  
**Annireidi, a. (direidi)** Without mischief.  
**Annirfing, a. (dirfing)** Not hard, or obdurate.  
**Annirgel, a. (dirgel)** Not secret; unconcealed.  
**Annirgelaidd, a. (annirgel)** Unmysterious.  
**Annirgelawg, a. (annirgel)** Unmysterious.  
**Annirgeledig, a. (annirgel)** Unrevealed; revealed.  
**Annirgeledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirgeledig)** Unmysteriousness.  
**Annirgeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirgel)** A bringing to light; manifestation.  
**Annirgelu, v. a. (annirgel)** To disclose; to discover; to decipher.  
**Annirgelwch, s. m. (annirgel)** The state of being hidden; an unconcealed state.  
**Anniriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diriad)** Incompulsion.  
**Anniriadd, a. (diriaidd)** Unimpulsive.  
**Anniriawl, a. (diriaawl)** Unimpulsive; incompulsive.  
**Annirmyg, a. (dirmyg)** Without disparagement.  
**Annirmygawl, a. (annirmyg)** Incontemptuous.  
**Annirmygedig, a. (annirmyg)** Being indisputable.  
**Annirmygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirmyg)** A being uncontended; a ceasing to deride.  
**Annirmygus, a. (annirmyg)** Incontemptuous.  
**Annirnad, a. (dirnad)** Without intimation.  
**Annirnadadwy, a. (annirnad)** Incomprehensible.  
**Annirnadaeth, s. m. (annirnad)** Inapprehension.  
**Annirnadawl, a. (annirnad)** Inapprehension.  
**Annirnadedig, a. (annirnad)** Unapprehended.  
**Annirper, a. (dirper)** Not requisite; unnecessary.  
**Annirperadwy, a. (annirper)** That cannot be requisite, or necessary.  
**Annirperawl, a. (annirper)** Unrequisite.  
**Annirperedig, a. (annirper)** Unnecessitated.

Annrperiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirper) A rendering unnecessary, a ceasing to be requisite.  
 Annirprwy, *a.* (dirprwy) Without supply or aid.  
 Annirprwydwy, *a.* (annirprwy) That cannot supply.

Annrprwyath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirprwy) The want of a supply.

Annrprwyaw, *v. a.* (annirprwy) To cease from supplying; to cease acting as a deputy.

Annrprwyawl, *a.* (annirprwy) Unsupplying.

Annrprwyedig, *a.* (annirprwy) Unsupplied.

Annrwest, *a.* (dirwest) Without abstinence.

Annrwestrwydd, *s. m.* (annirwest) Inabstemiousness, or inabstineny.

Annrwestwch, *s. m.* (annirwest) Inabstineny.

Annrwy, *a.* (dirwy) Without penalty, or fine.

Annrwyrd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirwy) A being unfined; a ceasing to fine.

Annrwyaw, *v. a.* (annirwy) To desist from fining.

Annrwyawl, *a.* (annirwy) Unfinable.

Annrwyedig, *a.* (annirwy) Unfined.

Annrwym, *a.* (dirwym) Not ineffective.

Annrwymad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirwym) Ineffectation.

Annrwymaw, *v. a.* (annirwym) To render effective.

Annrwymawl, *a.* (annirwym) Ineffective.

Annrwym, *a.* (dirwym) Undergenerate; pure.

Annrwymad, *s. m.* (annirwym) Undergenerateness.

Annrwymawl, *a.* (annirwym) Undergenerating.

Annrwiedig, *a.* (annirwym) Undergenerated.

Annrwieraed, *a.* (disperawd) Undispersed.

Annrwiborth, *a.* (disborth) Unconsumptive.

Annrwiborthiant, *s. m.* (annirwiborth) A being in a state of unconsumptiveness.

Annrwibrafaw, *a.* (disbrawf) Irrefutable.

Annrwibwyll, *a.* (disbwyll) Not indiscreet.

Annrwibwyllaw, *v. a.* (annirwibwyll) To cease from imprudence, or indiscretion.

Annrwibwyllledd, *s. m.* (annirwibwyll) A being void of indiscretion, or imprudence.

Annrwibwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirwibwyll) A being without indiscretion, or imprudence.

Annrwigar, *a.* (disgar) Not hated; not disliked.

Annrwigarad, *a.* (annirgar) Not disliked.

Annrwysyn, *a.* (disgyn) Without descent.

Annrwysynadwy, *a.* (annirwysyn) That cannot descend.

Annrwysynawl, *a.* (annirwysyn) Undescending.

Annrwysynedig, *a.* (annirwysyn) Undescended.

Annrwysyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirwysyn) A being without descending.

Annrwysynial, *a.* (annirwysyn) Not apt to descend.

Annrwysynawl, *a.* (distryw) Without destruction.

Annrwysynwiedig, *a.* (annirwysyn) Undestructive.

Annrwysynwiedig, *a.* (annirwysyn) Undestroyed.

Annrwysynwiedig, *a.* (diwair) Unchaste, lecherous.

Ni bydd hil corff annwair.

The offspring of the unchaste will not prosper. *Adage.*

Annrwaith, *a.* (diwaith) Not without work.

Annrwall, *a.* (diwall) Insatiable.

Annrwalledig, *a.* (annirwall) Insatiated.

Annrwalliad, *s. m.* (annirwall) A being unsatiated.

Annrwallrwydd, *s. m.* (annirwall) Unsatiableness.

Annrwallus, *a.* (annirwall) Insatiating.

Annrwaith, *a.* (diwarth) Not without detraction.

Annrwedd, *a.* (diwedd) Endless; infinite.

Annrweddar, *a.* (diweddar) Not late or out of time.

Annrweddarwch, *s.* (annirweddar) A being not late.

Annrweddaw, *a.* (annirwedd) Unaccomplished.

Annrweddedig, *a.* (annirwedd) Unterminated.

Ac y lleuad ac y syr a wsgir yn annirweddedig ecblywynedigrwydd.

And the moon and the stars, will be arrayed with infinite splendour. *Elucidarius.*

Annrweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirwedd) Unaccomplishment; a ceasing to conclude.  
 Annirwedus, *a.* (annirwedd) Inconclusive.  
 Annirwraidd, *a.* (diwraidd) Not to be eradicated.  
 Annirwraidd, *s. m.* (annirwair) Incontinency.  
 Annirwredeb, *s. m.* (annirwair) Incontinence.

Ni ladd annirwredeb flawd.

Incontinence will not obstruct prosperity.

*Adage.*

Annrwirdefn, *a.* (annirwair—trefn) Of a disorderly condition.

Annrwirfoes, *a.* (annirwair—moes) Incontinent.

Annrwiriaidd, *a.* (annirwair) Apt to be incontinent.

Annrwirawl, *a.* (annirwair) Tending to incontinence, tending to be unchaste.

Annrwirreddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirwraidd) A being uneradicatd.

Annrwirreddiawl, *a.* (annirwraidd) Uneradicatd.

Annrwyd, *a.* (diwyd) Not faultless; indiligent.

O ddwydd andlwyd-dir

Rhyw ddwydd, neu gilyd a gair.

From uttering a culpable word, some evil, or frown, will be had.

*R. Goch, Glyn Ceiriog.*

Annrwydiaw, *v.* (annirwyd) To become undiligent.

Annrwydiawl, *a.* (annirwyd) Tending to idleness.

Annrwydrwydd, *s. m.* (annirwyd) Indiligence; inapplication; remissness.

Annrwyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (diwyg) A bad habit; disorder; a out of order.

Annrwygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirwyg) A being unreformed, or unamended.

Annrwygiadwy, *a.* (annirwyg) Irreparable; incorrigible.

Annrwygiawl, *a.* (annirwyg) Unreforming.

Annrwygiedig, *a.* (annirwyg) Uncorrected.

Annrwygus, *a.* (annirwyg) Of a bad constitution.

Annrwyll, *a.* (diwyll) Without cultivation.

Annrwylladwy, *a.* (annirwyll) Not to be cultivated.

Annrwyllledig, *a.* (annirwyll) Uncultivated.

Annrwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirwyll) A being uncultivated; a ceasing to cultivate.

Annrwylliawg, *a.* (annirwyll) Uncultivated.

Annrwyllniawg, *a.* (diwyllyn) Uncultivated.

Annrwyn, *a.* (diwyn) Inviolable; incorrupt.

Annrwynadwy, *a.* (annirwyn) Inviolable; unpolled.

Annrwynawl, *a.* (annirwyn) Unviolated.

Annrwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirwyn) Inviolation.

Annrwysbar, *a.* (diysbar) Not dissimilar.

Annrwystyr, *a.* (diystyr) Indespicable; uncomtemptible.

Annrwystyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirwystyr) A rendering indespicable.

Annrwystyrwch, *s. m.* (annirwystyr) Indespicableness.

Annod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (an—dawd) A delay or stopping; a stopping of payment; *annod gyfreithiawl*, a lawful stop.

Annod, *v. a.* (an—dawd) To suspend; *annod y gyfreithiawl*, to make void a suit.

Ni ddylir annod parodrwydd wrth amharodrwydd.

The party that is ready ought not to be delayed by the unpreparedness of the other. *Welsh Laws.*

Annodadwy, *a.* (annod) Suspensable.

Annodawl, *a.* (annod) Suspended; stopping.

Annodedig, *a.* (annod) Unsuspected, or stopped.

Annodi, *v. a.* (annod) To delay, to suspend.

Nid oes dim a annoto ddwydd coll a chaffar, amyn a peth; set yw hysaw, na ddol cof i'r ysgmad ei frawd am ddaos.

There is nothing that can delay the final settlement of a suit, but one thing, which is this, that it did not occur to the memory of the judge his decision respecting it. *Welsh Laws.*

Annodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annod) Suspension.

**Annoddaw, a. (annawdd)** Unprotected; unguarded  
*Pan gyrrhaib y'nhywlad ei glod  
 Oudd annoddawg.*

When he repaid to his native country his fame was unprotected.  
*Mrigant.*

**Annoddedig, a. (annawdd)** Unprotected.

**Annoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annawdd)** A being unprotected, or without refuge.

**Annoddiant, s. m. (annawdd)** A defenseless state.

**Annoeth, a. (doeth)** Unwise; imprudent; foolish.

**Annoethaidd, a. (annoeth)** Rather foolish or silly.

**Annoethair, s. m. (annoeth—gair)** An imprudent word.

**Annoethder, s. m. (annoeth)** Imprudence; folly.

**Annoethedig, a. (annoeth)** That is made unwise.

**Annoethedd, s. m. (annoeth)** Indiscreetness.

**Annoethieub, s. m. (annoeth)** Indiscretion.

*Annoethieub yw i'r tnyrsawg wneuthur coddiad a safied ei ffecligion ef, trwy y rial y caiff yntau y fuddiogaeth.*

His indiscretion for the prince to disgrace or injure his knights through whom he is to obtain the victory. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Annof, a. (dof)** Not tame, or not docile; refractory.

**Annofadwy, a. (annof)** Untameable.

**Annof, v. (annof)** To become refractory.

*Baich rhyngusillais  
 O uchawg annofais,  
 Rhy dy ergrynaid,  
 O'i gymhelaid.*

I have hesitated together overmuch of sin, I have become wild, I have agitated them greatly by reason of his connivance. *Meigr.*

**Annofawg, a. (annof)** Untamed; tumultuous.

*Ni waethpwyd neusd mor annofawg,  
 Oul lai Foran all Caradawg.*

A hall would not have been made so tumultuous, if Morien had not been like Caradawg. *Aneurin.*

**Annofedig, a. (annof)** Untamed; not broken in.

**Annofad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annof)** A being untamed.

**Annog, s. m. (an—dog)** Incitement; provocation.

**Annog, v. a. (an—dog)** To incite, to provoke; to egg on; to exhort.

*—Echyl yrhawg,  
 Ac an a-enwyg y gwr  
 Yni gais yn negesw.*

—After long saking  
 The man exhorting one  
 As an attempt to be a messenger. *Gr. ab H. ab Tudor.*

*Annog dy gl, ac na ddos ganddo.*

Art on thy dog, but go not with him. *Adage.*

**Annogadwy, a. (annog)** Excitable; incentive.

**Annogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annog)** Admonition.

**Annogawl, a. (annog)** Impulsive; exhortatory.

*O weled dy rudd mor greuallaw,  
 Y daw i'n bryd, neud annogawg,  
 Pwy wledych wedd Cadwallaw!*

From seeing thy cheek so furious, it comes to my mind, is it not inadvisable, who will reign after Cadwallaw! *Cyffwrdd Myrddin.*

**Annogedig, a. (annog)** Incited, abetted, admonished.

**Annogedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annogedig)** Impulsion; persuasion.

**Annogedigawl, a. (annogedig)** Persuasive.

**Annogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annog)** Excitement.

**Annogiadawl, a. (annogiad)** Incentive.

**Annogiadus, a. (annogiad)** Inciting; persuasive.

**Annognedd, s. m. (dog)** Incompetence.

**Annogni, v. a. (dog)** To render incompetent.

**Annogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dog)** A rendering incompetent.

**Annogwydd, s. m. (annog)** Excitement, persuasion.

**Annogus, a. (annog)** Inciting; helping on.

**Annogwr, s. m.—pl. annogwyr (annog—gwr)** A monitor, one who excites.

**Annolur, a. (dolor)** Without pain, or ailing.

**Annoluriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annolur)** A rendering void of pain, a rendering unpainful.

**Annoluriaw, v. a. (annolur)** To render free from pain.

**Annoluriawl, a. (annolur)** Unpainful.

**Annolurus, a. (annolur)** Unpainful; unailing.

**Annoniad, s. m. (annawn)** A being unendowed.

**Annoniaw, v. a. (annawn)** To unendow.

**Annoniawg, a. (annawn)** Unendowed.

**Annoniawl, a. (annawn)** Unendowed; ungifted.

**Annos, s. m. (aws)** A driving, or chasing.

**Annos, v. a. (aws)** To drive; to chase; to set on.

**Annosawg, a. (annos)** Driving on; chasing.

**Annosbarth, a. (dosbarth)** Uncharacteristic.

**Annosbarthadwy, a. (annosbarth)** Undistinguishable.

**Annosbarthawl, a. (annosbarth)** Indiscretive.

**Annosbarthedig, a. (annosbarth)** Undigested.

**Annosbarthedigaeith, s. m.—pl. t. au, Undistinguishableness, a state void of arrangement.**

**Annosbarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annosbarth)** A being undigested; a ceasing to arrange.

**Annosbarthiadawl, a. (annosbarthiad)** Uncharacteristic; not tending to arrangement.

**Annosbarthrwydd, s. m. (annosbarth)** Indigestedness.

**Annosbarthu, v. a. (annosbarth)** To render indistinct.

**Annosbarthus, a. (annosbarth)** Indistinct; indiscreet.

*A'r geiriau annosbarthus hyn y gyfroynt y brenin.*

And those inconsiderate words disturbed the king. *H. Cor. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Annosbenawl, a. (dosben)** Uncharacteristic.

**Annosbenedig, a. (dosben)** Uncharacterised.

**Annosbeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dosben)** A being uncharacterised, or unanalysed.

**Annull, a. (dull)** Without form, or shapeless.

**Annulladwy, a. (annull)** That cannot be formed.

**Annulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annull)** A being unformed.

**Annulliedig, a. (annull)** Undigested, or unformed.

**Annurging, a. (durging)** Not solid; insubstantial.

**Annurrginder, s. m. (annurging)** Insolidity.

**Annuw, a. (duw)** Atheistic; faithless; ungodly.

*Dyn ni roddio dedwydd yw,  
 Y'nghyngor annuw ddyfnion.*

Happy is the man who doth not walk in the counsel of ungodly men. *E. Cyffwrdd.*

**Annuwiaeth, s. m. (annuw)** Atheism, or disbelief.

**Annuwinethawl, a. (annuwiaeth)** Atheistical.

**Annuwiaidd, a. (annuw)** Atheistical; impious.

**Annuwiawl, a. (annuw)** Ungodly, or wicked.

**Annuwioldeb, s. m. (annuwawl)** Ungodliness.

**Annwfn, s. m. (dwfn)** A bottomless gulf; an abyss; the great deep; the state, or receptacle of the dead; hell.

*Nid eir i annwfn ond unawith.*

There will be but one journey to hell. *Adage.*

*A gryn i oedd pwy o fewn, yna i dywadwdd Colleen—"Ydwyf;  
 pwy si gofni?" "Myl; cenad i Wyn ab Nudd, brenin Annwn."*

And asking if there was a man within, when Colleen said—"I am: who asks it?" "It is I; the messenger of Gwyn ab Nudd, king of the lower regions." *Beck. Colleen.*

**Annwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwyd)** A cold; a chillness; the cold, from a checked perspiration; intemperament; *cael yr annwyd*, to catch cold.

*Duw & ran yr annwyd fal y rhan y ddaid.*

God distributes the cold as he distributes the clothes. *Adage.*

**Annwydaidd, a. (annwyd)** Chilly; somewhat cold.

**Annwydaw, v. (annwyd)** To become cold, or chilly.

M





**Annyfodlad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annyfod) A being not existing; a state not arrived.

**Annyfradwy**, *a. (dwfr)* That cannot be watered.

**Annyfrawl**, *a. (dwfr)* A being unwatered.

**Annyfriawl**, *a. (dyfrfawl)* Not serious or sedate.

**Annyfrwys**, *a. (dwfr)* Not abounding with water.

**Annyfryd**, *a. (dyfryd)* Not dismal, or unpleasant

**Annyfrydaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annyfryd) A being without melancholy, or pensiveness.

**Annyfrydawg**, *a. (annyfryd)* Not unpleasant.

**Annyfrydedd**, *s. m. (annyfryd)* A being void of melancholy or dejection of spirits.

**Annyfrydwch**, *s. m. (annyfryd)* A being free from melancholy.

**Annyfrys**, *a. (dyfrys)* Without hastening; slow.

**Annyfrysar**, *a. (annyfrys)* Inexpeditions.

**Annyfrysarwch**, *s. m. (annyfrysar)* Inexpeditions.

**Annyfrysne**, *a. (annyfrysar)* A state void of haste or bustle.

**Annyfrysiaid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annyfrys) Inexpedition

**Annyfryn**, *a. (dyfryn)* Uncited; unsummoned.

*Byd iwy ddiar-  
Byth wethian, pen amlwyf.  
I'r fen, annyfryn o awr.*

*She will be more thankful ever hence, when I shall send to the fair, unexpressed by passion. D. ab Gwilym, i Fordd.*

**Annyfynawl**, *a. (annyfyn)* Being uncitatory.

**Annyfynedig**, *a. (annyfyn)* Without being summoned.

**Annyfyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annyfyn) A being uncited or unsummoned.

**Annyfysg**, *a. (dyffysg)* Without tumult, or uproar

**Annygas**, *a. (dygas)* Without enmity or hatred.

**Annygasawg**, *a. (annygas)* Unmalevolent.

**Annygasedd**, *s. m. (annygas)* A being void of hate.

**Annygasrwydd**, *s. m. (annygas)* Uninveracity.

**Annygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygiad) A being un-

conducted; an unconvayed state.

**Annygiadawl**, *a. (annygiad)* Unconducted.

**Annygiadus**, *a. (annygiad)* Ilconducted.

**Annygiadwy**, *a. (annygiad)* Unportable.

**Annygiedig**, *a. (dygiedig)* Not carried; un-

conducted.

**Annygn**, *a. (dygn)* Without pain; without toil.

**Annygnad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annygn) A being without severity; a being without trouble.

*Perchen pen annygnad.*

*Possessing the head of tranquillity.*

*Taliesin.*

**Annygnawd**, *s. m. (annygn)* Unirksomeness.

*Rhybi annygnawd,  
Pechnidur poryglawd.*

*The war of one is what endangers the sloner. Taliesin.*

**Annygnawl**, *a. (annygn)* Untoiling; at ease.

**Annygnedd**, *s. m. (annygn)* A being without toil.

**Annygrain**, *a. (dygrain)* Without turning about.

**Annygrisiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygrisiad) A being without hastening.

**Annygrisiawl**, *a. (dygrisiawl)* Unaccelerating.

**Annygrysiedig**, *a. (dygrysiedig)* Unaccelerated.

**Annygwydd**, *a. (dygwydd)* Without chance.

**Annygwyddadwy**, *a. (annygwydd)* That cannot happen, or befall.

**Annygwyddawl**, *a. (annygwydd)* Not happening.

**Annygwyddedig**, *a. (annygwydd)* Not come to pass

**Annygwyddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annygwydd) A being without happening.

**Annygyfod**, *a. (dygyfod)* Without agreement.

**Annygyfor**, *a. (dygyfor)* Without tumult.

**Annygyrchynadwy**, *a. (dygylchyn)* Uncircum-

scribable.

**Annygyrchynawl**, *a. (dygylchyn)* Uncircumscribing

**Annygyrchynedig**, *a. (dygylchyn)* Uncircum-

scribed.

**Annygyrchyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygylchyn) A being unsurrounded, or noncompassed.

**Annygyllaeth**, *a. (dygyllaeth)* Without longing.

**Annygyymmod**, *a. (dygyymmod)* Without agreement

**Annygyymmod**, *v. a. (dygyymmod)* To disagree.

**Annygyymmodawl**, *a. (annygyymmod)* Unconci-

liatory.

**Annygyymmodedig**, *a. (annygyymmod)* Unrecon-

ciled.

**Annygyymmodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annygyymmod)

A disagreeing; a being unreconciled.

**Annygyynnnull**, *a. (dygyynnnull)* Uncongregated.

**Annygyynnnulliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annygyynnnull) A being uncollected.

**Annygyrch**, *a. (dygyrch)* Without an approach.

**Annygyrchawl**, *a. (annygyrch)* Not approaching.

**Annygyrchriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annygyrch) A being unapproached, or come upon.

**Annyhaedd**, *a. (dyhaedd)* Unmerited; undeserving

**Annyhaer**, *a. (dyhaer)* Not positive or absolute.

**Annyhadd**, *a. (dyhadd)* Without peace; untranquil

**Annyheiddwch**, *s. m. (annyhaedd)* A being void of merit, undeservedness.

**Annyhearad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annyhaer) Inassertion.

**Annyhearawl**, *a. (dyhaer)* Being unasserted.

**Annyhenrwydd**, *s. m. (annyhaer)* Inassertion.

**Annyhewyd**, *s. m. (dyhewyd)* Indifference.

**Annyhewyd**, *a. (dyhewyd)* Without exertion.

**Annyhudd**, *a. (dyhudd)* Not being covered.

**Annyhuddadwy**, *a. (annyhudd)* Unappeaseable;

implacable; inexorable.

**Annyhuddawl**, *a. (annyhudd)* Inexpatiatory.

**Annyhuddedig**, *a. (annyhudd)* Unappeased.

**Annyhuddgar**, *a. (annyhudd)* Implacable.

**Annyhuddgarwch**, *s. m. (annyhuddgar)* Implacableness.

**Annyhuddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annyhudd) A being unappeased, or unpacified.

**Annyhuddiant**, *s. m. (annyhudd)* Implacability.

**Annyhun**, *a. (dyhan)* Not drowsy, or sleepy.

**Annyhysbydd**, *a. (dyhysbydd)* Exhaustless.

**Annyladwy**, *a. (dyladwy)* Not incumbent on.

**Annyled**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyled) That which is not due; a pretended debt.

**Annyledawg**, *a. (annyled)* Not indebted; not owing

**Annyledgar**, *a. (annyled)* Undutiful; unbound.

**Annyledgarwch**, *s. m. (annyledgar)* Undutifulness

**Annyledus**, *a. (annyled)* Undue; unincumbent.

*Annyledus y naent y Rhafelriad yn erchi teyrnged o yug Prydawl.*

*Unjustly do the Romans demand a tribute from the Isle of Britain.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Annylif**, *a. (dylif)* Without a flux, or stream.

**Annylifawl**, *a. (annylif)* Not flowing, not fluent.

**Annylifiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annylif) A being without flowing.

**Annyly**, *a. (dily)* Without claim; unwilling.

**Annylyadwy**, *a. (annyly)* Unclaimable.

**Annylyed**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (annyly) The having no will, claim, or power.

**Annylyedawg**, *a. (annylyed)* Not having a claim, or title; not a proprietor.

*Pan ddi-gwyno annylyedawg yn briddwr ar dir, a dawed dyg-*

*edawg diffoddedig ei briodolwr i boll braw, ei cillir gwelidol*

*y priodwr o'i ddyddu am na ddifoddos ei briodolwr; na gyrir y*

*llai y mae, am ei ddigyn ym briddwr; a llyma yr un lle y caiff*

*cyfran uwg gwyn canoregysu.*

*When one that has no claim become a proprietor of land, and should a claimant whose proprietorship is extinct come and demand it, the proprietor cannot be debarred of his due, because his proprietorship is not in reality extinguished; neither can the other be ejected; and this is the one case where participation is obtained by an action for unjust possession.*

*Welsh Laws.*

M 2

**Annyledawl, a. (annyled)** Unbehovable.  
**Annyledig, a. (annyled)** Unentitled; not owing.  
**Annyledogaeth, s. m. (annyledawg)** A being unentitled; not noble.  
**Annylyn, a. (dyllyn)** Inconsequent; not following.  
**Annylyadwy, a. (annylyn)** Not to be followed.  
**Annylynawl, a. (annylyn)** Inconsequent.  
**Annylyuedig, a. (annylyn)** Unfollowed, untraced.  
**Annylyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annylyn)** A being inconsequent; a being unfollowed.  
**Annylliad, s. m. (dyllyad)** A being unobscured.  
**Annyllest, a. (dyllest)** Without obscurity, or gloom.  
**Annymchwel, a. (dymchwel)** Not turned back.  
**Annymchweladwy, a. (annymchwel)** Unreversible.  
**Annymchwelawg, a. (annymchwel)** Unreverting.  
**Annymchweledig, a. (annymchwel)** Unreverted.  
**Annymddwyn, a. (dymddwyn)** Unconceived.  
**Annymnawdd, a. (dymnawdd)** Unprotecting.  
**Annymnoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annymnawdd)** A being unprotected.  
**Annymorllwydd, a. (dymorllwydd)** Without excess of prosperity.  
**Annymunawl, a. (dymunawl)** Undesirable.  
**Annymunedig, a. (dymunedig)** Undesired.  
**Annymuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymuniad)** A being without desire.  
**Annymuniant, s. m. (dymuniant)** A state void of desire or volition.  
**Annymwared, a. (dymwared)** Without deliverance.  
**Annyuawg, a. (dyaawg)** Unmanly; coward.  
*Cyfarchaf ym ciodieu lallawg annynawg y'ngnadau.*  
*I will greet the partner of my birth void of courage in the battles.*  
**Anynawl, a. (dynawl)** Unmanly; effeminate.  
**Annyndawd, s. m. (dyndawd)** Unmanliness.  
**Annyndid, s. m. (dyudid)** Unmanliness, timidity.  
**Annyngar, a. (dyngar)** Misanthropic.  
**Annyngarwch, s. m. (annynugar)** Misanthropy.  
**Annyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyniad)** Inhumanity.  
**Annyniadawl, a. (annyniad)** Unmasculine.  
**Annyniolaeth, s. m. (annynawl)** Unmanliness.  
**Annynoethawl, a. (dynoethawl)** Not uncovering.  
**Annynoethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dynoethiad)** A being not uncovered.  
**Annynsawdd, s. m. (dynsawdd)** Impersonality.  
**Annynsoddawl, a. (annynsawdd)** Impersonal.  
*Weithiau fo wrthymchwell yr arweith at ryw beth annynsoddawl, mai peir yn dlynawdd.*  
*Now and then the discourse is resorted to some thing impersonal, as if it were personal.*  
**Annynsoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annynsawdd)** A being unpersonified.  
**Annynwared, a. (dynwared)** Without mockery.  
**Annynwaredadwy, a. (annynwared)** Not to be followed, or imitated.  
**Annynwaredawl, a. (annynwared)** Unimitative.  
**Annynwarediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annynwared)** A being unimitated.  
**Annyoddef, a. (dyoddef)** Without suffering.  
**Annyoddefadwy, a. (annyoddef)** Insufferable.  
**Annyoddefaint, s. m. (annyoddef)** A being without suffering, or endurance.  
**Annyoddefawl, a. (annyoddef)** Not being subject to suffering, or endurance.  
**Annyoddefedig, a. (annyoddef)** Not having suffered.  
**Annyoddefedd, s. m. (annynoddef)** Impatience.  
**Annyoddefgar, a. (annyoddef)** Impatient.  
**Annyoddefgarwch, s. m. (annynoddefgar)** Impatience.  
**Annyoddefiad, s. m. (annyoddef)** Impassibility.

**Annyoddefus, a. (annyoddef)** Impatient; uneasy.  
**Annyodden, a. (dyoddeu)** Without intention.  
**Annyolchgar, a. (annynolchw)** Unthankful.  
**Annyolchgarwch, s. m. (annynolchgar)** Unthankfulness.

**Annyolchw, v. (dyolchw)** To be unthankful,

*Rhaid yw i fnyd yuo i fedral dyolchw lle cul, ac annynolchw lle ois cul.*

*It is necessary to have one to go there that can think where he receives, and that can be unthankful where he gets nothing.*  
*S. Pykian, Arach Penn a Gwgan.*

**Annyrys, a. (dyrys)** Unintricate; unentangled.  
**Annyrysgar, a. (annrysa)** Unentangling.  
**Annyrysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annrysa)** A being unentangled, or unembarrassed.  
**Annyrysrwydd, s. m. (annrysa)** Imperplexity.  
**Annyryswch, s. m. (annrysa)** Imperplexity.  
**Annyrsbaid, a. (dysbaid)** Unintermitted, constant.  
**Annyrsheidawl, a. (annysbaid)** Unintermitting.  
**Annyrsbeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysbeiliad)** A being unbrandished; a not unsheathing.  
**Annyrsbeiliaw, p. a. (dysbeiliaw)** To cease from brandishing; to refrain from unsheathing.  
**Annyrsbleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysbleiad)** A being free from party; a ceasing to be partial.  
**Annyrsbenawl, a. (dysbenawl)** Undemonstrative.  
**Annyrsbenedig, a. (dysbenedig)** Undemonstrated.  
**Annyrsbeniad, s. m. (dysbeniad)** Inconclusion.  
**Annyrsbendawd, s. m.—pl. t. au (annysbendodau)** (dysbendawd) Inconclusiveness.  
**Annyrsbenn, v. (dysbennu)** To render inconclusive.  
**Annyrsbleidiawl, a. (dysbleiad)** Not given to faction.  
**Annyrsbyll, a. (dysbyll)** Without reason.  
**Annyrsbylladwy, a. (annysbyll)** Unreasonable.  
**Annyrsbyllaw, v. (annysbyll)** To become unreasonable; to cease reasoning.  
**Annyrsbyllawg, a. (annysbyll)** Not having reason.  
**Annyrsbylledig, a. (annysbyll)** Rendered irrational, or indiscreet.  
**Annyrsbylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annysbyll)** Indiscretion; imprudence.  
**Annyrsbylliant, s. m. (annysbyll)** Irrationality.  
**Annyrsbyllus, a. (dysbyllus)** Irrational; imprudent.  
**Annysg, s. m. (dysg)** Lack of knowledge; ignorance.  
*Annysg oedd i'm na's gwyddwn.*  
*It was ignorance in me not to have known it.*  
*T. Pry.*  
**Annysgadwy, a. (annysg)** Not to be learned.  
**Annysgawr, s. m.—pl. annysgoion (annysg)** An illiterate person.  
**Annysgedig, a. (annysg)** Unlearned; illiterate.  
**Annysgeldiaeth, s. m. (annysg)** A being illiterate.  
**Annysglaer, s. (dysglaer)** Unsplendid, unmanifest.  
**Annysgleirdeb, s. m. (annysglaer)** Want of splendour.  
**Annysgoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgoriad)** A ceasing from shouting.  
**Annysgrain, a. (dysgrain)** Not turning about.  
**Annysgreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annysgrain)** A being without tossing about.  
**Annysgreth, a. (dysgreth)** Not tremulous.  
**Annysgwrthieb, a. (dysgwrthieb)** Without replication.  
**Annysgwyl, a. (dysgwyl)** Without expectation.  
**Annysgwyledig, a. (annysgwyl)** Unexpected.  
**Annysgwylgar, a. (annysgwyl)** Not expecting.  
**Annysgwyliad, s. m. (annysgwyl)** Inexpectation.  
**Annysgyfrith, a. (dysgyfrith)** Void of natural form.  
**Annysgymmod, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgymmod)** Disagreement; discordance.  
*Llyw glyn glaf annysgymmod.*  
*A chief and leader with the sword of discordance.*  
*Gledwyn Fardd.*

**Annysgymmodadwy, a. (annysgymmod)** That cannot agree, or be reconciled.

**Annysgymmodawl, a. (annysgymmod)** Tending to disagree, unapt to reconcile.

**Annysgymmodedig, a. (annysgymmod)** Unreconciled.

**Annysgymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annysgymmod)** Disagreement; variance.

**Annysgyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgyriad)** A being without screaming.

**Annysgywen, a. (dysgywen)** Not glittering.

**Annymalawch, s. m. (dysmal)** A state void of indifference, or neglect.

**Annymalwydd, s. m. (dysmal)** A being void of indifference, or levity.

**Annymwth, a. (dysmwth)** Not instantaneous.

**Annymythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annymwth)** A being not instantaneous.

**Annystaw, a. (dystaw)** Not silent; tumultuous.

**Annystawald, a. (annystaw)** Unsilent; boisterous.

**Annystawedig, a. (annystaw)** Unsilenced.

**Annystawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annystaw)** A rendering unsilent; a ceasing to be silent.

**Annystawiwydd, s. m. (annystaw)** A being not silent.

**Annystylladwy, a. (dystyll)** Undistillable.

**Annystyliad, s. m. (dystyll)** A being undistilled.

**Annyswyl, a. (dyswyl)** Unexecuted; unperformed.

**Annyswyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annyswyl)** A being unexecuted, or unaccomplished.

**Annyunaw, v. a. (dyun)** To disagree, or to differ.

*Nid annysaw y llyfr hwn yn ddiol a'r hanesol.*

*This book doth not differ in any thing with the chronicle.*  
*H. Cur. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Annyonawl, a. (dyun)** Disagreeing; without concurrence, or accordance.

**Annyundeb, s. m. (dyun)** Disunion; disagreement.

**Annyuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyun)** A being disunited.

**Annywal, a. (dywal)** Not fierce, or ferocious.

**Annywalder, s. m. (annyswal)** Unferocity.

**Annywedadwy, a. (dywedadwy)** Unspeakable.

**Annywededig, a. (dywededig)** Unspoken.

**Annywedgar, a. (dywedgar)** Unloquacious.

**Annyweddi, a. (dyweddi)** Without a yoke-fellow.

**Annyweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyweddiad)** A ceasing from speaking, or talking.

**Annywedwydawl, a. (dywedwyd)** Unloquacious.

**Annyweddawg, a. (dyweddawg)** Unconjugal.

**Annyweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyweddiad)** A being unwedded.

**Annyweddiath, s. m.—pl. t. au (annysweddi)** Celibacy; bachelorship.

**Annywellig, a. (dywellig)** Insatiate, or greedy.

**Annywynig, a. (dywynig)** Unresplendent.

**Anobaith, s. m. (gobaith)** Hopelessness; despair.

**Anobeithgar, a. (anobaith)** Despairing; hopeless.

**Anobeithgarwch, s. m. (anobeithgar)** Despairingness.

**Anobeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anobaith)** Desperation.

**Anobeithiaw, v. (anobaith)** To despair.

**Anobeithiawg, a. (anobaith)** Despairing.

**Anobeithiawl, a. (anobaith)** Desperate; hopeless.

**Anobeithiedig, a. (anobaith)** Despaired.

**Anobeithioldeb, s. m. (anobeithiawl)** Desperateness.

**Anobeithiawn, a. (anobaith)** Unhopeful.

**Anobeithlondeb, s. m. (anobeithiawn)** Unhopefulness.

**Anober, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ober)** A thing of no value; a trifle.

*Yn aw-law gaww anober ni'n dach*

*Can doeth ym i llawer.*

*From his fair hand for my muse I never received a trifle, for he brought me much.*

*Cyunddu.*

**Anoberi, s. m. (anober)** A very trifling thing; what is of no account.

*Anoberi un barnu,  
Llith o'r rhyw yr benyw hwn.*

*A sure nothing is every baron, but of the stock whence he proceeds.*  
*Iolo Goch.*

**Anobrwyl, a. (gobrwyl)** Without reward; giftless.

**Anobryad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anobrwyl)** A being unrewarded, a ceasing to reward.

**Anobryaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anobrwyl)** Want of rewarding, an unrewarded state.

**Anobryawl, a. (anobrwyl)** Unrewarded.

**Anobrywedig, a. (anobrwyl)** Unrecompensed.

**Anobryn, a. (gobryn)** Without desert, or reward.

**Anobrynawg, a. (anobryn)** Underserving.

**Anobryll, a. (gobryll)** Improvident; heedless.

**Anobryllawg, a. (anobryll)** Irrational; improvident.

**Anobrylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anobryll)** Irrationality.

**Anochel, a. (gochel)** Without avoiding, inevitable.

**Anocheladwy, a. (anochel)** Unavoidable; inevitable.

**Anochelawg, a. (anochel)** Uncircumspect; heedless.

**Anocheliedig, a. (anochel)** Unavoided.

**Anochelgar, a. (anochel)** Improvident; heedless.

**Anochelgarwch, s. m. (anochelgar)** Heedlessness.

**Anocheliad, s. m. (anochel)** A ceasing to avoid.

**Anodeb, a. (godeb)** Without adultery; continent.

**Anodebawg, a. (anodeb)** Unadulterous.

**Anodech, a. (godech)** Not lurking, or skulking.

**Anodidawg, a. (godiawg)** Inelaborate.

*Cynghanedd groes anodidawg.*

*An inelaborate alliterative consonancy.*

*Gr. Robert.*

**Anodidawgrwydd, s. m. (anodidawg)** Inelaborateness.

**Anodineb, a. (godineb)** Without adultery.

**Anodinebus, a. (godineb)** Unadulterous.

**Anodor, a. (godor)** Without any interruption.

**Anodoriad, s. m. (anodor)** A being uninterrupted.

**Anodorian, s. m. (anodor)** Uninterruption.

**Anodrig, a. (godrig)** Undilatory, or not tarrying.

**Anodrigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anodrig)** A being without tarrying; a ceasing to be dilatory.

**Anodrigiawl, a. (anodrig)** Not tending to delay.

**Anodrudd, a. (godrudd)** Unafflicting.

**Anodrudd, a. (godrudd)** Unafflicting.

**Anodrudd, a. (godrudd)** Unafflicting.

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**Anodrudd, a. (godrudd)** Unafflicting.

**Anoddyfn, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (goddyfn) An abyss; the deep. *Dw'r anoddyfn*, very deep water.  
**Anoed, a. (oed)** Without appointment, or time.  
**Anoedi, v. a. (anoed)** To defer a meeting, or fixing of time; to cease delaying.  
**Anoediad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (anoed) A deferring, or doing away an appointment.  
**Anoediawg, a. (anoed)** Not stricken in years.  
**Anoesawg, a. (oesawg)** Not aged, or stricken in years.  
**Anoeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (oeth) A difficult action, or adventure; an incomprehensible thing.

*Pan gefych hyn ydych chi o'r anoethau fy merch i'nau a gefi.*  
 When thou hast obtained all of those incomprehensibilities, my daughter also thou shalt have. *H. Cuthbert—Jabbing ion.*

*Bodd y march, bodd y gwythur,  
 Bodd i Gwganw Gledidfrodd,  
 Anoch hyd bodd i Artur.*

The grave of the steed, the grave of the man of conflict, the grave of Gwgan with the ruddy sword, and the grave of Arthur, is a mystery of the world. *Taliesin.*

**Anofal, a. (gofal)** Careless; imprudent.  
**Anofaledd, s. m. (anofal)** Carelessness; imprudence.  
**Anofalus, a. (anofal)** Uncareful; negligent.  
**Anofeg, a. (gofeg)** Without affecting.  
**Anofer, a. (ofer)** Not useless, or frivolous.  
**Anoferedd, s. m. (anofer)** A being not frivolous.  
**Anofid, a. (gofid)** Without trouble, or grief.  
**Anofidiawl, a. (anofid)** Untroubled; not grieved.  
**Anofidus, a. (anofid)** Not wretched, or vexatious.  
**Anofn, a. (oifn)** Fearless; undaunted.  
**Anofnawg, a. (anofn)** Unfearful; untimid.  
**Anofnus, a. (anofn)** Unfearful, or untimid.  
**Anofregedd, s. m. (ofregedd)** Unfrivolousness.  
**Anofrwy, a. (gofrwy)** Unbeneficial.  
**Anofwy, a. (gofwy)** Without visiting.  
**Anofwyawl, a. (anofwy)** Unvisiting.  
**Anofwyddig, a. (anofwy)** Unvisited; unattended.  
**Anofydd, a. (ofydd)** Not a disciple, or scholar.  
**Anofyddawl, a. (anofydd)** Undisciplinary.  
**Anofyddeb, s. f. (gofyddeb)** Uncorrespondent.  
**Anofyddiaeth, s. m. (anofydd)** Want of discipline.  
**Anofyn, a. (gofyn)** Unasked; undemanded.  
**Anofynag, a. (gofynag)** Inconfident.  
**Anofynawl, a. (anofyn)** Uninquisitive.  
**Anofyniad, s. m. (anofyn)** Uninquisitiveness.  
**Anogan, a. (gogan)** Without satire, or lampoon.  
**Anoganawl, a. (anogan)** Unsatirical.  
**Anogannu, v. a. (anogan)** To desist from equivocation; to cease from dispraising.  
**Anogawn, a. (gogawn)** Insatiate; vehement.

*Cad wehyn granwyn guald anogawn.*  
 The scatterer of the battle, fair of countenance; of vehement passion. *Cynddelw.*

**Anogelawg, a. (gogelawg)** Not shy, or shunning.  
**Anognaw, a. (gognaw)** Inefficient, or ineffectual.  
**Anogonawl, a. (gogonawl)** Inglorious.  
**Anogoned, a. (gogoned)** Inglorious; void of glory.  
**Anogonedd, s. m. (gogonedd)** Ingloriousness.  
**Anogoneddus, a. (anogonedd)** Not glorious.  
**Anogoniannu, v. a. (anogoniant)** To render inglorious; to cease from giving glory.  
**Anogoniannus, a. (anogoniant)** Being inglorious.  
**Anogoniant, s. m. (gogoniant)** Want of glory.  
**Anogwydd, a. (gogwydd)** Without inclination.  
**Anogwyddadwy, a. (anogwydd)** Uninclination.  
**Anogwyddawl, a. (anogwydd)** Not tending to bias.  
**Anogwyddedig, a. (anogwydd)** Uninclined.  
**Anogwyddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (anogwydd) Disinclination; a ceasing to bias.  
**Anogyfarch, a. (gogyfarch)** Unconspicuous.  
**Anogyfiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (gogyfiad) A being unequated; a being unmatched.

**Anogyfiaw, v. a. (gogyfiaw)** To render unequated.  
**Anogyfiawl, a. (gogyfiawl)** Unequated.  
**Anogyffed, a. (gogyffed)** Of unequal breadth.  
**Anogyffiw, a. (gogyffiw)** Not of the same colour.  
**Anogyffun, a. (gogyffun)** Not equiform.  
**Anogyffunedd, s. m. (anogyffun)** Inequiformity.  
**Anogyffoed, a. (gogyffoed)** Not coetaneous.  
**Anogyffred, a. (gogyffred)** Not of equal pace.  
**Anogyffres, a. (gogyffres)** Unconfederated.  
**Anogyffurdd, a. (gogyffurdd)** Not of equal rank.  
**Anogyffwch, a. (gogyffwch)** Not of equal height.  
**Anogyffrawd, a. (gogyffrawd)** Uncomprehended.  
**Anogyffred, a. (gogyffred)** Not being comprised.  
**Anogyhyd, a. (gogyhyd)** Not of equal length.  
**Anogyhydded, s. m. (gogyhydded)** Inequality of length.  
**Anogysdadi, a. (gogysdadi)** Incomparative.  
**Anogysdadiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (anogysdadi) A being without comparison.  
**Anogystal, a. (gogystal)** Not equal; inferior.  
**Anohanred, a. (gohanred)** Without distinction.  
**Anohanredawl, a. (anohanred)** Undistinguishing.  
**Anohanrediad, s. m. (anohanred)** Indistinction.  
**Anoheb, a. (goleb)** Without correspondence.  
**Anohebawl, a. (anoheb)** Uncorresponding.  
**Anohebiad, s. m. (anoheb)** Want of correspondence.  
**Anohen, a. (golen)** Without influence; unbiased.  
**Anolaith, a. (golaith)** Killing without measure.

*Llynydd trewynd tra mor dylln,  
 Hwng i'w llaith anolaith anoleith i'w.*  
 Lying prone with their faces towards the flowing sea, from the terribly destructive death, without a church-yard interment. *Ll. P. Mech.*

**Anolau, a. (golau)** Indistinct; gloomy; dark.

*Gwladid y gwerth ydych chi ydych chi,*  
*Y twil i'w llaith anolau.*

It was unmanly that it should confine me, the mist has been always gloomy. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Anoleddf, a. (goleddf)** Not asked; undistorted.  
**Anoleithiawg, a. (anolaith)** Not a little destructive; terribly slaughtering.

*Das fawr ar eu gwawd anoleithiawg.*

Two points on their spears terribly slaughtering. *Myrddin.*

**Anoleithiawl, a. (anolaith)** Exterminating.  
**Anoleithiawr, a. (anolaith)** Exterminating; consuming.

*Cychwedd a'm doddwy o Wynedd glawr,  
 Ladd ei gwyr ydych chi anoleithiawr.*

A remour hath reached me from the region of Gwynedd, that the men were killed in destructive slaughter. *Méigant, i Gadwallon.*

**Anoleithig, a. (anolaith)** Destructive; slaughtering.  
**Anolesg, a. (goleg)** Not infirm; unenfeebled.  
**Anoleu, a. (goleu)** Without light; dark; gloomy.  
**Anolenad, s. m. (anolen)** A being unilluminated.  
**Anoleuaw, v. a. (anolen)** To cease from being illuminated, to cease giving light.  
**Anoleuder, s. m. (anolen)** Want of light; gloominess.  
**Anolenedig, a. (anolen)** Unilluminated.  
**Anolenadawl, a. (anolenad)** Unilluminative.  
**Anolenadwy, a. (anolenad)** Not to be lighted.  
**Anolo, a. (golo)** Ineffectual; useless; void; backward, or behind hand.

*Anolo yw tystiolaeth ni chlyw ydych chi ydych chi.*

*Anolo yw pob peth ni beth cyfnewidiol.*  
 Inadequate is the evidence not heard by the judge:—Ineffectiveness is every thing that is not lawful. *Welsh Laws.*

*Poed anolo fo i'n fân,  
 A'i gowyd, a'i deig cwin.*

May his lips be useless, As well as his poetry, and his fingers. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Anolrain, a. (olrain)** Trackless; without a trace.  
**Anolrheinadwy, a. (anolrain)** Unsearchable.

Anolrheinial, *s. m.* (anolrain) A being untraced, a ceasing to search.

Anolrheinial, *a.* (anolrain) Untraced; not tracing.

Anolrheiniedig, *a.* (anolrain) Unexplored.

Anolud, *a.* (golud) Void of wealth, or riches.

Anoludawg, *a.* (anolud) Unwealthy; unaffluent.

Anoludd, *a.* (goludd) Without obstruction, or let.

Anoluddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anoludd) A being unobstructed, or unresisted.

Anoluddiaw, *v.* (anoludd) To unobstruct; to clear.

Anoluddiawl, *a.* (anoludd) Unobstructed.

Anolwg, *a.* (golwg) Sightless; without sight.

Anolwgawl, *a.* (anolwg) Not ocular; not unseen.

Anolwgedig, *a.* (anolwg) Not endowed with sight.

Anolgydiad, *s. m.* (anolwg) Want of speculation.

Anolgydiadawl, *a.* (anolgydiad) Unspeculative.

Anolgyus, *a.* (anolwg) Unightly; deformed.

Anolwg, *a.* (golwg) Without loosening.

Anolwyngadwy, *a.* (anolwng) Not to be liberated.

Anolwyngawl, *a.* (anolwng) Unliberated.

Anolwyngadwd, *s. m.* (anolwng) Want of liberty.

Anolwyngiad, *s. m.* (anolwng) A being unliberated.

Anomedd, *a.* (gomedd) Without refusal, or denial.

*Dod i mi fydd iwy-rydd dda warodd dymyn,*  
*Dw i mi anomedd.*

*Give me faith, excellently free, meek and ardent, thou God be*  
*to me without refusal. H. D. nò l'au.*

Anomeddawl, *a.* (anomedd) Unrefusing; undenying

Anomeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (anomedd) A being

unrefused; a ceasing to be denied.

Anorait, *s. m.*—*pl. anoreithiau* (gorait) A being

not easily subjected to rule.

*Brang abrywys, abrywysgl anorait,*  
*Blaid, a brywys, a blaidgar gwaith.*

*The great, heavy, and sweetly one unrestricted by the law,*  
*loving as a wolf, foremost in giving aid. Cyneddeu.*

Anorbaid, *a.* (gorbaid) Impatient; not desisting.

Anorbaidrwydd, *s. m.* (anorbaid) Impatience.

Anorbyll, *a.* (gorbyll) Without distraction.

Anorbyllawg, *a.* (anorbyll) Undistracted.

Anorbyllig, *a.* (anorbyll) Not frankish, or mad.

Anorchafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchafiad) A being

unexalted.

Anorchafiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchafiaeth)

Want of exaltation, or aggrandizement.

Anorchafus, *a.* (gorchafus) Unexalted; not uplifted

Anorchest, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorchest) What is no

extraordinary feat.

Anorchestawl, *a.* (anorchest) Unexcelling.

Anorchfygadwy, *a.* (gorchfygadwy) Invincible.

Anorchfygawl, *a.* (gorchfygawl) Not overcome.

Anorchfygedig, *a.* (gorchfygedig) Unvanquished.

Anorchfygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchfygiad) A

being unconquered.

Anorchudd, *a.* (gorchudd) Without a covering.

Anorchuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorchudd) A

being without a covering.

Anorchuddiaw, *v.* *a.* (gorchuddiaw) To uncover.

Anorchuddiawl, *a.* (anorchudd) Tending to uncover

Anorchuddiedig, *a.* (anorchudd) Uncovered.

Anorchwyl, *a.* (gorchwyl) Without employ.

Anorchwyl, *a.* (gorchwyl) Unbashful; unabashed.

Anorchwylawg, *a.* (anorchwyl) Unemployed.

Anorchwyliedd, *s. m.* (anorchwyl) Immodesty.

Anorchwylgar, *a.* (anorchwyl) Unindustrious.

Anorchwylid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorchwyl) A

being unemployed; a ceasing to employ.

Anorchwyliaeth, *s. m.* (anorchwyl) Want of employ

Anorchwylus, *a.* (anorchwyl) Unindustrious.

Anorchwylus, *a.* (anorchwyl) Unbashful, unabashed

Anordig, *a.* (gordig) Not morose, clement.

Anordiwes, *a.* (gordiwes) Not overtaken.

Anorddwy, *a.* (gorddwy) Without oppression.

Anorddwyad, *s. m.* (gorddwy) A being unoppressed

Anorddwyawl, *a.* (anorddwy) Unoppressive.

Anorddwyedig, *a.* (anorddwy) Unoppressed.

Anorddyar, *a.* (gorddyar) Untumultuous; hushed

Anoresgyn, *a.* (goresgyn) Without overcoming.

Anoresgynadwy, *a.* (anoresgyn) Unconquerable.

Anoresgynawl, *a.* (anoresgyn) Unconquering.

Anoresgynedig, *a.* (anoresgyn) Unconquered.

Anoresgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anoresgyn) A

being unvanquished, or unconquered.

Anorfor, *a.* (gorfor) Without overcoming.

Anorforadwy, *s. m.* (anorfor) Unsurmountable.

Anorforadawg, *a.* (anorfor) That is unvanquished.

Anorforadawl, *a.* (anorfor) Unvanquishing.

Anorforodedig, *a.* (anorfor) Unvanquished.

Anorforiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorfor) Insuper-

ableness.

Anorfygawl, *a.* (gorfygawl) Unvanquished.

Anorfygiad, *s. m.* (gorfygiad) A being unvanquished

Anorffawg, *a.* (gorffawg) Unextatic; without bliss.

Anorffegawl, *a.* (gorffawg) Unembarrassing.

Anorhoen, *a.* (gorhoen) Without exultation.

Anorhoenus, *a.* (anorhoen) Unexulting.

Anoriawg, *a.* (oriawg) Unfickle, not volatile.

Anorludd, *a.* (gorludd) Not over-toiled.

Anorlwydd, *a.* (gorlwydd) Not over prosperous.

Anorlwyn, *a.* (gorlwyn) Unpursued.

Anormail, *a.* (gormail) Without oppression.

Anormelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anormail) Inoppression

Anormellawl, *v.* *a.* (anormail) To desist from op-

pression, or molestation.

Anormellawg, *a.* (anormail) Unoppressive.

Anormelus, *a.* (anormail) Unoppressive.

Anormes, *a.* (gormes) Without affliction; at ease.

Anormesawl, *a.* (anormes) Unafflicting; not tiring.

Anormesedig, *a.* (anormes) Unmolested.

Anormesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (anormes) A ceasing

from troubling or molesting.

Anormod, *a.* (gormod) Not over much.

Anormodawl, *a.* (anormod) Not superabundant.

Anormodedd, *a.* (anormod) A being not super-

abundant, or superfluous.

Anorsaf, *a.* (gorsaf) Without a station, or stand.

Anorsafawl, *a.* (anorsaf) Unstationary.

Anorsafiad, *s. m.* (anorsaf) A being unstationed.

Anorseiddiawg, *a.* (gorseiddiawg) Unsedentary.

Anorthaw, *a.* (gorthaw) Without silence.

Anorthawiad, *s. m.* (anorthaw) A breaking of silence.

Anorthaw, *a.* (gorthaw) Without shelter, or covering.

*Gofyn pob rhyw ddydd i'w dyf,*  
*A chidlaw yu ach-mwl.*

*I am asking every man,*  
*And endeavoring to get on the occasion*

*The aid of arms against an unprotected claim. Iruan M'n Hen.*

Anorthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorthaw) A being un-

sheltered or uncovered.

Anorthiawl, *a.* (anorthaw) Unsheltered; uncovered

Anorthiedig, *a.* (anorthaw) Unsheltered; uncovered

Anorthous, *a.* (anorthaw) Unsheltering.

Anorthrech, *a.* (gorthrech) Without conquest.

Anorthrechadwy, *a.* (anorthrech) Unconquerable.

Anorthrechawl, *a.* (anorthrech) Unsubjected.

Anorthrechiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorthrech) A

being unsubjected, or unvanquished.

Anorthrwm, *a.* (gorthrwm) Without oppression.

Anorthrymawl, *a.* (anorthrwm) Inoppressive.

Anorthrymedig, *a.* (anorthrwm) Unoppressed.

Anorthrymedd, *s. m.* (anorthrwm) Inoppression.

Anorthrymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorthrwm) In-

oppression; a ceasing to oppress.

**Anorthur, a. (gorthur)** Not to be repulsed.

Cloddydd ceisieddwyd cysgut  
Brith-wa awrae a wryd,  
Rhadur anorthur a weid,  
Adwy a ddoded, nid hebl.

The famed adventurer, the variegated woof of the heroism that was woven for unapproachable assault; the breach that might be made would not be questioned.

**Anorwedd, a. (gorwedd)** Without lying down.  
**Anorweddawl, a. (anorwedd)** Being unrecumbent.  
**Anorweddedig, a. (anorwedd)** Not being reclined.  
**Anorweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorwedd)** A being unrecumbent; a ceasing to be recumbent.

**Anorweiddiawg, a. (gorweiddiawg)** Not clinical.  
**Anorwyllt, a. (gorwyllt)** Not furious, or enraged.  
**Anorwylltedd, s. m. (anorwyllt)** Unferocity.  
**Anosawd, a. (gosawd)** Unplaced; without position  
**Anosbaith, a. (gosbaith)** Not clear, or manifest to the view; without polish.

**Anosbarth, a. (gosbarth)** Being unarranged.  
**Anosbarthawl, a. (anosbarth)** Uncharacteristical.  
**Anosbarthedig, a. (anosbarth)** Undistinguished.  
**Anosbarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anosbarth)** Inseparability; a being without arrangement.  
**Anosbeithiawg, a. (anosbaith)** Unmanifested.  
**Anosbeithig, a. (anosbaith)** Indistinct; not refugent.  
**Anosgedd, s. m. (nosgedd)** Deformity; unseemliness.  
**Anosgeddawl, a. (anosgedd)** Uncomely; inelegant.  
**Anosgeddedig, a. (anosgedd)** Not made comely.  
**Anosgeddig, a. (anosgedd)** Unadorned; unfashionable.

**Anosgeddigrwydd, s. m. (anosgeddig)** Uncomeliness.  
**Anosgo, a. (gosgo)** Unstarting, or not turned aside.

Dragon llwy lluedd anosgo,  
Drag ynlyn a fydd i fydd.

The palisad leader of undented bands,  
A dragon-like prince that will have his will.

Phylip brydddd, i R. Gryg.

**Anosgöad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anosgo)** A being free from obliquity, or inclination.

**Anosgöawl, a. (anosgo)** Not tending to go aside.  
**Anosgöedig, a. (anosgo)** Not made oblique.  
**Anosgordd, a. (gosgordd)** Without a train, or retinue  
**Anosgorddawl, a. (anosgordd)** Unattended.

**Anosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anaws)** An excitation.  
**Anosmaeth, a. (gosmaeth)** Without food, or nourishment; without nutriment.

**Anosmeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anosmaeth)** Want of nutriment; a being unsustained.

**Anosmeithiaw, v. a. (anosmaeth)** To deprive of nourishment, or sustenance.

**Anosmeithiawl, a. (anosmaeth)** Unalimentary.  
**Anosodadwy, a. (anosawd)** Not to be placed.  
**Anosodawl, a. (anosawd)** Unplaced; not placed.

**Anosodedig, a. (anosawd)** Unplaced, or undeposited.  
**Anosodiad, s. m. (anosawd)** A being unplaced.

**Anoson, a. (goson)** Without being whispered, or slightly mentioned.

**Anossymaeth, a. (gossymaeth)** Without nourishment.

**Anosteg, a. (gosted)** Without silence; disquiet.  
**Anostegawl, a. (anosteg)** Unsilent; blustering.

**Anostegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anosteg)** A being unsilent.  
**Anostegrwydd, s. m. (anosteg)** Disquietude.

**Anostegn, v. a. (anosteg)** To cease being silent.  
**Anostegwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (anostegwr)** Anosteg—gwr

A disturber; one who breaks silence.

**Anostwng, a. (gostwng)** Without lowering.

**Anostyngadwy, a. (anostwng)** Uncompliant.

**Anostyngawl, a. (anostwng)** Unsubservient.

**Anostyngedig, a. (anostwng)** Unsubservient.

**Anostyngiad, s. m. (anostwng)** Disobeyance.

**Anosymdaith, a. (gosymdaith)** Not having travelling subsistence, or maintenance.

**Anosymmaeth, s. m. (gosymmaeth)** A being void of nourishment.

**Anosymmeithiaw, v. a. (anosymmaeth)** To deprive of nourishment or subsistence.

**Anosymmeithiawl, a. (anosymmaeth)** Unnurtitive.

**Anosymmeithig, a. (anosymmaeth)** Unalimentary.

**Anosymmeithus, a. (anosymmaeth)** Unalimentary.

**Anosymwy, a. (gosymwy)** Not providing.

**Anorphen, a. (gorphen)** Endless; infinitive.

Ergynaf cyllestrigrician,  
Gau wledig gwlad anorphen.

I tremble at the flinty covering of the sovereign of a boundless region.

**Anorphenadwy, a. (gorphen)** That cannot be ended.

**Anorphenawl, v. (anorphen)** Unconclusive.

**Anorphenedig, a. (anorphen)** Unconcluded.

**Anorpheniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorphen)** Inconclusion.

**Anorpheniawl, a. (gorpheniawl)** Without distraction.

**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

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**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

**Anorpheniawg, a. (anorpheniawl)** Undistracted.

Anrhaegwriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (rhaegwriad) Uncircumspection; a being uncircumspective.  
Anrhaegwriadus, *a.* (anrhaegwriad) Uncircumspective; being improvident.

Anrhaeghanfod, *a.* (rhaeghanfod) Without pre-existence; not pre-existing.

Anrhaeghanfodawl, *a.* (anrhaeghanfod) Unpre-existent  
Anrhaeguniath, *a.* (rhaeguniath) Without providence, or foresight.

Anrhaeguniathawl, *a.* (anrhaeguniath) Unprovidential; improvident.

Anrhaegoraw, *a.* (rhaegor) Unexcelling.

Anrhaegoriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhaegoriaeth) A being without preference, or excellence.

Anrhaegraith, *a.* (rhaegraith) Without prejudice.

Anrhaegreithawl, *a.* (anrhaegraith) Unprejudiced.

Anrhaegreithus, *a.* (anrhaegraith) Not tending to prejudice or to prejudice.

Anrhaegrieth, *a.* (rhaegrieth) Without hypocrisy.

Anrhaegriethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhaegrieth) A being void of hypocrisy.

Anrhaegriethawl, *a.* (anrhaegrieth) Unhypocritical.

Anrhaith, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* anrhaith (rhaith) What is not cognizable to law; spoil taken in war; prey; pillage; distress. *Anrhaith gribddail*, a total confiscation; and *anrhaith oddef*, a confiscation of moveables. It is used as an indefinite epithet. *Yr oddef peth anrhaith ar ol*; there was an amazing quantity left; also a term of endearment; *fy anrhaith*; my prize, or my love, my dear.

*Gwell yw y ddwyir nos yr anrhaith.*

The penalty is better than the spoil.

*Adage.*

*Xi thâl pwy: Pwyys pwrhaith—ar Gymry,  
Os gymryd anrhaith  
Wedi traill rhylen ddiolth,  
Wedi traill traill a anrhaith.*

The men of Powys taking the pre-eminence of Wales, pay, not by taking contrary to law, after fierce devastation of slaughter, and after conflict, the third of the spoil. *Cynddelio, Br. Powys.*

Anrhaeadwy, *a.* (rhan) Inseparable; indivisible.

Anrhaenawg, *a.* (rhan) Unparticipating.

Anrhaenawg, *a.* (rhan) Unparticipated; undivided.

Anrhaen, *a.* (rhanc) Without desire, or craving.

Anrhaedig, *a.* (rhan) Unpartitioned, undivided.

Anrhaedigawl, *a.* (anrhaedig) Undistributive.

Anrhaed, *a.* (rhaed) Obstinate; positive; determined.

*Rhy anrhaed ar wir.*

Over certain is his truth.

*Cynddelio.*

*Anrhaed ni dd gwelid gwir,*

*Anrhaed rwyf, onl phroffir.*

The desolate, and unamiable despot, will not let the truth be seen, except it is proved.

*Gr. Dafydd.*

Anrhaedawg, *a.* (anrhaed) That cannot run away.

*Ceredig Cadell ab Arthfael, yr hwn oedd Frythyn anrhaedawg.*

*Cadell the son of Arthfael was imprisoned, who was a redoubtable Briton.*

*Gr. Llancaran.*

Anrhaedawl, *a.* (anrhaed) Not giving way; stedfast.

Anrhaedegawg, *a.* (rhaedeg) Not running.

Anrhaediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhaed) Positiveness.

Anrhaedu, *v. a.* (anrhaed) To cease running off.

*Anrhaedu rwydwy,*

*Hwylol ar ddi ol yr wyf.*

Thou dost oppose the righteous;

A deceiver following after him art thou.

*Iola Goch.*

Anrhaeg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (rhaeg) What requires no form, or oath; a present, or gift.

*I portawr a ddylis o pob anrhaeg a ddol llyw y port a ddylis, aed nangen a aeron, ac wyas, a pherwedd.*

The power is entitled to a handful out of every gift that comes through the gate that is, of fruit, eggs, and herrings.

*Welsh Laws.*

Anrhaegawg, *a.* (anrhaeg) That may be presented

Anrhaegawl, *a.* (anrhaeg) Gratuities; dedicatory.

Anrhaegedig, *a.* (anrhaeg) Presented; gifted  
Anrhaegiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhaeg) A presenting  
Anrhaegu, *v. a.* (anrhaeg) To present, or to give.

*Ni phell anrhaegu tyliw: neu*

*Nid anrhaegu tyliw o bell.*

From afar the poor will not be presented with gifts; or

The poor will not be presented with gifts from afar.

*Adage.*

Anrhaegwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anrhaegwyr (anrhaeg—gwr)

One that gives presents; a donor; a bestower.

Anrhaeiawg, *a.* (rhaeiawg) Not given to bickering.

Anrhaebiawl, *a.* (anrhaib) Not ravenous or greedy

Anrhaediawl, *v. a.* (anrhaid) To render unnecessary

Anrhaediawl, *a.* (anrhaid) Unnecessitated.

Anrhaedrydd, *s. m.* (anrhaid) Unnecessariness.

Anrhaedus, *a.* (anrhaid) Unnecessitous; not in want

Anrhaedusrydd, *s. m.* (anrhaedus) A being unnecessary; a being void of destitution.

Anrhaeddiawg, *a.* (rhaeddiawg) That is not penetrated.

Anrhaethadwy, *a.* (anrhaeth) Apt to go beyond rules

Anrhaethedig, *a.* (anrhaith) Depredated, or spoiled

Anrhaethfarch, *s. m.*—*pl.* anrhaethfeirch (anrhaith—march) A horse for padding, or robbery

Anrhaithgar, *a.* (anrhaith) Excessive; depredatory

*A garwa i, of tair anrhaithgar.*

What I loved, he loved to excess.

*Taliesin.*

Anrhaithgarwch, *s. m.* (anrhaithgar) Excessiveness; a state of pillage.

Anrhaithgribddail, *s. f.* (anrhaith—gribddail) The confiscation of the goods of a criminal.

*Welsh Laws.*

Anrhaithi, *s. m.* (anrhaith) An unconfronted state.

*Fy anrhaithi*, my precious one, my dear. *Sil.*

Anrhaithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhaith) Depredation.

Anrhaithiaw, *v. a.* (anrhaith) To go beyond rules; to depredate; to spoil, or plunder; to confiscate

*A Meirg yn gwisychu yr ynn, Roderic brynai y Peithgild a ddol a llynges lawr gaudin o nephthi ac a ddiagrowt yngogled yr ynn hon; y lle a chwir yr Alban, a dechreu anrhaithiaw y wlad a orog.*

And Meirg governing the tale, Roderic king of the Picts came, having a great fleet with him, from Scythia, and made a descent in the north of the island, the place that is called Alban; and he began to plunder the country.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anrhaithiawg, *a.* (anrhaith) Depredatory.

Anrhaithawl, *a.* (anrhaith) Depredating.

Anrhaithiedig, *a.* (anrhaith) Desolated, or spoiled.

Anrhaithioldeb, *s. m.* (anrhaithiawl) Desolateness

Anrhaithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anrhaithiwyrs (anrhaith—gwr) A desolator; a depredator.

Anrhaithoddef, *s. m.* (anrhaith—goddef) That

suffers confiscation; one who had been guilty

of robbery, or murder, and other offences, by

which the law deemed him liable to have his

property forfeited.

*Pwy bynwg a ommeddo sefyll wrth gyfraith yn y llys, y'ngwrydd y brenin, anrhaithioldeb fydd.*

Whoever that refuses to abide by the law, in court, in the presence of the king, he is deemed one liable to confiscation.

*Welsh Laws.*

Anrhaufedd, *a.* (rhaufedd) Without riches.

Anrhaun, *a.* (rhin) Not a secret, or mystery.

Anrhauniawl, *a.* (anrhaun) Unmysterious.

Anrhauiedig, *a.* (anrhaun) Not made mysterious.

Anrhauiwedd, *s. m.* (rhinwedd) Want of virtue.

Anrhauiweddawl, *a.* (anrhauiwedd) Not virtuous.

Anrhauiweddial, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhauiwedd) A rendering destitute of virtue.

Anrhauiweddoldeb, *s. m.* (anrhauiweddawl) Want of virtue.

Anrhaith, *a.* (rhith) Without form, or appearance.

Anrhaithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhaith) A disappearing

Anrhaithiaw, *v. a.* (anrhaith) To disappear.

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**Anrithiawl, a. (anrith)** Disappearing, vanishing.  
**Anrithiedig, a. (anrith)** Not having appeared.  
**Anrhodres, a. (rhodres)** Without pomp, or vanity.  
**Anrhodresawl, a. (anrhodres)** Unostentations.  
**Anrhodresgar, a. (anrhodres)** Not vain-glorious.  
**Anrhodresgarwch, s. m. (anrhodresgar)** A being unostentations, freedom from pomp.  
**Anrhodd, a. (rhodd)** Giftless, or without gift.  
**Anrhoddadwy, a. (anrhodd)** Not to be given.  
**Anrhoddawl, a. (anrhodd)** Not giving.  
**Anrhoddedig, a. (anrhodd)** Unbestowed, ungiven.  
**Anrhoddidiad, s. m. (anrhodd)** A being without a gift.  
**Anrhuad, a. (rhuad)** Without roaring, or shouting.  
**Anrhuadwy, a. (anrhuad)** That cannot roar out.  
**Anrhuawl, a. (rhuawl)** Not bellowing, or roaring.  
**Anrhugi, a. (rhugi)** Not easy, or flowing.  
**Anrhugedd, s. m. (anrhugi)** Want of ease.  
**Anrhull, a. (rhull)** Not free, or lavish; not hasty.  
**Anrhuller, s. m. (anrhull)** Want of frankness.  
**Anrhulledd, s. m. (anrhull)** A being not liberal.  
**Anrhua, a. (rhua)** Without starting.  
**Anrhuaawg, a. (anrhua)** Not apt to start, or shy.  
**Anrhualad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anrhua)** A being unapt to start, or to hesitate.  
**Anrhuisant, s. m. (anrhua)** A being free from starts.  
**Anrhuathr, a. (rhuathr)** Without assault, or onset.  
**Anrhuathrawg, a. (anrhuathr)** Not apt to assault.  
**Anrhuathrawl, a. (anrhuathr)** Unassaulting.  
**Anrhuathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anrhuathr)** A being without assaulting, or rushing upon.  
**Anrhwth, a. (rhwth)** Not wide, open, or gaping.  
**Anrhwyydd, a. (anrhwyydd)** Not free, or easy; intricate.  
**Anrhwyyddawl, a. (anrhwyydd)** Not going freely.  
**Anrhwyyddian, s. m. (anrhwyydd)** Obstruction.  
**Anrhwyyddineb, s. m. (anrhwyydd)** Unprosperousness.  
**Anrhwylf, a. (rhwylf)** Without an impulse.  
**Anrhwylfadwy, a. (anrhwylf)** Not to be rowed.  
**Anrhwylfiad, s. m. (anrhwylf)** A being not rowed.  
**Anrhwylg, a. (rhwylg)** Without a rent, or tear.  
**Anrhwylgadwy, a. (anrhwylg)** Illacerate.  
**Anrhwylgawl, a. (anrhwylg)** Not apt to be torn.  
**Anrhwylgiad, s. m. (anrhwylg)** A being untorn.  
**Anrhwym, a. (rhwym)** Unbound; unrestricted.  
**Anrhwymadwy, a. (anrhwym)** Not to be bound.  
**Anrhwymawl, a. (anrhwym)** Not binding.  
**Anrhwymedig, a. (anrhwym)** Unrestricted.  
**Anrhwymiad, s. m. (anrhwym)** A being not bound.  
**Anrhwys, a. (rhwys)** Without briskness.  
**Anrhwysawg, a. (anrhwys)** Unvigorous.  
**Anrhwysg, a. (rhwysg)** Without sway, or power.  
**Anrhwysgadwy, a. (anrhwysg)** Unswayable.  
**Anrhwysgawl, a. (anrhwysg)** Not domineering.  
**Anrhwysgedig, a. (anrhwysg)** Deprived of sway.  
**Anrhwysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anrhwysg)** A being without sway.  
**Anrhwysr, a. (rhwysr)** Without stop.  
**Anrhwysrawl, a. (anrhwysr)** Unopposing.  
**Anrhwystredig, a. (anrhwysr)** Unobstructed.  
**Anrhwystriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anrhwysr)** A being unobstructed, or unimpeded.  
**Anrhwystrus, a. (anrhwysr)** Unobstructive.  
**Anrhyl, a. (rhyl)** Improcure: not generating.  
**Anrhylawd, a. (rhylawd)** Without excess.  
**Anrhyluch, a. (rhyluch)** Without a craving.  
**Anrhyluchawl, a. (anrhyluch)** Not over craving.  
**Anrhyluched, a. (anrhyluch)** Not enjoying what one craves for, or is desirous of.  
**Anrhybudd, a. (rhybudd)** Without notice.  
**Anrhybuddiawl, a. (anrhybudd)** Unforewarned.  
**Anrhybyddiedig, a. (anrhybudd)** Unforewarned.

**Anrhydded, s. m. (rhydded)** Precedency.

*Nid trefnodd anrhydded arglywod.*

*The honour of a lord is not an inheritance. Adage.*

**Anrhyddeddawdy, a. (anrhydded)** That may be honoured; honourable.

**Anrhyddeddawg, a. (anrhydded)** Honouring; revering.

**Anrhyddeddawl, a. (anrhydded)** Honouring.

**Anrhyddeddiedig, a. (anrhydded)** Honoured.

**Anrhyddeddiad, s. m. (anrhydded)** A being honoured.

**Anrhyddeddocau, v. a. (anrhyddedawg)** To reverence.

*Gwynfyddig, ac of, a'i blant, & anrhyddeddocau y brain hwa.*

*Blessed is he, and his children, that will reverence this pious heart. Llandaff.*

**Anrhyddedu, v. a. (anrhydded)** To honour, to reverence or respect.

**Anrhyddedus, a. (anrhydded)** Honourable; worshipful.

**Anrhyddedusrwydd, s. m. (anrhyddedus)** Honourableness.

**Anrhyddedwr, s. m.—pl. anrhyddedwyr (anrhydded—gwr)** One that honours; a worshipper.

**Anrhylres, a. (rhydres)** Without sway, or power.

**Anrhylresgar, a. (anrhylres)** Not vanishing.

**Anrhylresgarwch, s. m. (anrhylresgar)** A being void of tyranny, or oppression.

**Anrhydd, a. (rhydd)** Not free, or at liberty.

**Anrhyddadwy, a. (anrhydd)** Not to be liberated.

**Anrhydded, a. (anrhydd)** Without freedom.

**Anrhyddeddawg, a. (anrhydded)** Illiberal; stingy.

**Anrhyddiedig, a. (anrhydd)** Unliberated; not at large.

**Anrhyddid, a. (anrhydd)** Without liberty.

**Anrhydded, s. m. (rhydded)** Without superfluity.

**Anrhyddeddawg, a. (anrhydded)** Unsuperfluous.

**Anrhyf, a. (rhyf)** Without pomp, or vanity.

**Anrhyfedd, a. (rhyfedd)** Without wonder.

**Anrhyfeddawl, s. m.—pl. anrhyfeddodau (anrhyfedd)** A being not a wonder.

**Anrhyfeddawl, a. (anrhyfedd)** Not wonderful.

**Anrhyfeddedig, a. (anrhyfedd)** Not made marvellous, or wonderful.

**Anrhyfeddgar, a. (anrhyfedd)** Not apt to marvel.

**Anrhyfrys, a. (rhyfrys)** Not apt to be over-hasty.

**Anrhyfyg, a. (rhyfyg)** Without presumption.

**Anrhyfygadwy, a. (anrhyfyg)** Unpresumable.

**Anrhyfygawl, a. (anrhyfyg)** Inarrogant, unassuming.

**Anrhyfygedig, a. (anrhyfyg)** Unassumed.

**Anrhyfygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anrhyfyg)** A being unpresumptuous; a ceasing to presume.

**Anrhyfygus, a. (anrhyfyg)** Unpresuming.

**Anrhyngadwy, a. (rhyngadwy)** Insatiable; greedy.

**Anrhyngawl, a. (rhyngawl)** Unsatisfying.

**Anrhyngedig, a. (rhyngedig)** Insatiated.

**Anrhyodres, a. (rhyodres)** Without vaunting.

**Anrhyodresawl, a. (anrhyodres)** Not given to vaunting.

**Anrhyodresgar, a. (anrhyodres)** Unvaunting.

**Anrhyodresgarwch, s. m. (anrhyodresgar)** Unvauntingness, a state void of pomp.

**Anrhysedd, a. (rhysedd)** Insuperfluous; without excess.

**Anrhythadwy, a. (anrhwth)** Inexpansive.

**Anrhythiedig, a. (anrhwth)** Undistended; unexpanded.

**Anrhythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anrhwth)** Inexpansion.

**Ansad, a. (sad)** Unstable, infirm, tottering, feeble.

**Ansadrwydd, s. m. (ansad)** Instability; feebleness.

**Ansaethadwy, a. (saeth)** That can not be shot.

**Anaethawl, a. (saeth)** Not shooting, or darting.  
**Anaethedig, a. (saeth)** Unprojected.  
**Ansafwy, a. (safaw)** That cannot stand.  
**Ansafwl, a. (safawl)** Not standing; unstationary.  
**Ansafedig, a. (safedig)** Unstationary; instable.  
**Ansail, a. (sail)** Baseless; without a base.  
**Ansalw, a. (salw)** Not mean, or vile; undebased.  
**Ansalwdd, s. m. (ansalw)** A being not vile, or base.  
**Ansalwedd, s. m. (ansalw)** Undebasedness; sanity.

*Ansalwedd arfer  
 Gymhar by euer gan rianedd.*

*Homer was the rule of the partner of the bold chief, the queen  
 of beauties.*

*Rhiaderdyn.*

**Ansangedig, a. (sang)** Untrodden, or untrampled.  
**Ansar, a. (sar)** Without wrath, or anger.  
**Ansarad, s. m. (ansar)** A being without insult.  
**Ansarawl, a. (ansar)** Uninsulted; unoffended.  
**Ansarans, a. (ansar)** Uninsulting; unoffending.  
**Ansaransrwydd, s. m. (ansarans)** Unaptness to insult.  
**Ansardd, a. (sardd)** Without rebuke, unchided.  
**Ansardawl, a. (ansardd)** Unchiding; unrebuking.  
**Ansarddedig, a. (ansardd)** Unchastized, unchided.  
**Ansarddiaw, v. (ansardd)** To desist from chiding.  
**Ansarddu, v. (ansardd)** To desist from chiding.  
**Ansarig, a. (ansar)** Not fierce, or morose.  
**Ansarigrwydd, s. m. (ansarig)** A being void of ferocity.

**Ansatr, a. (sathr)** Untrodden; untrampled.  
**Ansatrawdwy, a. (ansatr)** Not to be trodden.  
**Ansatrawl, a. (ansatr)** Not treading, or trampling.  
**Ansatredig, a. (ansatr)** Untrodden; untrampled.  
**Ansawd, s. m.—pl. ansodion (an—sawd)** An animate being; a person.  
**Ansawdd, s. m.—pl. ansoddan (an—sawdd)** State; quality; condition; situation.

*Tra fai yn yr ansawdd hwn.*

*Whilst he was in that situation.*

*Tried xiv.*

*Fe gwnaeddd dda yn y byd, ni n fussem mewn ansawdd dda  
 yn drwydd.*

*If we had done good in the world, we should have been in a  
 happy condition to eternity*

*L. G. Hergest.*

**Ansoddy, a. (ansad—gwrn)** Infirmitly jointed.

*Yn grin o rygawd groen ac esgyrn,  
 Aawr yn sawdwr ansoddyr yn rhiabl.*

*Roten, and a mere shadow of skin and bone, a fribble of a soldier,  
 with tottering joints in the loil.*

*D. G. Gwilym.*

**Ansodydlaw, a. (sefydlawg)** Unstationary.

*Môr ansodydlawg—  
 A'r modol gollawg rhyedyn.*

*As unsettled as the wandering grasshopper.*

*Edm. Prys.*

**Ansodydledig, a. (sefydledig)** Unsettled, unstable.  
**Ansodydliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sefydliad)** Instability.  
**Ansodylogrwydd, s. m. (ansodydlawg)** Capriciousness.

**Ansodyllu, v. (sefydlu)** To disettle; to be fickle.

**Ansegr, a. (segr)** Not at leisure; busy.

**Ansegurlyd, a. (ansegr)** Not given to idleness.

**Anseguryd, s. m. (ansegr)** Want of leisure.

**Anseibiant, s. m. (seibiant)** A being without leisure, or respite from labour.

**Anseibawl, a. (seibawl)** Not resting from toil.

**Anseihaw, v. a. (ansail)** To deprive of foundation.

**Anseihawg, a. (ansail)** Not having a foundation.

**Anseihedig, a. (ansail)** Unfounded; without base.

**Anseiniawl, a. (sain)** Unsounding; not sonorous.

**Anseiniedig, a. (sain)** Unsounded; unresounded.

**Anseiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ansail)** Want of foundation.

**Anseirchiaw, v. a. (seirch)** To unharness; to disarray.

**Anseirchiawg, a. (seirch)** Unharnessed.

**Anseirchiawl, a. (seirch)** Unharnessing; disarraying.

**Anseirchiedig, a. (seirch)** Unharnessed, unequipped.

**Anseithug, a. (seithug)** Not abortive; not void.  
**Anseithugiath, s. m.—pl. t. au (anseithug)** A being unfrustrated, or undisappointed.

**Anseithugiawl, a. (anseithug)** Unfrustrated.

**Ansenawl, a. (sen)** Unrebuked; unrebuked.

**Ansenedig, a. (sen)** Unrebuked; unrebuked.

**Anseugar, a. (sen)** Not apt to be snappish, or huffish.

**Anseniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sen)** A being free from rebuke; irreprehension.

**Anserch, s. m. (serch)** Want of love; hatred.

*Mewn grynnydd—serch at y da ac anserch at y drwg.*

*In entire let there be love towards good, and hatred towards evil.*

*Bardd.*

**Anserchawg, a. (anserch)** Unloving; unaffectionate.

**Anserchawl, a. (anserch)** Unloving; unkind.

**Anserchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anserch)** Unlovingness.

**Anserchiadus, a. (anserchiad)** Unamiable; hateful.

**Anserchogi, v. (anserchawg)** Unlovingness.

**Anserchogrwydd, s. m. (anserchawg)** Unlovingness.

**Anserchu, v. (anserch)** To desist from loving.

**Anserchus, a. (anserch)** Unloving; hating.

**Anserchusrwydd, s. m. (anserchus)** Unlovingness.

**Anserfan, a. (serfan)** Not stupid, or dull.

**Anserfyll, a. (serfyll)** Not crasy, or shattered.

**Anserfyllrwydd, s. m. (anserfyll)** Unraziness.

**Anserigl, a. (serigl)** Not broken, or shattered.

**Anserth, a. (serth)** Not steep; not obscene.

**Anserthedd, s. m. (anserth)** Inobscenity.

**Ansiaradgar, a. (siarad)** Unloquacious; tacit.

**Ansiaradus, a. (siarad)** Not talkative; tacit.

**Ansigl, a. (sigl)** Without shaking, or quaking.

**Ansigladwy, a. (ansigl)** Immoveable; stedfast.

**Ansigledig, a. (ansigl)** Unshaken; stedfast.

**Ansigledigrwydd, s. m. (ansigledig)** Immoveableness, stedfastness.

**Ansodadwy, a. (ansawd)** That may be personified.

**Ansodawl, a. (ansawd)** Personal; personable.

**Ansodedig, a. (ansawd)** Personified; animated.

**Ansodi, v. a. (ansawd)** To personify; to animate.

**Ansodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ansawd)** Personification.

**Ansodoldeb, s. m. (ansodawl)** Personality.

**Ansodwedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (ansawd—gwedd)** Personality, personal appearance.

**Ansoddadwy, a. (ansawdd)** That may be blended.

**Ansoddawl, a. (ansawdd)** Component; constituent.

**Ansoddedig, a. (ansawdd)** Fixed, or deposited together.

**Ansoddi, v. a. (ansawdd)** To endow with a quality.

**Ansoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ansawdd)** A blending or compounding together.

**Ansomadwy, a. (som)** Infallible; certain.

**Ansomedig, a. (som)** Undeceived; not misled.

**Ansomedigawl, a. (ansomedig)** Undeceptions.

**Ansongar, a. (som)** Undeceiving; undeceptions.

**Ansongarwch, s. m. (ansongar)** Undecitfulness.

**Ansomiant, s. m. (som)** Indecision; indecency.

**Ansoniarius, a. (sonarius)** Unsonorous; unsounding.

**Ansoedredig, a. (sôr)** Undispleased; unoffended.

**Ansôriant, s. m. (sôr)** A being undispleased.

**Answiawl, a. (sut)** Out of order; ailing; unwell.

**Answrth, a. (swrth)** Not sluggish; not heavy.

**Answyddawl, a. (swydd)** Inofficial; not in office.

**Ansyberw, a. (syberw)** Ungentle; uncivil.

*Ansyberw y gwnaethon lladd y tiws teaf a oedd i'm cyfoeth.*

*It was ungenerous that thou shouldst kill the fairest jewel in my dominion.*

*H. Peredur—Hawkington.*

**Ansyberwaidd, a. (ansyberw)** Rather uncivil.

**Ansyberweiddrwydd, s. m. (ansyberwaidd)** Incivility.

**Ansyberwyd, s. m. (ansyberw)** An ungenteel action; incivility.

Ni welais ansyberwyd fwy ar wr, chad efo, na gyrra yr erchwys a laddysu; y cyrra ymudiad, a lithiau dy erchwys dy hun arno.

I have not seen a greater *incivility* in a man, said he, than to send the pick away that would have killed the song, and to bring thy own pack upon him.

*B. Pwyll. S. Dyfed.*

**Ansyllw, s. m. (syllw)** Want of attention; inadvertence.

**Ansyllwedd, s. m. (syllwedd)** Without substance.

**Ansyllweddawl, a. (ansyllwedd)** Insubstantial.

**Ansyllwddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ansyllwedd)** A rendering insubstantial.

**Ansyllwddoldeb, s. m. (ansyllweddawl)** Insubstantialness, an immaterial state.

**Ansyllawg, a. (syllawg)** Unperspicuous.

**Ansyllgar, a. (syllgar)** Unspeculative; undiscerning.

**Ansymudawdy, a. (symud)** Immoveable.

**Ansymudawl, a. (symud)** Unmoving; unmoved.

**Ansymudedig, a. (symud)** Unmoved, unmoved.

**Ansymudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (symud)** A being unmoved, a ceasing to move.

**Ansymudoldeb, s. m. (ansymudawl)** Immobility.

**Ansyniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (syniad)** Inadvertency.

**Ansyniadwy, a. (syniad)** That cannot be thought of, or comprehended; imperceptible.

**Ansyniawl, a. (syniawl)** Incomtemplative.

**Ansyniedig, a. (syniedig)** Uncomprehended.

**Ansyniedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ansyniedig)** Imperceptibility; incomprehensibility.

**Ansynioldeb, s. m. (ansyniawl)** Incomtemplativeness.

**Ansyniolrwydd, s. m. (ansyniawl)** Imperceptibility.

**Ansynwyr, a. (synwyr)** Without sense, or wit.

**Ansynwyrw, v. (ansynwyr)** To become distracted.

**Ansynwyrwyl, a. (ansynwyr)** Void of sense.

**Ansynwrydd, s. m. (ansynwyr)** Indiscretion.

**Ansynwyrus, a. (ansynwyr)** Imprudent; indiscreet.

**Ansynrhiawl, a. (answrth)** Not tending to fall.

**Ansynrthiedig, a. (answrth)** Secure from falling.

**Ansynrthni, s. m. (answrth)** A being free from heaviness, or listlessness.

**Anterth, s. m. (tarth)** A being without vapour; the time of the day when vapours are dissipated; the forenoon; *awr anterth*, its commencement; which was six or nine in the morning, according to the two-fold divisions of the natural and visible day into four parts—*Pedair rhun dydd; bore, anterth, nawn, echwedd*.

Amser i gadw gorwedd gyfethlawn ydyw pan adnaper ei bod yn bryd anterth; can ni ddylir cynnal gorwedd i nos, na'i dechreu wedi hanner dydd.

The time of holding a lawful gorwedd is when it is known to be the time of *anterth*; for a gorwedd ought not to be held in the night nor begun after mid-day.

*Welsh Lane.*

Cyfof bellach—

*Antur i'w dydd, anterth yw.*

Arise now and venture on thy day, the *morning* appears.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Anterthawl, a. (anterth)** Relative to the time of vapours being exhaled, or the morning.

**Antur, s. m.—pl. t. on (tur)** Enterprize; venture.

Bid war antur glew with awr.

Let the ardency of the bold be still whilst the shout is given.

*Adage.*

Oddid eiw heb antur.

Seldom is there gain without *enterprize*.

*Adage.*

**Antur, adv. (tur)** Scarcely; hardly, or rarely.

*Antur o ddyll on tro da.*

From deceit there is scarcely any good turn.

*B. Addren.*

**Anturadwy, a. (antur)** That may be hazarded.

**Anturedig, s. m. (antur)** Adventured; hazarding.

**Anturiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (antur)** A venturing.

**Anturiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (antur)** An adventuring; enterprize, or adventure.

Ni chafodd pryd, na chyfoeth.

Tris ddydd heb antur a doeth.

Not beauty, nor wealth were ever gained, but by wisely *enterprizing*, though hard the toil.

*B. Siwynidig.*

**Anturiawg, a. (antur)** Enterprising; daring.

**Anturawl, a. (antur)** Enterprising; adventurous.

**Anturiwr, s. m.—pl. anturwyr (antur—gwr)** An adventurer; an enterpriser.

**Anu, v. a. (ang)** To contain, comprise, or hold.

**Anudon, s. m.—pl. t. au (udon)** False swearing; perjury; *fyngu anudon*, to forswear.

Nid anudon ymchwelyd ar y da.

It is not perjury to break a resolution if it is to produce good.

*Adage.*

Cae a dyngo lw anudon, ac ni bo neb yn ei grodd.

Odious is he that swears the oath of perjury, without being believed by any body.

*Adage.*

**Anudonair, s. m. (anudon—gair)** A perjured word.

**Anudonawg, a. (anudon)** Perjured; forsworn.

Oiau y parbellan; na fydd huanawg rydd.

Dyddid stum ni chweddi dyfynawg.

Pecunia brychyn anudonawg.

Meiri mauglod am ben celinau.

Listen, thou little pig, lest thy eye-lid be drowsy: there will come to us (me) such (is the tale) little perjured chaffins, upwards mean and hard, for the precious pelt.

*Myrdin.*

**Anudonawl, a. (anudon)** Forsworn; perjured.

Afan genas anudonawl.

Polluted are the perjured lips.

*Adage.*

**Anudoniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anudon)** The act of forswearing; perjury.

**Anudonwr, s. m.—pl. anudonwyr (anudon—gwr)**

A perjurer, or false swearer.

**Anufydd, a. (ufydd)** Not humble; disobedient.

**Anufyddad, s. m. (anufydd)** A disobeying.

**Anufyddawl, a. (anufydd)** Disobeying.

**Anufyddau, v. (anufydd)** To disobey; to become

disobedient; to become undutiful.

**Anufyddawl, a. (anufydd)** Disobeying; refractory.

**Anufyddwr, s. m.—pl. anufyddwyr (anufydd—gwr)** A disobeyer; one that is refractory.

**Anufydd-dawd, s. m. (anufydd)** Disobedience.

**Anufyddedig, a. (anufydd)** Not having obeyed.

**Anufyddgar, a. (anufydd)** Undutiful; not humble.

**Anufyddgarwch, s. m. (anufyddgar)** Undutifulness.

**Anunaw, v. a. (unaw)** To disunite; to disagree.

**Anunawg, a. (unawg)** Disagreeing; ununited.

**Anunawl, a. (unawl)** Disunited; disagreeing.

**Anundawd, s. m. (nudawd)** Dissension; dissent.

**Anundeb, s. m. (andeib)** Disunion; disagreement.

Gwahanedd dy deyrnas di; canys ymddwydd ciodawd i, deyrnas, ac undeb; canys mwg cynghorffyt a dywylodd dy feddwl di.

Division is thy kingdom; because of the foolishness of national

convulsion and dissent; because the cloud of malice hath dark-

ened thy mind.

*Gr. ab Artur.*

**Anunedig, a. (unedig)** Disunited; ununited.

**Anuniawn, a. (uniawn)** Not straight; indirect.

**Anunioddeb, s. m. (anuniawn)** Indirectness; iniquity.

**Anuniodder, s. m. (anuniawn)** Indirectness.

**Anuniodedd, s. m. (anuniawn)** Indirectness.

**Anunioni, v. a. (anuniawn)** To render indirect.

**Anunionrwydd, s. m. (anuniawn)** Indirectness.

**Anunoldeb, s. m. (anunawl)** Disagreement.

**Anunoliaeth, s. m. (anunawl)** Disunity; variance.

**Anunolrwydd, s. m. (anunawl)** Disagreement.

**Anurddain, a. (urddain)** Without attribute, or gift.

**Anurddas, s. m. (urddas)** Dishonour; disgrace.

**Anurddasawl, a. (anurddas)** Dishonourable; debased.

**Anurddasedig, a. (anurddas)** Dishonoured; debased.

**Anurddasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anurddas)** De-

basement.

**Anurddasoldeb, s. m. (anurddasawl)** Dishonour-

ableness.

**Anurddasrwydd, s. m. (anurddas)** A being with-

out honour; debasement.

**Anurddau, c. a. (anurddas)** To debase, to dishonour

Anurddaswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anurddaswyr (anurddas—*gw*) A debaser, one who dishonoureth.  
 Anurddaw, *s. s.* (urddaw) To debase; to dishonour.  
 Anurddawg, *a.* (urddawg) Not honoured; not in orders.  
 Anurddawl, *a.* (urddawl) Not honouring.  
 Anurddedig, *a.* (urddedig) Debased; not in orders.  
 Anurddedigeth, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (anurddedig) A state of dishonour, or debasement.  
 Anurddainawl, *a.* (anurddain) Not having attributes.  
 Anurddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (urddiad) A debasing.  
 Anurddiant, *s. m.* (urddiant) Debasement; dishonour.  
 Anurddyn, *a.* (urddyn) Without an attribute.  
 Anurddyniant, *s. m.* (urddyniant) A being destitute of attribute.  
 Anwad, *a.* (gwad) Without denial; undeniable.  
 Anwadal, *a.* (gwadal) Unsteady; inconstant; fickle.  
*Haol i hylt—  
 A'i anolwau eiddo,  
 Y llor anwadal ei llen.  
 The sun will split—  
 And its weak pale counterpart  
 The moon of melting from.* *W. Wyn.*

Anwaddalder, *s. m.* (gwadal) Inconstancy, fickleness.  
 Anwaddled, *s. m.* (anwadal) Inconstancy.  
 Anwaddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (anwadal) Vacillation.  
 Anwaddalrwydd, *s. m.* (anwadal) Fickleness.  
*Ni welle—  
 Oed oirio anwaddalrwydd.  
 I have but persevered in fickleness.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anwadwl, *v. a.* (anwadal) To be inconstant.  
 Anwadwlch, *s. m.* (anwadal) Inconstancy.  
 Anwadawl, *a.* (anwad) Not denying, or disowning.  
 Anwadedig, *a.* (anwad) Undenied; not disowned.  
 Anwadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (anwad) A being undenied.  
 Anwade, *v.* (anwad) To desist from denying.  
 Anwaddawd, *a.* (gwaddawd) Not feculent.  
 Anwaddawl, *a.* (gwaddawl) Dowerless, undowered.  
 Anwaddolldy, *a.* (anwaddawd) Unfeculent.  
 Anwaddolawg, *a.* (anwaddawl) Dowerless; undowered.  
 Anwaddoledig, *a.* (anwaddawl) Unendowed.  
 Anwaddol, *v. a.* (anwaddawl) To deprive of dower.  
 Anwael, *a.* (gwael) Not vile, ignoble, or mean.  
 Anwaelder, *s. m.* (anwael) A being not vile.  
 Anwaeledd, *s. m.* (anwael) A being without meanness.  
 Anwaer, *a.* (gwaer) Incontinent, or unchaste.  
 Anwacerd, *s. m.* (gwaer) An ascent, or rising.  
*Boed ac awen a chydred,  
 Pao reio dwf ar anwacerd,  
 Gwaethaf twyll trwy ymddried.  
 Advantage, genius, and equality will be  
 When water shall run up the ascent:  
 The worst of deceit where there is confidence.* *Tysilio.*

Anwacerdd, *s. m.* (anwaer) Incontinency; unchasteness.  
*Madden—eta gwagfychedd,  
 A'n anwacerdd.  
 A'n anwacerdd.  
 Forgive our empty pride, and our incontinency, and our inequality.* *Gr. Grygo.*

Anwahan, *a.* (gwhan) That is without parting.  
 Anwahanadwy, *a.* (anwahan) Inseparable.  
 Anwahanawl, *a.* (anwahan) Unseparated.  
 Anwahanedig, *a.* (anwahan) Unseparated.  
 Anwahanedigawl, *a.* (anwahanedig) Indiscriminate.  
 Anwahanlad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (anwahan) Indiscrimination; a being unseparated.  
 Anwahanladeth, *s. m.* (anwahan) Indiscrimination.  
 Anwahanred, *a.* (anwahan) Uncharacteristic.

Anwahanredawl, *a.* (anwahanred) Uncharacteristic.  
 Anwahanrwydd, *s. m.* (anwahan) Indistinctness.  
 Anwahardd, *a.* (gwhardd) Without forbiddance.  
 Anwaharddady, *a.* (anwahardd) Not to be forbidden.  
 Anwaharddawl, *a.* (anwahardd) Unforbidding.  
 Anwaharddedig, *a.* (anwahardd) Being unprohibited.  
 Anwaharddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (anwahardd) A being unprohibited.  
 Anwaharddus, *a.* (anwahardd) Unprohibitory.  
 Anwahawdd, *a.* (gwhawdd) Without invitation.  
 Anwahoddadwy, *a.* (anwahawdd) Not to be invited.  
 Anwahoddawl, *a.* (anwahawdd) Uninviting.  
 Anwahoddedig, *a.* (anwahawdd) Uninvited; unbidden.  
 Anwahoddedigath, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (anwahoddedig) Want of invitation.  
 Anwahoddgar, *a.* (anwahawdd) Uninviting.  
 Anwahoddidiad, *s. m.* (gwhawdd) A being uninvited.  
 Anwaer, *a.* (gwaer) Disorderly; incontinent.  
 Anwaig, *a.* (gwaig) Not strenuous, or ardent.  
 Anwaith, *s. m.* (gwaith) Inaction; want of work.  
 Anwar, *a.* (gwar) Not tame; engente; arrogant.  
*Canyf gwar falcwath o'r cyffwrdd—  
 Anwar don hafar a lefarw withi.  
 I love the fair wrought walls of Cyffwrdd; the maddening loud  
 wave blasteth against it.* *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Anwaradwydd, *a.* (gwaradwydd) Without disgrace.  
 Anwaradwyddawl, *a.* (gwaradwydd) Undisgraceful.  
 Anwaradwyddedig, *a.* (anwaradwydd) Undisgraced.  
 Anwaradwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (anwaradwydd) A being undisgraced.  
 Anwaradwyddus, *a.* (anwaradwydd) Undisgraceful.  
 Anwaraed, *a.* (gwaredd) Without remedy or cure.  
*Dryced ein buchedd—  
 Anwaraed yw anwaraed anwar,  
 Dall fyddat cyu tywiedd.  
 How evil is our life; wretchedness is wild ferocity a blind, and  
 deaf before the gloomy grave.* *Gr. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Anwarafun, *a.* (gwarafun) Without a grudge.  
 Anwared, *a.* (gwaredd) Without deliverance.  
*Arlawd anwared, anwareds y'ngawr,  
 Aogrudd llawr Lloegr ecbrys.  
 An unavoidable stroke, vehement in the tumult, burning the  
 ground of Lloegr terribly.* *Cynadeilo, i H. ab Owain.*

Anwaredawg, *a.* (anwared) Undelivered.  
 Anwaredawl, *a.* (anwared) Undelivered; not saving.  
 Anwarededig, *a.* (anwared) Undelivered.  
 Anwarediad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (anwared) A being undelivered, or unredeemed.  
 Anwaredoldeb, *s. m.* (anwared) Undeliverance.  
 Anwaredred, *a.* (anwared) Without ransom.  
 Anwaredu, *v.* (anwared) To desist from delivering.  
 Anwaredd, *s. m.* (anwar) Ungentleness; ferocity.  
 Anwareddawg, *a.* (anwared) Inclement; ferocious.  
 Anwaredawl, *a.* (anwared) Tending to be ferocious.  
 Anwareddogrwydd, *s. m.* (anwareddawg) Ferociousness.  
 Anwarogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (gwarogaeth) Insubjection; a being without restraint.  
 Anwarth, *a.* (gwarth) Without reproach.  
 Anwarthawl, *a.* (anwarth) Irreproachable.  
 Anwarthedig, *a.* (anwarth) Unreproached.  
 Anwarthrudd, *a.* (gwarthrudd) Without scandal.  
 Anwarthruddawl, *a.* (anwarthrudd) Unignominious.  
 Anwarthruddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (anwarthrudd) A being without ignominy.

Anwarthus, *a.* (anwarth) Undisgraceful.  
 Anwas, *a.* (gwas) One that is not a hero; a coward.

*Oedd anwas cas cad borth,  
 Oedd anwar par yn y borth.*

*The coward was hateful in the toiling conflict, violent was the peer in the porch.*  
*Cynadeute.*

Anwasaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwas) The being not in the prime of life.

Anwasanaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwasanaeth) Dis-service.

Anwasaneuthawl, *a.* (anwasanaeth) Unserviceable  
 Anwasaneuthgar, *a.* (anwasanaeth) Unserviceable

Anwasanethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwasanaeth)  
 A rendering unserviceable.

Anwasaneuthu, *a.* (anwasanaeth) To desist from serving, to cease ministring.

Anwasgar, *a.* (gwasgar) Unscattered; undispersed.

Anwasgaradwy, *a.* (anwasgar) Indispersible.

Anwasgarawg, *a.* (anwasgar) That is unscattered.

Anwasgarawl, *a.* (anwasgar) Indispersive.

Anwasgaredig, *a.* (anwasgar) Undispersed.

Anwasgariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwasgar) Indispersion

Anwasgawd, *a.* (gwasgawd) Without shelter.

Anwasgedig, *a.* (gwasg) Unpressed; not squeezed.

Anwasgodawg, *a.* (anwasgawd) Unsheltering.

Anwasgodawl, *a.* (anwasgawd) Unsheltered.

Anwasgodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwasgawd) A being unsheltered, a being void of covering.

Anwastad, *a.* (gwastad) Uneven; unsteady.

Anwastadawl, *a.* (anwastad) Unstable; inconstant.

Anwastadedig, *a.* (anwastad) That is made unequal

Anwastadedd, *s. m.* (anwastad) Unevenness.

Anwastadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwastad) A rendering uneven, or unsteady.

Anwastadrwydd, *s. m.* (anwastad) Unevenness; instability: inconstancy; fickleness.

Anwastadu, *v. a.* (anwastad) To render uneven.

Anwastata, *v.* (anwastad) To be fickle.

Anwatwar, *a.* (gwatwar) Without derision.

Anwatwarawl, *a.* (anwatwar) Underided.

Anwatwaredig, *a.* (anwatwar) Being unsarcastic.

Anwatwargar, *a.* (anwatwar) Underisive.

Anwatwariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwatwar) Underision.

Anwatwarlyd, *a.* (anwatwar) Uncontemptuous.

Anwatwarns, *a.* (anwatwar) Untaunting.

Anwawd, *a.* (gwawd) Being without praise.

Anwawdus, *a.* (gwawd) Without ridiculing.

Anwe, *s. m.* (gwe) The woof across the warp.

Anwedd, *s. m.* (gwedd) What has no form, or regulation; reek, or steam.

Anwedd, *a.* (gwedd) Without regulation, form, or order; shapeless. *Yr oedd yno beth anwedd ar ol,* there was a monstrous quantity behind.

Anweddaiidd, *a.* (anwedd) Irregular; unseemly; unbecoming; indecent.

Anweddawg, *a.* (gweddawg) Not conformed; unmatched, or not paired; unyoked. *Merch anweddawg,* an unmarried woman, a spinster.

Anweddawl, *a.* (anwedd) Unseemly; immoderate

Anweddidd-dra, *s. m.* (anweddaiidd) Unseemliness

Anweddiddgar, *a.* (anweddaiidd) Unbecoming.

Anweddiddiawl, *v.* (anweddaiidd) To become unseemly.

Anweddiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anweddaiidd) Unbecomingness.

Anweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwedd) A losing of form: a becoming indistinct; evaporation.

Anweddiant, *s. m.* (anwedd) Want of form, or aspect

Anweddiawl, *a.* (gwedd) Not conforming, or submitting; not praying.

Anwedd, *v.* (anwedd) To be out of order, or

regulation; to become shapeless; to become indistinct; to cast a steam; to evaporate.

Anwedd, *v. a.* (gwedd) To refuse conforming.

Anweddus, *a.* (anwedd) Unregulated; unbecoming

Anweddusaiidd, *a.* (anweddus) In a degree irregular

Anweddusrwydd, *s. m.* (anweddus) Insubjection; unbecomingness.

Anwehynadwy, *a.* (gwehyn) Exhaustless, or inexhaustible.

Anwehynawl, *a.* (gwehyn) Unexhausting.

Anwehynedig, *a.* (gwehyn) Unexhausted.

Anwehyniad, *s. m.* (gwehyn) A being unexhausted.

Anweinyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gweinyddiad) A being inconducive, a ceasing to serve.

Anweinyddiawl, *a.* (gweinyddiad) Inconducive.

Anweinyddioldeb, *s. m.* (anweinyddiad) Inconduciveness, an unserviceable state.

Anweisgi, *a.* (gweisgi) Not quick, or nimble.

Anweithgar, *a.* (gweithgar) Unworkman-like.

Anweithgarweh, *s. m.* (anweithgar) What is not workman-like.

Anweithiad, *s. m.* (anwaith) A desisting from work

Anweithiawl, *a.* (anwaith) Inactive; not working

Anweithiolrwydd, *s. m.* (anweithiawl) Inactivity.

Anweithred, *a.* (anwaith) Without action, or work

Anweithrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anweithred) Inaction

Anweladwy, *a.* (gweladwy) Invisible, not to be seen

Anwlediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gweladwy) Invisibility.

Anwledig, *a.* (gweledig) Unseen; invisible.

Anwledigawl, *a.* (anwledig) Tending to be invisible, or unseen.

Anwledigrwydd, *s. m.* (anwledig) Imperceptibility.

Anwellâd, *s. m.* (gwella) A being without amendment, or improvement.

Anwelladwy, *a.* (gwella) Incurable; incurable.

Anwellân, *v.* (gwella) To desist from mending.

Anwelledig, *a.* (gwella) Uncorrected; unended.

Anwelliant, *s. m.* (gwella) Inconvallescence.

Anwellyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwella) Want of amendment, or improvement.

Anwellyniadwy, *a.* (anwellyniad) Incurable.

Anwellyniawg, *a.* (gwella) That cannot be amended; not in a state of convalescence.

Anwellyniogrwydd, *s. m.* (anwellyniawg) Incurability, an unended state.

Anwellynrwydd, *s. m.* (gwella) Incurability.

Anwenwyn, *a.* (gwenwyn) Without venom.

Anwenwynawl, *a.* (anwenwyn) Unvenomous.

Anwenwyndra, *s. m.* (anwenwyn) Unpoisonousness

Anwenwynig, *a.* (anwenwyn) Unpoisonous.

Anwenwynlyd, *a.* (anwenwyn) Unvenomous; not fractious, or ill-tempered.

Anwenwynus, *a.* (anwenwyn) Unvenomous.

Anwerth, *a.* (gwerth) Without price, or value.

Anwerthadwy, *a.* (anwerth) Unsaleable.

Anwerthedig, *a.* (anwerth) Unvalued; unsold.

Anwes, *s. m.* (gwes) Indulgence; ease; hardness to please; peevishness.

*Ala gas ydw ei gwyl!*

*O's cas yw, nid oes cwys iach;*

*O's moedlau, mae'n esmwyllach;*

*O's anwes, eiddau sydyn.*

*Is her from from hard!*

*If it is hard, there is not a part that is well;*

*If affections, I am more composed;*

*If indulgence, it is want of sense.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Anwesawg, *a.* (anwes) Indulgent; peevish. *s. One that is too much indulged.*

*Cario's llyth i cair er llog*

*Y nos fai gwrnig auwecg*

*Yn isa'r hen lawenydd.*

*Carrying the load it may be had for hire, at night like a peevish*

*wife, under the old play.*

*T. Frys, i Gwch.*

Anwesgrwydd, *s. m.* (anwesawg) Capriciousness.  
 Anweil, *a.* (gwest) Without confusion, or tumult.  
 Anweilawg, *a.* (anweil) Unamiable.  
 Anwên, *v. a.* (gwên) To unweave.  
 Anwenedig, *a.* (anwên) Unwoven; uncombined.  
 Anwg, *a.* (gwg) Without a frown; pleasing.  
 Anwiddon, *a.* (gwidon) Not dry; or withered.  
 Anwiddonawg, *a.* (anwiddon) Unwithered.  
 Anwir, *a.* (gwir) Untrue; lying; false; wicked.  
*s. m.*—*pl. t.* iaid, a wicked one.

A fo's gam al lya y gwir,  
 A fo's lara al lya awir.  
 He that is perverted will not espouse the truth; he that is just  
 will not espouse the untruth.  
*H. Armpell.*

Anwraidd, *a.* (anwir) Untrue; deceptions.  
 Anwredd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwir) Untruth; iniquity

Ys o awredd y malla,  
 Anwredd a was eralla.  
 From the iniquity of the one,  
 Iniquity will others commit.

*M. ab Rhys.*

Anwreddawl, *a.* (anwredd) Iniquitous; lying.  
 Anwreddus, *a.* (anwredd) Apt to be false; lying.  
 Anwriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwir) A falsifying.  
 Anwriaw, *v. a.* (anwir) To falsify; to make false.

Gorfuwr ei gynnal with anwriaw hit  
 Cadwraidd gwrth hynaf.  
 Tremendous is his blustering in falsifying the surface, Cadwraidd  
 the, the detestable in his actions.  
*Tellin.*

Anwriaw, *a.* (anwir) That is without innocence;  
 unignorant; *y tri anwriaw*, the three guilty ones.  
 Anwriaddeb, *s. m.* (anwriaw) Want of innocence.  
 Anwrionedd, *s. m.* (anwriaw) Untruth; iniquity.  
 Anwrioneddawl, *a.* (anwrionedd) Iniquitous.  
 Anwis, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gwisg) Dishabille.  
 Anwisgawy, *a.* (gwisg) Not to be arrayed.  
 Anwisgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwisg) Dishabillement.  
 Anwisgedig, *a.* (anwisg) Unapparelled.  
 Anwiw, *a.* (gwiw) Unworthy; not to be regarded.  
 Anwiwdeb, *s. m.* (anwiw) Unworthiness; baseness.  
 Anwiwder, *s. m.* (anwiw) Unworthiness; impropriety.  
 Anwiwglo, *a.* (anwiw—clod) Inglorious.  
 Anwiwgoel, *a.* (anwiw—coel) Not worthy of belief.  
 Anwiwgoel, *a.* (anwiw—cof) Not worth remembering.  
 Anwiwgred, *a.* (anwiw—cred) Not to be believed.  
 Anwiwdaidd, *a.* (gwladaidd) Not rustic, or boorish.  
 Anwiwawl, *a.* (gwladawl) Unrural, or not rustic.  
 Anwiwdeiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anwiwdaidd) Unrusticity.  
 Anwiwgar, *a.* (gwladgar) Unpatriotic.  
 Anwiwgarwch, *s. m.* (anwiwgar) Want of patriotism.  
 Anwiwdoirwydd, *s. m.* (anwiwawl) Want of rurality.  
 Anwiwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwiwawl) Want  
 of patriotism.

Anwiadwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anwiadwyr (anwiad—gwr)  
 One that is not a patriot.

Anwiad, *a.* (gwlaidd) Not mild, or gentle.  
 Anwiadwch, *a.* (gwledwch) Without government.  
 Anwiadychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwiadwch) Mis-  
 government, a ceasing of government.  
 Anwiadawd, *a.* (gwled) Unfestival; without  
 feasting.

Anwiadychu, *v. a.* (anwiadwch) To misgovern.  
 Anwiith, *a.* (gwlith) Without dew, dewless.  
 Anwiithiedig, *a.* (anwiith) Unbedewed.  
 Anwiyl, *a.* (gwllyb) Not wet, humid, or moist.  
 Anwiylaniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwiyl) Want  
 of humidity.

Anwiylld, *a.* (gwllydd) Not mild, soft, or tender.  
 Anwiylwr, *a.* (anwiylb) Unhumid; not moist.  
 Anwiylwraw, *a.* (anwiylwyr) Unhumid.  
 Anwiylwedd, *s. m.* (anwiylld) Unkindness; rigidity.  
 Anwneuthurawdy, *a.* (gwneuthur) Impracticable.

Anwneuthurawl, *a.* (gwneuthur) Unexecutive.  
 Anwneuthuredig, *a.* (gwneuthur) Unexecuted.  
 Anwneuthuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwneuthur) A  
 being unexecuted.

Anwogawn, *a.* (gwogawn) Infirm; impotent.  
 Need man hood an hoodi anwogawn.

Do I not long for feeble life! *Cynddelw, m. E. ab Madary.*

Liam anwogawn  
 A cryw Erol gwehawn,  
 Mynd yn y traewr  
 Ymhlid oer, gwehawn.

An'impotent step was taken by the fierce Erol; the going in  
 the course of things amongst the hideous fiends.  
*Tellin.*

Anwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anwyr (gwr) Not being a man.

Both ones old byr ar wr!  
 Byr's unman, as do'n awr.

What is the best thing of all ever in a man?  
 To live upright, and that he be no driveller. *W. Llwyn.*

Anwraidd, *a.* (anwr) Unmanly; cowardly.  
 Anwrandawgar, *a.* (gwrndaw) Inattentive.  
 Anwrandawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrndaw) A  
 being without hearkening; inattention.  
 Anwrawl, *a.* (anwr) Unmanly; uncourageous.  
 Anwreiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwraidd) Effeminate  
 nation.

Anwreiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrndaw) A being  
 unrooted, a ceasing to have root.

Anwreiddawl, *v. a.* (anwraidd) To effeminate.  
 Anwreiddawl, *a.* (gwrndaw) Unrooted; not rooting.

Anwreiddiedig, *a.* (gwrndaw) Not rooted; unrooted.  
 Anwreiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anwraidd) Effeminateness.

Anwreigiaid, *a.* (gwrreigiaid) Ineffeminate.  
 Anwreigiaw, *v. a.* (gwrreigiaw) To ineffeminate.

Anwreigiawl, *a.* (gwrreigiawl) Ineffeminate.  
 Anwreigioldeb, *s. m.* (anwreigiawl) Ineffeminate-  
 ness, the being unlike a woman.

Anwres, *a.* (gwres) Without warmth; void of heat.  
 Anwresawg, *a.* (anwres) Unfired; not wanton.

Anwresgrydd, *s. m.* (anwresawg) Inefficiency.  
 Anwrhydri, *s. m.* (gwrhydri) Unmanliness.

Anwriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwr) Emasculation.  
 Anwriath, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwr) Emasculation.

Anwriaw, *v. a.* (anwr) To become effeminate.  
 Anwriawg, *a.* (anwr) Without a husband.

Anwrolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwriawl) Invirility.  
 Anwroldeb, *s. m.* (anwriawl) Unmanliness.

Anwrtaeth, *a.* (gwrtaeth) Without being cultivated.  
 Anwrteithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwrtaeth) A being  
 uncultivated; incultivation.

Anwrteithiadwy, *a.* (anwrtaeth) Not to be quali-  
 fied, or prepared.

Anwrteithiaw, *v. a.* (anwrtaeth) To render unculti-  
 vated, to cease cultivating.

Anwrteithiawl, *a.* (anwrtaeth) Unqualified. *Tyr*  
*anwrteithiawl*, land not manured, or qualified.

Anwrteithiedig, *a.* (anwrtaeth) Uncultivated.  
 Anwrteithus, *a.* (anwrtaeth) Not tending to cul-  
 tivate.

Anwrthblaid, *a.* (gwrthblaid) Without antagonist.  
 Anwrthbleidiawg, *a.* (anwrthblaid) Unopposing.

Anwrthbrawl, *a.* (gwrthbrawl) Without refutation.  
 Anwrthbrofawdy, *a.* (anwrthbrawl) Irrefutable.

Anwrthbrofedig, *a.* (anwrthbrawl) Unrefuted.  
 Anwrthbrofiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwrthbrawl) A  
 being unrefuted or disproved.

Anwrthdro, *a.* (gwrthdro) Without reversion.  
 Anwrthdroad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwrthdro) Irre-  
 version; a being without a contrary turn.

Anwrthdroadwy, *a.* (anwrthdro) Not recurring.  
 Anwrthdroedig, *a.* (anwrthdro) Unrecurrent.

**D. ab Gurlym.**

Anwydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (anwyd) Disposition.  
Anwydus, *a.* (anwyd) Affecting, or disposing.  
Anwydyllt, *a.* (anwyd—gwyllt) Of hot temper.

*A. m. gwyllt bobl anwydd  
A'm dwg yu awr i'm dydd.*

*Violent and suspicious people  
Bring me now to my appointed day. Gr. ab Gwffyn.*

Anwydd, *s. m.* (gwydd) What tends to be indistinct; what obscures; reek, or steam; vapour.  
Anwyddaw, *v. a.* (anwydd) To reek; to evaporate.  
Anwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwydd) Evaporation.  
Anwyl, *a.* (gwyll) Unbashful; shameless; dear; beloved. *O'r anwyl, fwyndd y can yr adar!* dear me, how melodiously sing the birds. *s. pl.* anwyliad, beloved ones.

*Anwyl gâu bawb & gar.*

*Beloved by every one that loves.*

*Adage.*

Anwylâd, *s. m.* (anwyl) A rendering dear.  
Anwylad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwyl) Endearment.  
Anwylaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwyl) An endearing.  
Anwylaid, *a.* (anwyl) Lovely; endearing.  
Anwylân, *v. a.* (anwyl) To endear; to render lovely.  
Anwylaw, *v. a.* (anwyl) To endear; to become lovely.  
Anwylawd, *s. m.* (anwyl) Endearment.  
Anwylawg, *a.* (anwyl) Unbashful; endearing.  
Anwylder, *s. m.* (anwyl) Unbashfulness.  
Anwylddyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (anwyl—dyn) A beloved object; a sweetheart.  
Anwyldd, *s. m.* (anwyl) Unbashfulness, belovedness.  
Anwyliab, *s. m.* (anwyl—mab) A beloved youth.  
Anwyladwrs, *a.* (gwyliadwr) Unguarded.  
Anwylwch, *s. m.* (anwyl) Endearingness; fondness.

*Anwylwch i wân eiddaith.*

*Affection again to the object.*

*Gr. Gryg.*

Anwylt, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (anwyl) A beloved object; love; endearment, friendship.

*Parag a dylwedd—Fwy brosg a allai eogyn hyn yn ei fodd  
w'i dilyn ei berffithiad ar y lloedd, mî & roddu fî o  
benrôd a arad, a'u anwylt lloedd, a'u cydymethas hyd  
i'r foddau byw.*

*Parag said—Whoever that can consider that in his mind,  
and bring it to perfection in his action, I would give him a thousand  
pounds of silver, and also my friendship and society as long  
as I should live.*

*Gr. a's Arthwr.*

Anwylt, *a.* (gwyll) Not dark; inobscure; not gloomy.  
Anwylder, *s. m.* (anwyl) Inobscurity.  
Anwylt, *a.* (gwyllt) Unwild; not violent.  
Anwyltawg, *a.* (anwylt) Unwild; unferocious.  
Anwyltnech, *s. m.* (anwylt) A being void of  
hastiness of temper.  
Anwyllynawg, *a.* (gwyllynawg) Uncultivated.  
Anwymp, *a.* (gwymp) Unsplendid; unbeauteous.  
Anwympedd, *s. m.* (anwymp) A want of beauty.  
Anwyn, *a.* (gwyn) Without extacy; unimpassioned.  
Anwyndawd, *s. m.* (gwyndawd) That is unbleased.  
Anwynfyd, *a.* (gwynfyd) Without happiness.  
Anwynfyddig, *a.* (anwynfyd) Unbleased.  
Anwyniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwyniaeth) A  
being without a blessing.  
Anwynlawg, *a.* (gwynlawg) Unimpassionate.  
Anwyniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwyniaeth) A  
depriving of happiness.  
Anwyn, *a.* (gwyn) Without wind; without air.  
Anwynawg, *a.* (anwyn) Unwindy; calm.  
Anwynawg, *a.* (gwynawg) Without splendour.  
Anwyngiawl, *a.* (anwynawg) Unresplendent.  
Anwyr, *a.* (gwyr) Unoblique; uncurved.  
Anwyrâd, *a.* (anwyr) Undevious; not bending.  
Anwyrwg, *a.* (anwyr) Undeviating; undistorted.  
Anwyrwl, *a.* (anwyr) Undistortive; not oblique.  
Anwyrddro, *a.* (anwyr—tro) Without distortion.

Anwyrddrôd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwyrddro) Indistortion.  
Anwyrddredig, *a.* (anwyrddro) Undistorted.

Anwyrdded, *s. m.* (anwyr) Inobliquity; indistortion.  
Anwyrth, *a.* (gwyrth) Without wonder.

Anwyrthiant, *s. m.* (anwyrth) Unmiraculousness.  
Anwyrthiawl, *a.* (anwyrth) Unmiraculous.

Anwyrthf, *a.* (gwyrthf) Not fresh; impure.

Anwys, *a.* (gwys) Without citation, or summons.

Anwysawl, *a.* (anwys) Uncited; unsummoned.

Anwysedig, *a.* (anwys) Unsummoned; uncited.

Anwystl, *a.* (gwystl) Without pledge.

Anwystlawg, *a.* (anwystl) Unpledged.

Anwystledig, *a.* (anwystl) Unpledged; unpawned.

Anwystyn, *a.* (gwystyn) Not dried up; unwithered.

Anwyth, *a.* (gwyth) Without wrath, or ire.

Anwythawl, *a.* (anwyth) Unwrathful; unferocious.

Anwythlawd, *a.* (anwyth) Unwrathful; not cruel.

Anwythlonedd, *s. m.* (anwythlawd) A being with-

out wrath; unferocity.

Anwythlwrw, *a.* (gwythlwrw) Not of a wrathful

disposition; not tending to outrages.

Anwyw, *a.* (gwyw) Not withering, or fading.

Anwywawl, *a.* (anwyw) Not withering; unfading.

Anwywder, *s. m.* (anwyw) Unfadingness.

Anwywedig, *a.* (anwyw) Ever-green; unfaded.

Anwywig, *s. m.* (anwyw) The herb mossy tillœa.

Anygus, *a.* (anwg) Unfrowning; not lowering.

Anymadferth, *a.* (ymadferth) Without protection.

Anymadferthwch, *s. m.* (anymadferth) A being

unprotected, or destitute.

Anymadnabod, *a.* (ymadnabod) Being unac-

quainted.

Anymadrawd, *a.* (ymadrawd) Without con-

versation.

Anymadroddawl, *a.* (anymadrodd) Inconversant.

Anymadroddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymadrodd)

A being without conversing.

Anymadroddus, *a.* (anymadrodd) Inconversant.

Anymanerch, *a.* (ymanerch) Without salutation.

Anymaraws, *a.* (ymaraws) Impatient, or hasty.

Anymarbed, *a.* (ymarbed) Incontinent.

Anymarbediad, *s. m.* (anymarbed) Incontinence.

Anymarbedus, *a.* (anymarbed) Incontinent.

Anymarddelw, *a.* (ymarddelw) Without warranty.

Anymarfer, *a.* (ymarfer) Without accustomed.

Anymarferawl, *a.* (anymarfer) Unaccustomed.

Anymarferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymarfer) A

being unaccustomed, a ceasing to be habituated.

Anymarferu, *v.* (anymarfer) To cease from ac-

customing one's self.

Anymarfoll, *a.* (ymarfoll) Unconfederate.

Anymarfolliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymarfoll) A

being unconfederate.

Anymarôus, *a.* (ynmarôus) Impatient; not staying.

Anymarwar, *a.* (ymarwar) Without contention.

Anymarwedd, *a.* (ymarwedd) Without conduct.

Anymarweddawl, *a.* (anymarwedd) Not conduct-

ing or demeaning one's self.

Anymarweddidd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymarwedd)

A being without good demeanour.

Anymateb, *a.* (ymateb) Without replying.

Anymatebawl, *a.* (anymateb) Unresponsive.

Anymatebiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymateb) A

being unresponsive.

Anymattreg, *a.* (ymattreg) Without delaying.

Anymattal, *a.* (ymattal) Without delaying.

Anymattalgar, *a.* (anymattal) Incontinent.

Anymattalad, *s. m.* (anymattal) Inabstinence.

Anymattalus, *a.* (anymattal) Incontinent, unchaste.

Anymblaid, *a.* (ymblaid) Without faction.

Anymbleidgar, *a.* (anymblaid) Not factious.



Anybleidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymbloid) A being unfaithful, a ceasing to be a partisan.  
 Anybleidiawl, *a.* (anymbloid) Not tending to be factious or of a party.  
 Anyborth, *a.* (ymborth) Without sustenance.  
 Anyborthawl, *a.* (anyborth) Unalimentary.  
 Anyborthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anyborth) A being without sustenance.  
 Anymbrawf, *a.* (ymbrawf) Without attempting.  
 Anymbrofawl, *a.* (anymbrawf) Unassayable.  
 Anymbrofiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymbrawf) A being unassayed.  
 Anymchwel, *a.* (ymchwel) Without returning.  
 Anymchweladwy, *a.* (anymchwel) Unreversible.  
 Anymchweledig, *a.* (anymchwel) Unreversed.  
 Anymchweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymchwel) A being unreversed.  
 Anymchwydd, *a.* (ymchwydd) Without swelling.  
 Anymchwyddawl, *a.* (ymchwydd) Not swelling out.  
 Anymchwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymchwydd) A being without swelling.  
 Anymchwyth, *a.* (ymchwyth) Without inflation.  
 Anymchwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymchwyth) Disinflation; a ceasing to inflate one's self.  
 Anymdaen, *a.* (ymdaen) Without expanding itself.  
 Anymdaenawl, *a.* (anymdaen) Inexpansive.  
 Anymdaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymdaen) Inexpansion, a ceasing to expand one's self.  
 Anymdaith, *a.* (ymdaith) Without journeying.  
 Anymdaithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymdaith) A being without travelling.  
 Anymdrech, *a.* (ymdrech) Without contention.  
 Anymdrechawl, *a.* (anymdrech) Uncontentious.  
 Anymdrechiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymdrech) A being without contention.  
 Anymdro, *a.* (ymdro) Without turning about.  
 Anymdrôawl, *a.* (anymdro) Not turning back.  
 Anymdrangaws, *a.* (ymddangaws) Without being unmanifested.  
 Anymddangosawl, *a.* (anymddangaws) Not manifesting; that doth not come in view.  
 Anymddangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymddangaws) A being not manifested.  
 Anymddattawd, *a.* (ymddattawd) Without dissolution.  
 Anymddattodawl, *a.* (anymddattawd) Unrelaxed.  
 Anymddibynawl, *a.* (ymddibynawl) Independent.  
 Anymddibyniad, *s. m.* (ymddibyniad) Independence.  
 Anymddyddan, *a.* (ymddyddan) Without conversing.  
 Anymddyddangar, *a.* (anymddyddan) Inconvertible, not given to discoursing.  
 Anymddyddynadwy, *a.* (ymddyddyn) Untenable.  
 Anymddyddynedig, *a.* (ymddyddyn) Undefended.  
 Anymddiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddiried) Diffidence.  
 Anymddiried, *v. a.* (ymddiried) To mistrust.  
 Anymddiriedawl, *a.* (anymddiried) Mistrustful.  
 Anymddiriedus, *a.* (anymddiried) Unconfident.  
 Anymddwyn, *a.* (ymddwyn) Without conception.  
 Anymddygawl, *a.* (ymddygawl) Undemeaning.  
 Anymddygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddygiad) A ceasing to demean one's self; misdemeanour.  
 Anymedfryd, *a.* (ymedfryd) Without being renewed, or restored back.  
 Anymediwl, *a.* (ymediwl) Without being upbraided.  
 Anymediwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymediwl) A being unupbraided.  
 Anymegniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymegniad) Inexertion.  
 Anymegniawl, *a.* (ymegniawl) Not exerting.  
 Anymeirgar, *a.* (ymeirgar) Unloquacious.  
 Anymeiriach, *a.* (ymeiriach) Without intreaty.

Anymeiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymeiriad) Without alteration.  
 Anymeiriawl, *a.* (ymeiriawl) Undeprecating.  
 Anymerbyn, *a.* (ymerbyn) Without coming in opposition, or contact.  
 Anymerbyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymerbyn) A being not in contact.  
 Anymerbyniawl, *a.* (anymerbyn) Not meeting with.  
 Anymerlyn, *a.* (ymerlyn) Without following.  
 Anymerlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymerlyn) A being without attending.  
 Anymfalchïad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymfalchïad) A being without priding one's self.  
 Anymfalchïawl, *v.* (ymfalchïaw) To cease from priding one's self.  
 Anymfrost, *a.* (ymfrost) Without bragging.  
 Anymfrostiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymfrost) A being without boasting, or vaunting.  
 Anymfrostiawl, *a.* (anymfrost) Not vaunting.  
 Anymgadw, *a.* (ymgadw) Inabstinent; incontinent.  
 Anymgadwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymgadw) Inabstinence, incontinence.  
 Anymgais, *a.* (ymgais) Without effort, or attempt.  
 Anynganlyn, *a.* (ymganlyn) Without accompanying.  
 Anynganred, *s. m.* (ymganred) Inaccompaniment.  
 Anyngari, *v. a.* (ymgari) To cease from loving mutually.  
 Anymgasgl, *a.* (ymgasgl) Not collected together.  
 Anymgasgliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymgasgl) A being uncollected.  
 Anymgasglu, *v.* (anymgasgl) To cease from collecting together.  
 Anymgecreth, *a.* (ymgecreth) Without cavilling.  
 Anymgeingar, *a.* (ymgeingar) Not apt to wrangle.  
 Anymgeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgeiniad) A being free from wrangling.  
 Anymgeinniawl, *v.* (ymgeinniawl) To cease from wrangling, or brawling together.  
 Anymgeintach, *v.* (ymgeintach) To cease cavilling.  
 Anymgeisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymgais) A being unambitious.  
 Anymgeisiawl, *v.* (anymgais) To cease from seeking after; to cease hankering.  
 Anymgeisiawl, *a.* (anymgais) Unambitious.  
 Anymgel, *a.* (ymgel) Without secreting, or hiding.  
 Anymgeledig, *a.* (anymgel) Unsecreted; unhidden.  
 Anymgeledd, *a.* (ymgeledd) Without protection.  
 Anymgeleddawl, *a.* (anymgeledd) Unprotecting.  
 Anymgeleddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymgeledd) A being unprotected, unsuccoured.  
 Anymgeleddu, *v.* (anymgeledd) To cease from succouring or protecting.  
 Anymgeleddus, *a.* (anymgeledd) Unprotecting.  
 Anymgethrus, *a.* (ymgethrus) Uncontentious.  
 Anymgil, *a.* (ymgil) Without receding.  
 Anymgiliaw, *v.* (anymgil) To cease from receding.  
 Anymgriain, *a.* (ymgriain) Without rolling about.  
 Anymgreiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymgriain) A being without tumbling about.  
 Anymgreiniawl, *a.* (anymgriain) Not tumbling about.  
 Anymgudd, *a.* (ymgudd) Being unhidden.  
 Anymguddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymgudd) The state of being unhidden.  
 Anymguddiawl, *v.* (anymgudd) To cease from hiding.  
 Anymgdyfod, *v. a.* (ymgdyfod) To disagree.  
 Anymgdydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgdydiad) A being without a junction, or connexion.  
 Anymgdydiawl, *a.* (ymgdydiawl) Unconjunctive.  
 Anymgfyethl, *a.* (ymgfyethl) Without being mutually ferocious.

**Anymgyfred**, *a.* (ymgyfred) Incoincident.  
**Anymgyfredawl**, *a.* (anymgyfred) Not coinciding.  
**Anymgyfrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymgyfred) Incoincidence; *a.* ceasing to be concurrent.  
**Anymgyfreded**, *s. m.* (anymgyfred) Incomprehensibility.

**Anymgyffrôad**, *a.* (ymgyffrôad) That has no self-motion; being void of agitation.  
**Anymgyhydr**, *a.* (ymgyhydr) Being watchless.  
**Anymgymmod**, *a.* (ymgymmod) Without mutual agreement, or accordance.

**Anymgynnal**, *a.* (ymgynnal) Incontinent.  
**Anymgynnull**, *a.* (ymgynnull) Without being collected, or gathered together.

**Anymgynnwys**, *a.* (ymgynnwys) Incontinent.  
**Anymgyrch**, *a.* (ymgyrch) Without coming together.  
**Anymgyrchawl**, *a.* (anymgyrch) Incongruous.

**Anymgyrchiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymgyrch) *A* being incongruous; *a.* ceasing of mutual access.  
**Anymgyttal**, *a.* (ymgyttal) without cohabiting or remaining together.

**Anymhwrdd**, *a.* (ymhwrdd) Without concension.  
**Anymhwrddawl**, *a.* (anymhwrdd) Inconcussive.

**Anymhwrddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymhwrdd) *A* ceasing of mutual concension.

**Anymladdgar**, *a.* (ymladd) Uncontentious; peaceable.

Rhaid ei fod—yn dirion, yn anymladdgar.  
 He must be—patient, not a braver.

1 Tim. III. 3.

**Anymladdiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymladd) *A* being without strife, or contention.

**Anymled**, *a.* (ymled) Without being expanded.

**Anymledawl**, *a.* (anymled) Inexpansive.

**Anymlediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymled) Inexpansion.

**Anymliw**, *a.* (ymliw) Without upbraiding.

**Anymliwiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymliw) *A* being without upbraiding, or accusing.

**Anymliwawl**, *a.* (anymliw) Not upbraiding.

**Anymlyn**, *a.* (ymlyn) without adhering.

**Anymlynawl**, *a.* (anymlyn) Inadherent.

**Anymlyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymlyn) Inadherence.

**Anymmod**, *a.* (ymmod) Without motion.

**Anymmodawl**, *a.* (anymmod) Unmoving.

**Anymmodedig**, *a.* (anymmod) Unremoved.

**Anymmodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymmod) Immobility; *a.* ceasing of motion.

**Anymmodrwydd**, *s. m.* (anymmod) Immoveableness.

**Anymochel**, *a.* (ymochel) Without avoiding.

**Anymochelawg**, *a.* (anymochel) Not avoiding.

**Anymoddef**, *a.* (ymoddef) Without patience.

**Anymoddefawl**, *a.* (anymoddef) Not apt to be patient.

**Anymoddefiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymoddef) *A* being without patience, or forbearance.

**Anymofeg**, *a.* (ymofeg) Without curiosity.

**Anymofyn**, *a.* (ymofyn) Without inquiry.

**Anymofynawl**, *a.* (anymofyn) Uninquisitive.

**Anymofyngar**, *a.* (anymofyn) Uninquisitive.

**Anymofyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymofyn) *A* ceasing to be inquisitive or prying.

**Anymogel**, *a.* (ymogel) Incautious; improvident.

**Anymogelawg**, *a.* (anymogel) Incautious.

**Anymogeliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymogel) Incautiousness; improvidence.

**Anymogelus**, *a.* (anymogel) Incautious; heedless.

**Anymorchest**, *a.* (ymorchest) Without emulation.

**Anymorchestawl**, *a.* (anymorchest) Inemulatory.

**Anymorchestiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymorchest) Inemulation; *a.* ceasing to compete.

**Anymorchudd**, *a.* (ymorchudd) Without being secluded.

**Anymorchuddiawl**, *a.* (anymorchudd) Not overshadowing; unsecluding.

**Anymorchwydd**, *a.* (ymorchwydd) Without being puffed up.

**Anymorddiwes**, *a.* (ymorddiwes) Without being overtaken or come upon.

**Anymosgrain**, *a.* (ymosgrain) Not crawling about.

**Anymosgryn**, *a.* (ymosgryn) Without being intimidated, or overawed.

**Anymrafael**, *a.* (ymrafael) Without contention.

**Anymrafaelgar**, *a.* (anymrafael) Uncontentious.

**Anymrafaeliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymrafael) *A* being without contention.

**Anymran**, *a.* (ymran) Without being divided.

**Anymranawl**, *a.* (anymran) Unschismatic.

**Anymraniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymran) *A* being without schism.

**Anymreg**, *a.* (ymreg) Without imprecation.

**Anymregawl**, *a.* (anymreg) Not imprecating.

**Anymregiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymreg) *A* being without imprecation.

**Anymrith**, *a.* (ymrith) Without disguise, or shew.

**Anymrithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymrith) *A* being undisguised.

**Anymrithiawl**, *a.* (anymrith) Undisguised.

**Anymrôad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymrôad) Unresignation.

**Anymrôawl**, *a.* (ymrôawl) Unresigned; unyielding.

**Anymroddawl**, *a.* (ymroddawl) Not giving or resigning of one's self up.

**Anymroddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymroddiad) Inapplication.

**Anymroegar**, *a.* (ymroegar) Unassiduous; fluctuant; irresolute.

**Anymrôus**, *a.* (ymrôus) Unresigned; unassiduous.

**Anymryson**, *a.* (ymryson) Without contention.

**Anymrysonawl**, *a.* (anymryson) Uncontentious.

**Anymrysongar**, *a.* (anymrysongar) Undisputative.

**Anymrysongarwch**, *s. m.* (anymrysongar) Uncontentiousness; *a.* state void of dispute.

**Anymrysoniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymryson) Uncontentiousness.

**Anymysang**, *a.* (ymysang) Without pressure.

**Anymysangawl**, *a.* (anymysang) Not pressing down.

**Anymserth**, *a.* (ymserth) Without scolding.

**Anymserthawl**, *a.* (anymserth) Not given to scolding.

**Anymserthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymserth) *A* being unabusive; *a.* keeping free of abuse.

**Anymsyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymsyniad) Inconsideration; *a.* being without contemplation.

**Anymsyniawl**, *a.* (ymsyniawl) Inconsiderate.

**Anymsynied**, *v.* (ymsynied) To be inconsiderate.

**Anymunawl**, *a.* (ymunawl) Uncombined; ununited.

**Anymuniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymuniad) Disunion.

**Anymwad**, *a.* (ymwad) Unrenounced; undenied.

**Anymwadiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymwad) *A* ceasing to deny one's self.

**Anymwadu**, *v.* (anymwad) To cease from denying.

**Anymwahan**, *a.* (ymwahan) Without being separate; unseparating.

**Anymwahanawl**, *a.* (anymwahan) Not tending to separate; inseparable.

**Anymwahaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymwahan) Inseparability; *a.* ceasing from separation.

**Anymwan**, *a.* (ymwan) Without defence, or guard.

**Anymwarchad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymwarchad) *A* being unprotected, or unguarded.

**Anymwared**, *a.* (ymwared) Without deliverance.

**Anymwaredawl**, *a.* (anymwared) Not being delivered.

**Anymwarediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymwared)** A being undelivered, or unredeemed.  
**Anymwaredus, a. (anymwared)** Not being able to extricate one's self.  
**Anymwasgawd, a. (ymwasgawd)** Without sheltering  
**Anymwasgodawl, a. (anymwasgawd)** Not being able to shelter one's self.  
**Anymwasgodi, r. a. (anymwasgawd)** To unshelter one's self; to become unsheltered.  
**Anymwasgodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymwasgawd)** A becoming unsheltered.  
**Anymweddawl, a. (ymweddawl)** Uncomplying.  
**Anymwediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymwediad)** Uncompliance; a ceasing to conform one's self.  
**Anymweddu, r. (ymweddu)** To cease from complying, or conforming one's self.  
**Anymweithiawl, a. (ymweithiawl)** Unfermentative  
**Anymweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymweliad)** A being without visiting.  
**Anymwisgawl, a. (ymwisgawl)** Not apt to be dressy  
**Anymwisgiad, s. m. (ymwisgiad)** A being not dressy  
**Anymwrthryn, a. (ymwrthryn)** Without resistance  
**Anymwthgar, a. (ymwthgar)** Inobtrusive.  
**Anymwthiad, s. m. (ymwthiad)** A being inobtrusive  
**Anymwyth, a. (ymwyth)** Without chafing one's self  
**Anymwythawl, a. (anymwyth)** Not given to passion  
**Anymwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymwyth)** A being free from fretting.  
**Anymyraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymyraeth)** A being without making one's self busy.  
**Anymyrawl, a. (ymyrawl)** Not intermeddling.  
**Anymyrar, a. (ymyrar)** Inofficious.  
**Anymyrarwch, s. m. (anymyrar)** Inofficiousness  
**Anymyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymyriad)** Inofficiousness  
**Anymyrus, a. (ymyrus)** Inofficious; unimportant  
**Anymysgrain, a. (ymysgrain)** Without scraping or crawling along.  
**Anymysgreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymysgrain)** A being without scratching or scraping along.  
**Anymysgwr, a. (ymysgwr)** Without branching out  
**Anymysgwyd, a. (ymysgwyd)** Without shaking one's self.  
**Anynad, a. (ynad)** Peevish, fractious, or petulant  
*Rhoes Ddu hwy i fynydd i feddlw anynad (aambwyllog) i wneuthur y pethau ai chynweddau.*  
*God gave them up to perverse thought, to do the things that were not becoming.* *W. Saltbury, Rom. I.*  
**Anynadrwydd, s. m. (anynad)** Hastiness; peevishness  
**Anynawd, a. (ynawd)** Hasty; fractious; petulant.  
*Y cof ys ynof ys anynawd y try*  
*Tragwydd o'm reiddawd.*  
*Angenwyd herwydd hir-siad*  
*Angau ym edeu am Awd.*  
*The memory that is within me, perversely it eternally flows from my bosom: I am fated, after my laborious song of praise, death will visit me for Awd.* *Gr. ab M. ab Dwydd.*

**Anÿni, a. (ÿni)** Without vigour, life, or strength.  
**Anÿnwst, a. (ÿnwst)** Not moist, wet, or humid.  
**Anÿnstrwydd, s. m. (anÿnwst)** Inhumidity.  
**Anÿsbaid, a. (ÿsbaid)** Without intervention.  
**Anÿsbail, a. (ÿsbail)** Without spoil, or plunder.  
**Anÿsbaith, a. (ÿsbaith)** Without circumspection.  
**Anÿsbeawl, a. (ÿsba)** Unperceivable.  
**Anÿsbeidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anÿsbaid)** A rendering incessant or uninterrupted.  
**Anÿsbeidiaw, r. (anÿsbaid)** To become incessant  
**Anÿsbeidiawl, a. (anÿsbaid)** Incessant.  
**Anÿsbeidiadwy, a. (anÿsbail)** Not to be plundered  
**Anÿsbeidiawg, a. (anÿsbail)** Undepredatory.  
**Anÿsbeidielig, a. (anÿsbail)** Undepredated.  
**Anÿsbeithiawl, a. (anÿsbaith)** Uncircumspective.  
**Anÿsbeithig, a. (ÿnsbaith)** Being not prospective  
**Anÿsblant, a. (ÿsbiant)** Without emanation.

**Anÿsblennydd, a. (anÿsblant)** Unresplendent.  
**Anÿsborthawl, a. (ÿsborth)** Unsustaining.  
**Anÿsborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ÿsborth)** A being without sustenance, maintenance, or support.  
**Anÿsbryd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ÿsbryd)** An apparition  
*Y cnawd anial, cawd annoeth,*  
*A'r byd, a'r anysbryd noeth.*  
*The unally flesh, simple its fruit, and the world, and the naked*  
*fiend.* *Morys ab Rhys.*  
**Anÿsbrydawl, a. (anÿsbryd)** Unspiritual.  
**Anÿsbrydoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anÿsbrydawl)** Unspirituality.  
**Anÿsbwys, a. (ÿsbwys)** Unimpressive.  
**Anÿsbyddad, a. (ÿsbyddad)** Inhospitable.  
**Anÿsbyddawd, s. m. (ÿsbyddawd)** Inhospitability.  
**Anÿsbys, a. (ÿsbys)** Unmanifest; uncertain.  
**Anÿsbysawl, a. (anÿsbys)** Unmanifested.  
**Anÿsbysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anÿsbys)** A being unmanifest; a being uninformal.  
**Anÿsbysrwydd, s. m. (anÿsbys)** Want of information; want of being manifest.  
**Anÿsgafael, a. (ÿsgafael)** Not laid hold of.  
**Anÿsgafaeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anÿsgafael)** A being without having hold of.  
**Anÿsgafala, a. (ÿsgafala)** Not careless, or heedless.  
**Anÿsgafalawch, s. m. (anÿsgafala)** A being not careless.  
**Anÿsgafn, a. (ÿsgafn)** Not light, or volatile.  
**Anÿsgafnder, s. m. (anÿsgafn)** Want of lightness.  
**Anÿsgafniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anÿsgafn)** A being without being lightened.  
**Anÿsgarth, a. (ÿsgarth)** Without excretion.  
**Anÿsgarthawg, a. (anÿsgarth)** Unexcrementitious.  
**Anÿsgarthawl, a. (anÿsgarth)** Unexcremental.  
**Anÿsgarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ÿsgarth)** Inexcretion  
**Anÿsgarthlyd, a. (anÿsgarth)** Unexcremental.  
**Anÿsgarthlu, r. a. (anÿsgarth)** To cease from excretion.  
**Anÿsgawd, a. (ÿsgawd)** Without being overshadowed.  
**Anÿsgawn, a. (ÿsgawn)** Not light, or volatile.  
**Anÿsgeiniad, s. m. (ÿsgain)** A being unsprinkled.  
**Anÿsgeiniawl, a. (ÿsgain)** Unbesprinkled.  
**Anÿsgipiad, s. m. (ÿsgipiad)** A being unsnatched.  
**Anÿsgipiawl, a. (ÿsgipiawl)** Unrapacious.  
**Anÿsgipiolrwydd, s. m. (anÿsgipiawl)** Unrapaciousness.  
**Anÿsglyf, a. (ÿsglyf)** Without prey, or booty.  
**Anÿsglyfaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anÿsglyf)** Indepredation.  
**Anÿsglyfaethawl, a. (anÿsglyfaeth)** Indepredatory.  
**Anÿsglyfaethus, a. (anÿsglyfaeth)** Undepredating.  
**Anÿsglyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anÿsglyf)** A being without depredation.  
**Anÿsgöawl, a. (ÿsgöawl)** Unreceding; not starting  
**Anÿsgodawg, a. (anÿsgawd)** Not apt to take shelter  
**Anÿsgodig, a. (anÿsgawd)** Not apt to become secluded.  
**Anÿsgoew, a. (ÿsgoew)** Not nimble or quick.  
**Anÿsgoewan, a. (anÿsgoew)** Not fickle.  
**Anÿsgog, a. (ÿsgog)** Without motion; not motive.  
**Anÿsgogawl, a. (anÿsgog)** Immoveable.  
**Anÿsgoged, a. (anÿsgog)** Immoveable. *Maen anÿsgoged, an immoveable stone.*  
*Goddef gran ysgwn anysgoged,*  
*Goddefwn, gwyllwn, gwaedl arnom!*  
*Suffering the immovable uplified heap, we will bear, we will weep, how miserable we are!* *L. F. Moch.*

**Anÿsgogi, r. a. (anÿsgog)** To render immoveable.  
**Anÿsgogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anÿsgog)** Immobility.  
**Anÿsgræll, a. (ÿsgræll)** Incombustible.  
**Anÿsgrifawl, a. (ÿsgrif)** Not writing, or recording.

**Anygrifedig, a. (ysgrif)** Unwritten.

**Anygrud, a. (ysgrud)** Not a carcase, or carrion.

**Anygryd, a. (ysgryd)** Without tremulation, or trepidation.

**Anygrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anygryd)** A being without trembling.

**Anygrydiant, s. m. (anygryd)** A ceasing to tremble, or trepideate.

**Anygrydiawl, a. (anygryd)** Not trembling.

**Anygryn, a. (ysgryn)** Without quaking.

**Anygrynawl, a. (anygryn)** Untremulous.

**Anygryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anygryn)** Intrepidation.

**Anygrythrawl, a. (ysgrythyr)** Unscriptural.

**Anygnall, a. (ysgnall)** Not violent, or vehement.

**Anygwn, a. (ysgwn)** Without being lifted up.

**Anygwr, a. (ysgwr)** Not having a branch.

**Anygwth, a. (ysgwth)** Without impulse, or force.

**Anygwithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anygwth)** Impulsion; a ceasing of propulsion.

**Anygwyd, a. (ysgwyd)** Without shaking.

**Anygwyddaw, a. (anygwyd)** Not to be shaken.

**Anygwydawl, a. (anygwyd)** Not shaking.

**Anygwydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anygwyd)** A being unshaken.

**Anygyfiagar, a. (ysgyfi)** Unrapacious.

**Anygyfrith, a. (ysgyfrith)** Without appearance of doubt; unfeigned.

**Anygyrmod, s. m.—pl. t. au (anygyrmod)** Dissection.

*Llyw gyw glaf anygyrmod.*

*The chief is a leader with the sword of dissection.*  
*Bledyddyn Fardd.*

**Anygyrmodi, v. (anygyrmod)** To become at variance; to cease agreeing.

**Anyiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysiad)** A being unconsumed.

**Anyiant, s. m. (ysiant)** A being undeavoured.

**Anyig, a. (ysig)** Not bruised; not afflicted.

**Anyisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anyig)** A being not bruised.

**Anyismala, a. (ysmala)** Not fickle, or careless.

**Anyismaldawd, s. m. (ysmaldawd)** A being without trifling, or levity.

**Anyismalwch, s. m. (ysmalwch)** Untriflingness.

**Anyismudawl, a. (ysmudawl)** Immoveable.

**Anyismudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysmudiad)** Immobility.

**Anyisplygawl, a. (ysplyg)** Inexplicable.

**Anyistadi, a. (ystadi)** Not ready, or eloquent.

**Anystig, a. (ystig)** Undiligent, unassiduous.

**Anystigrwydd, s. m. (anystig)** Inappication.

**Anystlysawl, a. (ystlys)** Not lateral, or sideways.

**Anystlysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystlys)** A being without a bias to one side.

**Anystryw, a. (ystryw)** Without subtlety, or craft.

**Anystrywgar, a. (anystryw)** Not crafty.

**Anystrywgarwch, s. m. (anystrywgar)** Uncraftiness.

**Anystrywiawl, a. (anystryw)** Unsubtil; uncrafty.

**Anystum, s. (ystum)** Without a bend, or turn.

**Anystumgar, a. (anystum)** Indeflexible, not to be bent.

**Anystumgarwch, s. m. (anystum)** Inflexibility.

**Anystumiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anystum)** Inflexibility.

**Anystumiau, v. a. (anystum)** To render uncurved.

**Anystumiau, a. (anystum)** Inflexible; not to be bent.

**Anystumliolder, s. m. (anystumiau)** Inflexibleness.

**Anystwf, a. (ystwf)** Unfruitful; barren; sterile.

**Anystwyth, a. (ystwyth)** Unpliable; inflexible.

**Anystwythadwy, a. (anystwyth)** Unpliable.

**Anystwythaw, v. a. (anystwyth)** To render un-

pliable.

**Anystwythawl, a. (anystwyth)** Unpliant.

**Anystwythder, s. m. (anystwyth)** Unpliancy.

**Anystwythdra, s. m. (anystwyth)** Unpliantness.

**Anystwythial, s. m.—pl. t. au (anystwyth)** A rendering unpliant.

**Anystynadwy, a. (ystyn)** Inextensible; expansible.

**Anystynawl, a. (ystyn)** Unextensive; not reaching.

**Anystynedig, a. (ystyn)** Unextended; unstretched.

**Anystyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystyn)** Inextension.

**Anystyr, a. (ystyr)** Indeliberate; without study.

**Anystyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anystyr)** Indeliberation.

**Anystyriacth, s. m. (anystyr)** Inconsiderateness.

**Anystyriaw, v. (anystyr)** To become inconsiderate.

**Anystyriawl, a. (anystyr)** Unsentimental; heedless.

**Anystyried, v. (anystyr)** To cease from considering.

**Anystyriedig, a. (anystyr)** Not regarded, or heeded.

**Anystyrioldeb, s. m. (anystyriawl)** Inconsiderateness.

**Anystywallt, a. (ystywallt)** Unconstant; unsteady; untoward; unmanageable.

**Anystywell, a. (ystywell)** Unsteady, unmanageable.

**AR, s. f. r.—pl. t. au.** The faculty of speaking; the speech.

**AR, s. m. r.—pl. t. oedd.** A surface; tilth, or ploughed land; *tir ar, arable land.*

**Ar, prep.** On; upon; *ar laor, on the ground; ar fy ngair, upon my word; galwai ar yr Arglwydd, he called upon the Lord.* These are idiomatic expressions: *ar i fyny, upward; ar i waelod, downward; ar gerdded, going on; haedda ar Olwen i gura, it was incumbent on Olwen to love him; ayt gwyrr Llydaw hyd ar gynghrair, the men of Brittany entered on a confederacy.*

**Ar, a prefix, enhancing the signification of words:** when joined to a noun, it has the force of *arch*, a chief, in English; of *very*, and *most* in adjectives; and *much*, in verbs. The prefix, in the English, that is most like it is *per*, from the Latin.

**A'r, conj. (a—yr)** And the; with the. *Hwn a'r llall, this and the other; ai ymait a'r cyfun, he went away with the whole.*

**A'r, pronoun relative, (â—yr)** Who; that. It often occurs as an expletive.

*A'r ni allo traes twyllid.*

*Who is not able to oppress let him deceive.* *Adage.*

*A'r ni ocheio y mwg, ni ocheio ei ddwr.*

*Who doth not avoid the smoke will not avoid its harm.* *Adage.*

*Ni chaffi barch a'r ni's dylo.*

*He will not receive honour that doth not deserve it.* *Adage.*

**Arab, a. (ar—ab)** Joyous; pleasant; facetious.

**Arabawl, a. (arab)** Yielding enjoyment; pleasing.

**Arabedd, s. m. (arab)** Merriment; droilery.

**Arabeddiaith, s. f. (arabedd—iaith)** Pleasing discourse.

**Arabeddu, v. a. (arabedd)** To give pleasure; to be facetious; to jest; to dally.

**Arabeddu, a. (arabedd)** Merry; facetious.

**Arabhawl, s. f.—pl. arabhollion (arab—hawl)** A trifling action at law, a suit recommenced without any real grounds, which had been legally determined before. *Welsh Laws.*

**Arabwr, s. m.—pl. arabwyr, (arab—gwr)** A buf-fool.

**Arad, s. m.—pl. t. an eryd (ar)** A plough. *Arad main, a plough drawn by a single team, or when the horses are not in pairs.* *Mon.*

*Ni nudd fydd arad heb beirni, heb had;*

*Ni bu oleudd cyn Celli credad,*

*The plough is no sanctuary without the tross, or without seed;*

*there was no light before it was created by the Mysteries One.* *Taliesin.*

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*there was no light before it was created by the Mysteries One.* *Taliesin.*

**Aradawl, a. (arad)** Ploughing; arable.  
**Aradiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arad)** Aration; tillage.  
**Aradu, v. a. (arad)** To plough; to till; to cultivate.  
**Aradwr, s. m.—pl. aradwyr (arad—gwr)** A ploughman.

**Aradwy, a. (arad)** Arable, *s. a* ploughing.

Gwerth aradwy un dydd, dwy geiniawg gyfralith.

The value of one day's ploughing is two pence in law. *Welsh Laws.*

**Araes s. m.—pl. t. au (ar—aes)** A cliff.  
**Araeth, s. f.—pl. areithiau (ar)** A speech; an oration.

**Araf, a. (rhaf)** Slow; soft; mild; placid; still. *Yn araf deg*, by degrees, or slowly.

**Arafu, v. (araf)** To become slow, or moderate.

**Arafaad, s. m. (arafa)** A slackening of a pace.

**Arafadd, a. (araf)** Rather slow; gentle; moderate.

**Arafair, s. m. (araf—gair)** A gentle word.

**Arafau, v. a. (arafa)** To slacken pace; to grow soft.

**Arafedd, s. m. (araf)** Slowness; gentleness.

**Arafeiddiau, v. a. (arafaidd)** To slacken pace.

**Arafu, v. a. (araf)** To go slower; to moderate.

Tan gwyllt yw, ac na ellir ei arafu.

Will be the fire that cannot be moderated. *Welsh Laws.*

**Arafwch, s. m. (araf)** Slowness; mildness.

Bydded eich arafwch yn hysbys i bob dyn.

Let your moderation be manifest to every man. *Phil. iv. 5.*

**Arail, a. (rhail)** Attending, or looking after.

**Arail, v. a. (rhail)** To maintain; to attend; to look after or take care of.

I fyw'n gall—

Ac arail ei dda goreu,

Rhyw gall hynt, rhag eu llelau.

To live discreetly—and manage his best property, a wise undertaking, that it may not be diminished. *S. Phylip.*

Ys gwn arail gofeiliant.

I am acquainted with harbouring of anxiety. *B. Brwynllys.*

**Arain, a. (ar)** Eloquent; pert; witty; tattling.  
**Arall, a. (ar—all)** Another; other; not the same; different.

Drwg un drwg arall.

If one is bad the other is bad.

*Adage.*

Ac o'r parth arall gofalus oedd Caswallawn, canys Nynlwg ei frawd oedd yn frathelig, ac yu bedrus am ei fyw.

And on the other hand Caswallawn was anxious because his brother Nynlwg was wounded, and uncertain as to his living. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Arallair, s. m. (arall—gair)** A paraphrase.

**Aralledig, a. (arall)** Diversified; varying; altering.

**Arallleg, s. f.—pl. t. au (arall)** That shows in another form; an allegory.

**Aralllegawl, a. (aralleg)** Allegorical; allusive.

**Aralllegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aralleg)** An allegorizing.

**Aralllegu, v. a. (aralleg)** To allegorize.

**Aralllegus, a. (aralleg)** Allegorical; allusive.

**Aralllegwr, s. m.—pl. aralllegwyr (aralleg—gwr)**

An allegoriser; one who speaks figuratively.

**Arallfro, s. m. (arall—bro)** Another, or foreign country; a foreign, or of another region.

**Aralliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arall)** A changing; alteration; a transferring to another; a conveyance.

**Aralliad llywodraeth, an** alteration of government.

**Arallrwydd, s. m. (arall)** Alteration; alternity.

Well ymaduaw o achaws ei draba yn ych a llew ac nid yn gorowai oenys a o arallrwydd ei feddwl.

Having been transformed on account of his pride to an ox, and a lion, and not bodily, but in the change of his mental faculty. *Hancion.*

**Arallu, v. a. (arall)** To alter, or to change to another; to transfer to another; to invert.

**Arallus, a. (arall)** Altering, or changing; inverting.  
**Arallwlad, s. m. (arall—gwlad)** Another country; a foreign, of another country.

Nid call i fardd arallwlad.

It is not discreet for a bard to go to another country.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Arallwr, s. m.—pl. arallwyr (arall—gwr)** A changer.

**Arallydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arall)** One that inverts, or changes to another; a conveyancer.

**Aramred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ar—angel)** A running about.

**Aramredawl, a. (aramred)** Ambulatory.

**Aramrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aramred)** Perambulation.

**Aran, s. f.—pl. t. au (ár)** A high place; alp. The name of several mountains in Britain.

**Arangel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ár—angel)** Archangel.

**Arau, s. m. (ár—gau)** A plain or manifest falsehood.

**Araul, a. (ar—haul)** Influenced by the sun; serene; pleasant. *Lle araul, an open sunny place*

Ni ddaw eiry yn nydd araul,

Yn y rhiw i'w yno' haul.

The snow will not come in the serene day, on the cliff on which the sun shines. *D. Nasmor.*

**Araw, v. a. (ar)** To wait. *Ym arau dy Ddau*, be waiting upon thy God.

Araw eto, aur oetow.

*Iolo Goch.*

Stop awhile, thou of the golden spur.

**Arawd, s. f.—pl. ardodion (ar)** The power of speech, eloquence; an oration.

Tafawl un arawd ag Aneurin.

A tongue having the eloquence of Aneurin.

*Risierdyn.*

Arawd teg o oreu ton.

A fair speech from the best voice.

*Sefys.*

**Arawn, s. m.—pl. aronau (ar)** Eloquence; oratory.

**Araws, s. m.—pl. arosau (ar—aws)** A staying.

Hir pob araws.

Long is every delay.

*Adage.*

**Araws, v. a. (ar—aws)** To stay, or abide; to wait.

**Araws, adv. (ar—aws)** Almost; scarcely; hardly.

Araws agaws i upain.

Scarcely, nearly to twenty.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Arbai, s. m.—pl. arbeion (pai)** A prospect, or view.

**Arbais, s. f.—pl. arbeisiau (ar—pais)** An upper coat; a woman's safeguard.

**Arbaith, s. m.—pl. arbeithiau (paith)** A perspective garden.

**Arbawr, s. f.—pl. arborion (pawr)** A kitchen garden.

**Arbed, s. m.—pl. t. au (ar—ped)** A saving.

**Arbed, v. a. (ar—ped)** To spare; to save.

A arbedodd ei lwy a golodd ei fwy.

He that has saved his grove has lost his enjoyment.

*Adage.*

Mai ewyn ton ymlaen tir,

Yw da'r byd od arbedir.

Like the spray of the wave on the shore are worldly goods when hoarded. *W. Cyswal.*

**Arbedawl, a. (arbed)** Sparing; saving; frugal.

**Arbededig, a. (arbed)** That is spared, or saved.

**Arbediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbed)** A sparing.

**Arbedn, v. a. (arbed)** To spare, to save.

**Arbedwr, s. m.—pl. arbedwyr (arbed—gwr)** A sparer.

**Arbelawl, a. (arbai)** Prospective; open to view.

**Arbeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbeith)** Perspicacity.

**Arbeithiawg, a. (arbeith)** Perspicacious.

**Arbeithiawl, a. (arbeith)** Perspective, or optical.

**Arbeithig, a. (arbeith)** Conspicuous; perspicuous.

**Arbel, s. f.—pl. t. au (pellt)** Convex; what is rounded at top, or outwards.

**Arbellt, s. m.—pl. t. au (pellt)** Rounded over.

**Arbellus, a. (pellus)** Compact; round, or close.  
**Arben, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen)** A sovereign.  
**Arbenaeath, s. m.—pl. t. au (arben)** Sovereignty.  
**Arbenawg, a. (arben)** Principal, or supreme.  
**Arbenawl, a. (arben)** Sovereign; supreme.  
**Arbenawr, s. m.—pl. arbenorion (arben)** A principal

*Yn nghystad beirn der arbenawr.*

*In the tempest of iron and steel of the chief.*

*Aneuria.*

**Arbenig, a. (arben)** Principal; sovereign; excellent. **Arbenig milwyr**, the chief of warriors; **tywysogion, ac arbenigion y ddinas**, the princes and principal persons of the city; **arbenig y mock**, the leader of the swine; **y tair gwyg arbenig**, the three principal festivals.

*Arbenig Lyslawdr, Brynawdr breinlawr, Ebyddant, liywist, llo beddidiawr.*

*Supreme Governor, and privileged Saviour, thou didst receive, thou didst govern the beheaded host.*

*Gwalchmai.*

**Arbenigedd, s. m. (arbenig)** Excellency; chiefdom; solemnity.

**Arbenigiall, a. (arbenig)** Excelling; excellent.

*Nid oes ym, Dafydd, dawn orfod ar hwb, Arbenigiall hebais.*

*Can lonydd byw an dydd bod.*

*To me there is none, without thee, Dafydd, who art made to overcome every one superior, with quietness one day to exist.*

*G. Rhyf, i D. ab Owain.*

**Arbenigrywydd, s. m. (arbenig)** Sovereignty, or the summit; **arbenigrywydd clod**, the summit of fame

**Arbergl, a. (ar—pergl)** Very dangerous.

**Arbergliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbergl)** An endangering, a greatly hazarding.

**Arberglu, v. a. (arbergl)** To endanger; to hazard

**Arberglus, a. (arbergl)** Hazardous; dangerous.

*Pentelw a ddyls fedyddiaeth rad y gan y meddy teulu, eithr e wead-dillad, coid o un o'r tair gweli arbergl; sef yw y rhai llyu, dryswd yn mben hyd yr emmerydd; dryswd yn nghorff llyu i'r mwygar, sef dori i'u o'r pedair colofn.*

*The patron of the family is entitled to free medicinal aid from the family physician, except his bloody clothes, but with respect to one of the three dangerous wounds; and those are a blow on the head till the brain is laid open, a blow in the body reaching the bowels, or the breaking one of the four limbs.*

*Welsh Lewis.*

**Arbetrus, a. (petrus)** Very dubious, or uncertain; doubtful.

*Rhwy sydd arbetrus am feir-biogri gwraig, o llygrir, pa beth a debyddir am dano, a'i wnebwarth a'i gwlans.*

*Some are dubious with respect to the pregnancy of a woman, who has been debauched, as to what is due for it, whether a compensation for shame of face, or due for villainy.*

*Welsh Lewis.*

**Arbetrusaw, v. a. (arbetrus)** To doubt; to hesitate

**Arbetrusawl, a. (arbetrus)** Doubting; hesitating.

**Arbetrusder, s. m. (arbetrus)** Dubiousness.

**Arbetrusal, s. m. (arbetrus)** Uncertainty.

**Arblaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbetrus)** A doubting

**Arblaid, s. f.—pl. arbleidion (plaid)** A sect.

**Arbod, s. m.—pl. t. au (pod)** Forecast, or foresight

**Arbodaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbod)** Anticipation.

**Arbodawl, a. (arbod)** Prepared; preparative.

**Arbodlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbod)** A preparing.

**Arbodus, a. (arbod)** Preparatory; introductory.

**Arbrain, s. m.—pl. arbreiniau (prain)** A great feast, or banquet.

**Arbres, s. m.—pl. t. au (pres)** Hurry, haste, or bustle

**Arbreuall, a. (presl)** Very smart, or witty.

**Arbreuallod, s. m. (arbreuall)** A witty discourse.

**Arbreuallawg, a. (arbreuall)** Discouraging smartly.

**Arbreuallu, v. a. (arbreuall)** To talk smartly.

**Arbrin, a. (prin)** Very scarce; greatly wanting.

**Arbrinder, s. m. (arbrin)** Great scarcity, or want.

**Arbrudd, a. (prudd)** Very thoughtful, or pen-  
 sive; serious.

**Arbrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (prwy)** Equivalence.

**Arbrwydwl, a. (prwydwl)** Smart; lively; witty.

**Arbrwydwlaw, v. a. (arbrwydwl)** To discourse wittily

**Arbrwydled, s. m. (arbrwydwl)** Smartness in dis-  
 course, or witty conversation.

**Arbryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pryd)** Comeliness.

**Arbrydus, a. (arbryd)** Comely; beautiful.

**Arbuch, s. m.—pl. t. iau (puch)** Bent of the mind.

**Arbuchiant, s. m. (arburch)** The unrestrained  
 bent of the mind, or desire.

**Arbwl, a. (pwl)** Very blunt, or dull; sluggish.

**Arbwyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (pwyll)** Reason.

**Arbwyllator, ger. (arbwyll)** Reasoning; thinking.

**Arbwyllaw, v. a. (arbwyll)** To reason, or to argue.

**Arbwyllawg, a. (arbwyll)** Endowed with reason.

**Arbwyllle, s. f. (arbwyll)** Logic; the art of  
 making right use of the rational faculty.

**Arbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbwyll)** A reasoning.

**Arbwyllig, s. f. (arbwyll)** Logic; art of reasoning

**Arbwyllig, a. (arbwyll)** Considerate; thinking.

**Arbwyllineb, s. m. (arbwyll)** Ratiocination.

**Arbwyllitor, sup. (arbwyllaw)** To be reasoning.

**Arbwylllogrydd, s. m. (arbwyllawg)** Reasonable-  
 ness.

**Arbwyllwr, s. m. (arbwyll—gwr)** A reasoner.

**Arbwylllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arbwyll)** A logician.

**Arbylder, s. m. (arbwyl)** Extreme bluntness.

**Arbylled, s. m. (arbwyl)** Bluntness; dullness.

**Arbylu, v. a. (arbwyl)** To make very blunt.

**Arch, s. f.—pl. t. au (âr)** A request; a demand.

*Care Daw o fryd anlawn,  
 Ac archi archus cyflawn,  
 A hair nef a bydwyl ddawn.*

*To love God with an honest mind, and asking of just demand,  
 will insure heaven, and worldly good.*

*Engl Arthur ac Eiluned.*

**Arch, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ar)** A trunk, or chest; the  
 trunk, or body of an animal, exclusive of the  
 limbs; a coffin; **Arch Nôc**, Noah's Ark.

**Arch, a. (ar)** Chief or topmost; principal.

**Archadw, v. a. (cadw)** To guard, keep, or protect.

*Derechafad mwy o gudd,  
 Nid archadw ei ddeuradd.*

*Let him raise smoke from the shade that doth not defend his  
 countenance.*

*Adge.*

**Archaeodon, s. m.—pl. t. au (arch—aeddon)** Arch-  
 deacon.

*Hael archaeodon gan ecyllion cynnwyseter.*

*The generous archdeacon, may he be received by angels.*

*Taliesin.*

**Archafad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ar—cafad)** Exaltation.

*Gaudd gan draws is mawr luman archafad yn argwl i ar gau.*

*It is usual to see the perverser with a gay host, and an uplifted  
 banner in the conflict on the plain.*

*Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

**Archafael, v. a. (cafael)** To ascend; to exalt; to rise

*Brailn archafael hael helyn.*

*Honour will exalt the liberal server of the beverage.*

*Cynddelw.*

**Archangel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (angel)** An archangel.

**Archar, a. (car)** Reprehending; chiding; rebuking

**Archawg, a. (arch)** Having a trunk, or body; chested

**Archdeyrn, s. m.—pl. t. au (arch—teyrn)** A monarch

**Archdeyrnaw, a. (archdeyrn)** Monarchical.

**Archdeyrnaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (archdeyrn)** Monarchy

**Archddug, s. m.—pl. t. au (arch—dwg)** Archduke.

**Archddugaeth, s. m. (archddug)** Archdukedom.

**Archdduges, s. f.—pl. t. au (archddug)** Archduchess

**Archedig, a. (arch)** That is demanded; required.

**Archedigaw, a. (archedig)** Imperative; requiring

**Archen, s. f.—pl. t. au (arch)** What incloses like a trunk; a shoe.

Mis Rhafyr tomlyd archen,  
Traim tir, trymlawg huan.

In the month of December dirty is the shoe, heavy is the ground, the sun seems drossy.

**Archenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (archen)** What surrounds the body; apparel; clothing.

Y forwyn ystafell blaau gy:wybau y frenines ac ei harchenad.

The chambermaid is litted to the saddles, and apparel of the queen.

**Archeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (archen)** A putting on shoes.

**Archeni, v. a. (archen)** To put on shoes.

**Archenwr, s. m.—pl. archienwyr (archen—gwr)** A shoemaker; a dealer in shoes.

**Archegob, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arch—esgob)** An archbishop.

**Archegobaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (archesgob)** An archbishoprick.

**Archegobawd, s. m.—pl. archesgobodau (arch—esgob)** Archiepiscopacy.

**Archegobdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (archesgob—ty)** The palace of an archbishop.

**Archfain, a. (arch—main)** Slender-wasted.

Twrch a fyn gloch, archfain glau.

Like a roe, he will bear the bell, that is neat and slender-bodied.

**Archgrwn, a. (arch—grwn)** Round-bodied.

Y march fyrr archgrwn byr-dew.

The round-bodied powerful steed with a sleek coat.

**Archiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arch)** A demanding.

**Archlen, s. f.—pl. t. au (arch—llen)** The loin.

Hud arfoll archlen yr archlen.

A wound of a deceitful meeting in the loin.

**Archlawd, a. (arch—llawd)** Being empty-bellied.

**Archlyfn, a. (arch—llyfn)** Smooth-bodied.

**Archlyfn, s. m.—pl. t. au (arch—llyfn)** Smooth-bodied.

**Archoll, s. m.—pl. t. ion, and erchyll (arch—holl)** A wound.

Tostion erchyll, ti yn nhywyll.

Poignant were the wounds thou hadst in the dark.

Gr. Gryn, i Grist.

**Archolladwy, a. (archoll)** Vulnerable; that may be cut.

**Archollawg, a. (archoll)** Having wounds.

**Archolledig, a. (archoll)** That is wounded, or cut.

**Archolli, v. a. (archoll)** To vulnerate, or wound.

Ni erchyll enaid ni ddiwyg.

He will not wound a soul that he will not reform.

Adage.

**Archolliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (archoll)** A wounding.

**Archre, s. pl. aggr. (arch—rhe)** Raiment; clothes.

**Archreth, s. m.—pl. erchryth (creth)** A shivering.

**Archro, s. pl. aggr. (arch—rho)** Clothes; dress.

**Archwa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (chwa)** Steam; a smell.

Tarawu i fath archwa fi o fyfgydd, a thagfydd ag a'm gor-phumau, oni buasai iddo yn ddiwyg mwy fy achub.

So has a stench of smokes and suffocations, struck me, as would have ended me, if I had not been suddenly saved by him.

Elis Wyn, Bardd Cwsg.

**Archwâad, s. m. (archwa)** A sending out stench.

**Archwaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwaeth)** Savour; taste.

**Archwaethedig, a. (archwaeth)** Tasted; savoured.

**Archwaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (archwaeth)** A tasting.

**Archwaethu, v. a. (archwaeth)** To taste; to savour.

**Archwaethins, a. (archwaeth)** Savoury; tasting.

**Archware, s. m.—pl. t. on (chware)** A playing, or sporting.

**Archwr, s. m.—pl. archwyr (arch—gwr)** A demander.

**Archwyth, s. m.—pl. iaid (chwyth)** A hound.

**Archyllu, v. a. (archoll)** To wound; to vulnerate.

Pen cred fu welied dy wefau,  
Pan yth archyllwyd o'th archollau.

The perfection of faith was to behold thy wounds, when thou wert cut with gashes.

Elis ab Gwalchmai.

**Archynnu, v. a. (cynu)** To be springing up.

Y sarff Cartimwth—o hino yr archynnyd lawer o seirph.

The serpent Cartimwth—out of which there sprang up many serpents.

Breuddwyd Powel.

**Archyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyth)** A belch; a belching.

**Ardal, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tâl)** The marches, or borders of a country; a region; a province.

Bid fuan redaint yn ardaly mynydd;

Bid y'ghenlawd wlad;

Bid annuwar awadai.

Let the racer be swift on the border of the mountain; let care fill the bosom; let the inconstant be unchaste.

Llywarch Hen.

**Ardalaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardal)** A marquessate.

**Ardalawr, s. m.—pl. ardalarion (ardal)** A marquess.

**Ardaleithiawg, a. (ardalaeth)** Belonging to a marquessate.

**Ardalm, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (talm)** Preparation.

**Ardalwr, s. m.—pl. ardalywyr (ardal)** A marcher, or inhabitant of the marches, or bordering country.

**Ardalwy, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ardal—gwy)** A maritime region; sea coast.

Ni bydd diogelawr y'ngheiliaw Ardudwy

Yn ardaly Cymru.

There will be no security in the coverts of Ardudwy, in the maritime region of the Welsh.

Mryddin.

**Ardalydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ardal)** A marcher; a marquess.

**Ardant, a. (ar—tant)** Clamorous; tumultuous.

Dyffau bu gwartheg i amganc,

Ac ydi oedd friger coth, ac o'h ardant,

Oedd lhwedd fryed dydd y dachant.

On Thursday it befel that they guarded the kine, and the hair was red, and there was clamorous woe, and it was lamentable that the day happened when they came.

Tafelais.

**Ardawch, a. (tawch)** Hazy and sultry; thick and calm, as when the vapours are exhaled by the sun's heat; tranquil.

Ef oedd—

Llawch ardawlch ardyw rheidusion.

He was the tranquil refuge, the protection of the sons of necessity.

D. Benfras.

**Ardeb, s. m. (âr—teb)** A portrait, a likeness.

**Ardebed, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardeb)** The countenance.

Gweled ardebed y gwyr brychyn

Rhwng saeth fersu a hialarn gwyn.

Seeing the aspects of the tawny men between the shafts of arrows and the shining iron.

Tafelais.

**Ardeml, s. m. (teml)** What is overspreading.

**Ardemiad, s. m. (ardeml)** An overspreading.

**Ardochi, v. (ardawch)** To render hazy, or tranquil.

Mor tawch yn ardawch ardywdd,

Cyn ni fwy o ddiwydd yn amodfidd.

May the hazy sea be a thick obscuring refuge if I am not bereaved of good after Dauid!

D. Benfras.

**Ardraws, a. (traws)** Cross; crosswise; across.

Hir drwyn gwtu ardraws—

Ni dwg dwu.

The long-noed crop ungainly one, she will not bear a load.

W. Cynwal, i gawg.

**Ardrem, s. m.—pl. t. au (trem)** A prospect.

**Ardremiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardrem)** A surveying.

**Ardremu, v. a. (ardrem)** To behold; to look upon.

**Ardremynt, s. m. (ardrem)** A purview; survey.

**Ardres, s. m.—pl. t. i (tres)** Labour, toil, trouble.

Lloest Cadwallawn ar Gaint,

Lloegr aroes arnes aradit,

Llaw ddiwlling ciliwng aradit.

The host of Cadwallan is encamped on Gaint; the trouble of Lloegr, to them foretold, the liberal hand giving high-sounding honour.

Llywarch Hen.

**Ardresawl, a. (ardres)** Laborious; toiling, or busy.



**Ardreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (treth)** The chief rate, or toll; rent. *Ardreth y brenin*, the land tax.

*A llawen yu'r boneddigion,  
S'y'n ddeuddeg eu harddredion.*

And joyful are the gentry whose rents are doubled. *S. Tudur.*

**Ardrethadwy, a. (ardreth)** Rateable; rentable.

**Ardrethawl, a. (ardreth)** Rented; that is rated.

*Paul a drigol ddwy fnydd yu ei dy ardrethawl, ac a dderbyn-  
tal hawb oill a ddoyn i mewn iau gas bregethu teyrnus Daw.*

Paul dwelt two years in his rented house, and he received all that came in to him, preaching the kingdom of God.

*Acts xxviii. 30.*

**Ardrethedig, a. (ardreth)** Rented; rated, or taxed.

**Ardrethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardreth)** A renting.

**Ardrethlu, v. a. (ardreth)** To rate; to pay rent.

*Hir t'ith ardrethir ar drethau o bell,  
Hil Cadell, cell cerddau.*

Long wilt thou be paid tribute with rates from afar, thou of the race of Cadell, the fountain of song.

*Gwddolir, i'r argl. Rhys.*

**Ardrethwr, s. m.—pl. ardrethwyr (ardreth—gwr)**

A renter; also an assessor, or tax-gatherer.

**Ardrosi, v. a. (ardraws)** To lay across; to drive over.

**Ardrosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardraws)** A laying across.

**Ardrwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (trwyth)** Alkahest; an universal menstruum for resolving bodies to their first matter.

**Ardud, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tud)** Bordering land.

**Ardudwy, s. m. (ardud—gwy)** A maritime region.

**Ardu, s. m. (tum)** A form, image, or figure.

**Arduiaw, v. a. (ardum)** To form; to organize.

**Arduiawg, a. (ardum)** Having a form; formal.

*Mac'r arwydd o'r mawr arall,  
Y gog arduiawg o'r dail.*

There is a token of a great assiduity, thou formal cuckoo of the leaves.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Arduiawli, a. (ardum)** Organizing, or forming.

**Arduy, s. m.—pl. t. on (twy)** Rule; regulation.

*Gad arduy rhad, er Daw rhi,  
Rhwyf y dwf rh'of a Dyfi.*

Grant me a passage free, for the Lord's sake,

Governs the waters between me and Dyfi. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Arduyad, s. m.—pl. arduyaid (ardwy)** A governor

a manager; a regulator; a director.

*Truch yu'r gwr, arwr; arduyad gwerin  
A gores fab y tad.*

Blunt is the man, the hero and protector of the people, and the best son of the father.

*Eintawm H. an.*

**Arduyau, v. a. (ardwy)** To govern, or manage;

to keep regular, or in bounds; to direct.

*Gweillan fo—  
A'i haur a'i diawd i'm bardwyau.*

Gweillan was—with her gold, and her drink ready to supply me.

*L. G. Colki.*

**Arduyau, a. (ardwy)** Governing, or managing.

*Llathar fy nghloddff, lluch ydd arduy glaw;  
Llwychedig nar ar fy nghylchw.*

Glancing is my sword, quick to protect the brave; shining is the gold on my round shield.

*Gwalchmai.*

**Arduyau, a. (ardwy)** Governing, or managing.

*Tordy yu truch arduyau.*

The ruthless parking shafts were broken.

*Tallierin.*

**Arduyawli, a. (ardwy)** Managing; governing.

**Arduyedig, a. (ardwy)** That is governed.

**Arduyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardwyth)** Repelling force.

**Arduythaw, v. a. (ardwyth)** To render elastic.

**Arduythawl, a. (ardwyth)** Elastic; springing.

**Arduythedig, a. (ardwyth)** That is made elastic.

**Arduythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardwyth)** A rendering elastic, or springing.

**Arduywr, s. m.—pl. arduywyr (ardwy—gwr)** A

governor, or manager.

**Ardymher, s. m.—pl. t. au (tymher)** Temperature.

**Ardymherawl, a. (ardymher)** Depending on the

temperature of the body; temperament.

**Ardymheredig, a. (ardymher)** That is temperate.

**Ardymheriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardymher)** A ren-

dering, or disposing to be temperate.

**Ardymheru, v. a. (ardymher)** To moderate.

**Ardymherus, a. (ardymher)** Temperate; moderate

temperament; temperateness; due moderation.

**Ardymhyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (ar—tymhyr)** Temper-

ature; temper, constitution, or disposition of

the body; temperament.

*Ardymhyr erry, neu walch.*

The disposition of the eagle, or the hawk.

*L. G. Colki.*

*Arwydd cyffredin hinda,  
Eryr, rhydd arduyau da.*

A sign of a settled fine weather is the eagle, an open fine tem-

perature.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ardyst, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tyst)** An open witness.

**Ardystiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardyst)** Protestation;

declaration; a witnessing.

**Ardystiau, v. a. (ardyst)** To certify, to witness.

**Ardystiawl, a. (ardyst)** Protesting; declaratory.

**Ardystiolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardystiawl)** Pro-

testation; a public testimony, or declaration.

**Ardystiol, v. a. (ardystiawl)** To make protestation.

**Ardystn, v. a. (ardyst)** To protest; to certify.

**Ardystwr, s. m.—pl. ardystrywr (ardyst—gwr)** A

certifier; a protester; a witness.

**Ardystydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ardyst)** A testifier.

**Ardywyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tywyn)** Luminary.

**Ardywynig, a. (ardywyn)** Illuminated; evident.

**Ardil, s. m.—pl. t. au (ar)** What is turned up;

ploughed land; arable.

**Arddadgan, v. a. (dadgan)** To denounce, or set forth

**Arddadganawl, a. (arddadgan)** Denouncing; re-

citing.

**Arddadganid, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddadgan)** De-

nunciation.

**Arddadgudd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dadgudd)** Apocalypse

**Arddadguddid, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddadgudd)** A

revealing.

**Arddadguddiaw, v. a. (arddadgudd)** To reveal.

**Arddadguddiawl, a. (arddadgudd)** Apocalyptical.

**Arddadl, s. m.—pl. arddadlau (dadl)** Debate; plea.

**Arddadlawl, a. (arddadl)** Disputative; disputations

**Arddadledig, a. (arddadl)** That is disputed.

**Arddadledd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arddadl)** Debate; disputation

**Arddadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddadl)** A pleading.

**Arddadlu, v. a. (arddadl)** To plead; to debate.

**Arddadlwr, s. m.—pl. arddadlwr (arddadl—gwr)**

A pleader; a counsellor.

*Tri anhebor cenedl: pencenedl, a'i dialwr, a'i harddadlwr.*

The three indispensables of a family: its patron, avenger, and

its advocate.

*W. L. Llew.*

**Arddal, s. m. (dâl)** A holding, or supporting up.

**Arddal, v. a. (dâl)** To support, raise, or hold up.

**Arddaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddal)** A supporting up.

**Arddaly, v. a. (daly)** To bear up, hold, or support.

*Arddaly nef arddaulaf yu edid.*

To support heaven I will earnestly implore.

*P. Moch.*

**Arddamchwa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (damchwa)** An

overwhelming, overthrowing, or turning upside

down.

**Arddamffrwd, s. m.—pl. arddamffrydiau (dam-**

ffrwd) A pouring down on all sides.

**Arddamffrydiaw, v. a. (arddamffrwd)** To pour

upon all around, to stream over on every side.

**Arddamffrydiawl, a. (arddamffrwd)** Pouring upon

all sides, or flowing over in a torrent.

**Arddamlewych, s. m. (damlewych)** A light on all

sides.



**Arddamlewychawl, a. (arddamlewych)** Illuminating on every side; revealing.  
**Arddamlewychiadl, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddamlewych)** A shining upon every side; a revelation.  
**Arddamlewychu, r. a. (arddamlewych)** To illumine on all sides; to reveal completely.  
**Arddamnewdd, s. m.—pl. arddamnoddaw (damnewdd)** Protection on all sides.  
**Arddamnoddaw, a. (arddamnewdd)** Protecting on all sides, or affording a secure defence.  
**Arddamnoddi, v. a. (arddamnewdd)** To protect on all sides.  
**Arddamnoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddamnewdd)** A protecting on every side.  
**Arddamsach, s. m.—pl. t. au (damsach)** A skipping about.  
**Arddamsang, s. m.—pl. t. au (damsang)** A dancing or treading about.  
**Arddamwain, s. m.—pl. arddamweiniaw (damwain)** A contributing to on all sides; what comes by fate.  
**Arddamweiniaw, r. a. (arddamwain)** To come by contributing causes, or fortune; to happen.  
**Arddamweiniawl, a. (arddamwain)** Contributing to all sides; coming eventually; happening by chance.  
**Arddanneddawg, a. (arddant)** Gag-toothed.  
**Arddansawdd, s. m.—pl. arddansoddion (dansawdd)** Ontology; metaphysics, or science of being.  
**Arddansoddawl, a. (arddansawdd)** Metaphysical.  
**Arddansoddi, v. a. (arddansawdd)** To investigate abstract principles, ideas, or immaterial existence.  
**Arddansoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddansawdd)** A treating of abstract ideas; ontology.  
**Arddansoddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddansawdd)** The science of metaphysics.  
**Arddansoddwr, s. m.—pl. arddansoddwyr (arddansawdd—gwr)** One that treats of metaphysics, or ontology.  
**Arddant, s. m.—pl. arddannedd (dant)** Gag-tooth.  
**Arddangaws, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dangaws)** Indication  
*Dre uchel braint arddangaws,  
 Lle trydar Llechu Ysgar llys.  
 A lofty hill indicating honour, a place of clamour, the court of  
 Llechu Ysgar. Cyuddelw.*  
**Arddangaws, v. a. (dangaws)** To indicate; to represent.  
**Arddangosadwy, a. (arddangaws)** Demonstrable.  
**Arddangosawl, a. (arddangaws)** Demonstrative.  
**Arddangosedig, a. (arddangaws)** That is demonstrated, or indicated.  
**Arddangosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddangaws)** Indication  
**Arddangosiadawl, a. (arddangosiad)** Indicative.  
**Arddangosiadus, a. (arddangosiad)** Demonstrative.  
**Arddangosrwydd, s. m. (arddangaws)** Conspicuousness.  
**Arddangoswr, s. m.—pl. arddangoswyr (arddangaws—gwr)** A demonstrator.  
**Arddarmain, s. m. (darmain)** Prognostication.  
**Arddarmai, v. a. (darmain)** To forebode; to indicate  
**Arddarmerth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darmerth)** A providing  
**Arddarmerth, v. a. (darmerth)** To prepare.  
**Arddarmerthedd, s. m. (arddarmerth)** Preparation  
**Arddarmerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddarmerth)** A preparing before hand.  
**Arddarmerthyn, v. a. (arddarmerth)** To prepare.  
**Arddarpar, s. m.—pl. t. au (darpar)** A being in readiness, or prepared.  
**Arddarparawl, a. (avddarpar)** Preparatory, or previous.

**Arddarparedig, a. (arddarpar)** That is prepared.  
**Arddarpariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddarpar)** Preparation.

**Arddawd, s. m.—pl. arddodion (dawd)** What is placed on, or added to; a prefix, or adjunct.  
**Arddawn, s. m.—pl. arddonian (dawn)** A distinguished natural gift; endowment.  
**Arddawr, s. m.—pl. arddorion (ardd)** A plougher.  
**Arddedig, a. (ardd)** Tilled, or ploughed.  
**Arddeddf, s. f.—pl. arddeddfau (deddf)** Institute.  
**Arddeddfawl, a. (arddeddf)** Ceremonial; ritual.  
**Arddedfawd, s. f.—pl. t. au (defawd)** Ceremony; rite  
**Arddedfodawl, a. (arddefawd)** Ceremonial, or ritual  
**Arddedfodi, v. a. (arddefawd)** To establish a custom  
**Arddel, a. (dèl)** Very morose, sullen, or surly.  
**Arddeledawg, a. (deledawg)** Superb; sumptuous  
**Arddelw, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyelw)** An avouchment; a challenging, or laying claim to; a warranting; *gwnethur arddelw*, to make a defence; *bod ar arddelw un*, being claimed by one; *cael arddelw ar le*, to obtain tidings of a place.

*O delai dyn a'i lladra yn ei law, rhaid iddo geislaw arddelw cyf-  
 reithlawn i fwrw ei lladra oddiwrtho.*

Should a person come with his theft in his hand, he must obtain  
 a lawful avouchment in order to put the thief from him. Welsh Laws.

**Arddelw, v. a. (dyelw)** To avouch, or challenge; to lay claim to; to make a warranty.  
**Arddelwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddelw)** Avouchment  
**Arddelwadwy, a. (arddelw)** Claimable; avowable  
**Arddelwedig, a. (arddelw)** Avouched; professed.  
**Arddelwi, v. a. (arddelw)** To avouch; to make a claim

*Arddelwaf o'th nawdd rhag tawdd tanawl  
 I will claim thy protection against the fiery dissolution.*  
 Gwelchmai.

**Arddelwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arddelw)** An avoucher; a claimant, or one who claims a right to a thing  
**Arddelwyddiad, s. m.—pl. arddelwyddiaid (arddelwydd)** A claimant or an assessor of right.  
**Arddeml, s. m.—pl. t. on (dyeml)** An edging, or sharpening; keenness.

*Gwellwon gwel  
 Ac arddeml giedd; fal.*

Pale the lips from the sharpened edge of the destructive sword.  
 Iacutus.

**Ardderch, a. (dyerch)** Aloft; that is exalted, or raised  
**Ardderchaf, a. (ardderch)** Dignifying; advancing.  
**Ardderchafad, s. m. (ardderch)** Advancement  
**Ardderchafadwy, a. (ardderchafad)** That may be elevated: that may be advanced, or augmented  
**Ardderchafael, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardderch)** An exalting; ascending; advancement. In law, the the augmenting of a fine or penalty; and in those cases where the injury required, it was done by adding a third, generally to the common fine.

*Gwerth—imp. pehair ceiniaw heb ardderchafael hyd galanau-  
 af rhagwnech gwedy ydd impter; o hyu allan dyd gediawg bob  
 tymhawr a dderchafael awei, yn ei arwello fwyth; ac yna tri eg-  
 aint yw ei gwerth.*

The price of a graft is four-pence without augmentation until  
 the first day of the ensuing winter after it is grafted; from that  
 time forward two-pence every season is to be advanced on it, until  
 it bears fruit; and then it is worth sixty pence. Welsh Laws.

**Ardderchafael, v. a. (ardderch)** To exalt to elevate

*Brynia Arthur!—i ein ardderchafael ni oll; a hyd pan ardderch-  
 afaf i'ch tithau, ni ocheuwn niniau gymmeryd gweilau nac angau o  
 bydd rai.*

Hasten Arthur!—to exalt us all; and whilst thou art exalting,  
 we will not avoid receiving wounds, nor death, if there shall be a  
 necessity. Gr. ab Arthur.

**Ardderchafawl, a. (ardderchaf)** Supereminent;  
 superior.  
**Ardderchafedig, a. (ardderchaf)** Advanced, or  
 exalted highly.

**Ardderchafiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (ardderch) Exaltation  
**Ardderchafiaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (ardderch) Supereminence.

**Ardderchafu, v. a.** (ardderchaf) To elevate highly.  
*Pa schawd yd ardderchafuach chwyl fyd eisied ar uwchelder aurhoda?*  
 For what reason have you ever exalted me to the summit of honour?  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Ardderchafwr, s. m.**—*pl. ardderchafwyr* (ar-dderchaf—*gwr*) An elevator, or one that exalteth  
**Ardderchator, ger** (ardderch) Exalting, or elevating  
**Ardderchawg, a.** (ardderch) Excellent; exalted  
**Ardderchawl, a.** (ardderch) Exalting; exelling  
**Ardderchedig, a.** (ardderch) That is exalted, or elevated.

**Ardderchedd, s. m.** (ardderch) Excellence; pre-  
 cedeny.

**Ardderchitor, sup.** (ardderch) To be elevated, or  
 uplifted.

**Ardderchogi, v. a.** (ardderchawg) To render ex-  
 cellent.

*Gwedi gwelo o Wenddolau Madog ei mab yn oedran y gallai  
 yndai fod yn frenin, hi a roddu wialen y dyfynas yn ei law; ac ei  
 lloerddogwys ei yn frenin.*

When Gwendolau saw that Madog, her son, was of age able to  
 be a king, she gave the sceptre of the kingdom into his hand, and  
 called him to be king.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Ardderchgrwydd, s. m.** (ardderchawg) Magnifi-  
 cence.

*Tri ardderchgrwydd cerdd: godidawg luth, godidawg ystyr, a  
 godidawg gwyboda.*

The three excellencies of song; elegant language, dignified sub-  
 ject, and dignified invention.  
*Deidun.*

**Arddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. an* (ardd) A ploughing; aration  
**Arddifryd, v. a.** (difryd) To afford protection.

*Oni llas Ardderch; yn arddifryd iŵl  
 Y llas eu caen fyrru!*

Is not Ardderch slain!—In defending a host was slain the be-  
 loved of my soul!  
*Cyneddin, m. teulu O. Gwynedd.*

**Arddigon, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (digon) Excess; superfluity  
**Aiddigonawl, a.** (arddigon) Superabundant; sat-  
 iating.

**Arddigonedd, s. m.** (arddigon) Superfluity; copi-  
 ousness.

**Arddigoni, v. a.** (arddigon) To render superfluons  
**Aiddigoniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (arddigon) A super-  
 abounding, a rendering superfluons.

**Aiddigonoldeb, s. m.** (arddigonawl) Superabun-  
 dence; superfluence.

**Arddigor, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (digor) A habit. *H. S.*  
**Arddisgyn, v. a.** (disgyn) To befall; to happen.

*O derfdd i ddyu wreuthur sarlad, neu argyrweidd ar arall, pa  
 argyrweidd byrddu lo, os yn amddiffyn rhag y ueb a argyrweiddir,  
 neu a sarler; os arddisgyn y wreuthur o'r cyfelyd fodi ar y cel-  
 ler ei argyrweidda yndau, ni ddyl y gyfrith ei lloidiu.*

If a person has committed an insult or injury on another, whatever  
 injury it be, if in protecting himself against the one that is injured,  
 or insulted, if the act, in the same manner should fall on him who  
 is supposed to be injured, the law ought not to hinder him.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Arddisgynawl, a.** (arddisgyn) Befalling, or hap-  
 pening.

**Arddisgynedig, a.** (arddisgyn) Befalling; or com-  
 ing upon.

**Arddisgyniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (arddisgyn) A befalling  
**Arddisum, a.** (disum) Diminutive; very small.

**Arddisumig, a.** (arddisum) Very diminutive, or small  
**Arddisw, v. a.** (disw) To overtake; to come upon

**Arddodadwy, a.** (arddawd) Imposable; prefixable.  
**Arddodadwy, a.** (arddawd) Imposable; prefixable.

**Arddodedig, a.** (arddawd) That is prefixed.  
**Arddodedigawl, a.** (arddodedig) Prefixing; ad-  
 junctive.

**Arddodi, v. a.** (arddawd) To lay on; to prefix.

*Nid arddodes ei fforddwr dros Foel Macluar,  
 Meirch o geneol nor gredidawl.*  
 He did not lay his thigh on Moel Macluar, of a breed of steeds  
 so gay and so fiery.  
*Tolliesin.*

**Arddodiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (arddawd) A preposi-  
 tion; a prefix; adjunction: **ardddodiad dwylaw**,  
 the imposition of hands.

**Arddolei, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (dolef) A great outcry.

**Arddoloch, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (doloch) Extreme woe.

**Arddoniant, s. m.**—*pl. arddoniannau* (arddawn)  
 Superior endowment; excellence.

**Arddoniaw, v. a.** (arddawn) To bestow excellence  
**Arddoniawl, a.** (arddawn) Greatly gifted; excellent

**Arddoriaeth, s. m.** (arddawr) Agriculture.  
**Arddosbarth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dosbarth) Discretion.

**Arddosbarthawl, a.** (arddosbarth) Discreetive.  
**Arddrud, a.** (drud) Intrepid; very bold, or daring

*Arddrud walch gorfach goradlin.*  
 A daring hawk proudly lowering on the strongest wing.  
*Cyndeithio.*

**Arddrws, s. m.**—*pl. arddrysau* (drws) The lintel  
 of a door.

*Yr ymarchlud mwyn ei gwg*  
*Oni arddrws y dyn oer-dur-g.*

She with the kind look has secluded herself within the door of  
 the ill-matured churl.  
*Dr. ab Gwilym.*

**Arddrych, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (drych) A prospect.  
**Arddrychawl, a.** (arddrych) Surveying, or over-  
 looking.

**Arddu, a.** (du) Very black, or dark; sable; gloomy.  
*Terfysg llew dewr-drys, i id arddu gairgan,  
 Tairf can rwyf Alon yn rhyfela.*

The tumult of a lion, boldly taught, a chief of battle: whose  
 anger is gloomy, a pause-striking prince of Alon in the war.  
*Gr. ab Maredad, i Dr. ab Gwilym.*

**Arddu, v. a.** (ardd) To plough; **odid a ardd**, ex-  
 cept that ploughs. *Adage.*

*Arddasoch i chwli ddrygion.*

Ye have ploughed for yourselves wickedness. *Hæra x. 13.*  
*Pa bynag a arddo dir yn anghyfarf, ei lled bddair ceintawg i'r  
 neb bleuol y tir; a cheilwng am bob cwys a ardder, ac anghy-  
 farf i'r brenin.*

Whoever that ploughs land illicitly, let him pay four-pence to  
 him who owns the land, and a penny for every furrow that shall  
 be ploughed, as contempt, to the king.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Arddnaw, v. a.** (arddu) To blacken over; to overcast.  
**Arddnawl, a.** (arddu) Blackening; gloomy;   
 darkening.

**Aiddafrych, a.** (arddu—brych) Dark brown; murrey  
*I geddin'r croen, a'r gddu erych,  
 A'r ddw frou oer arddafrych.*

To hide the skin, and the rough neck, and the breast, cold and  
 snowy.  
*Iolo Goch.*

**Arddall, s. m.**—*pl. t. an* (dnll) Form; figure; or image  
**Arddulleddig, a.** (arddull) That is delineated; imitated  
**Arddulliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. an* (arddull) Imitation, or copy

—*Eyr Gwyden.*

*Gwyddig heus amig a'i wren,  
 Arddulliad dwylaw ei berchen.*

The eagle of Gwyden, did the woods not protect his mood  
 whose culture was an imitation of its owner.  
*Aneurin.*

**Arddulliwag, a.** (arddull) Imitative; figurative,  
**Arddulliw, s. m.**—*pl. arddullwyr* (arddull—*gwr*)  
 An imitator, a copyer.

**Arddun, a.** (dyun) Sublime; grand; unique; simple  
*Benedicaf ar yr holl ffeurau ydyt y naw gorchan, am fod col-  
 ofnus arddun a godidawg yn blaenaf i'r ydai cynieth.*

The most noble of all the measures are the nine primary ele-  
 ments, because the principles that are simple and unadorned pre-  
 cede those that are compounded.  
*Beddard.*

**Arddunaw, v. a.** (arddun) To dignify; to honour.

*Mawredd meirion mál y lloir,  
 Mál yd arddunaf yd arddun.*

How inquisitive the slender salt how shr is praised! as I am  
 honoured I will honour. *Cyndeithio. i R. a. v. Mawredd.*

**Arddunawg, a. (arddun)** Having a simplicity; grand

*Y gorchanau—elwir yn arddunogion am yr under anawdd y sydd arnynt.*

The primary elements are denominated simplified ones, because of the unity of structure that they have. *Barddas.*

**Arddunawl, a. (arddun)** Dignifying; majestic; unique.

**Arddunedig, a. (arddun)** Dignified; sublime; grand  
**Ardduniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddun)** A dignifying  
**Ardduniant, s. m.—pl. ardduniannau (arddun)** Sublimity; honour; dignity.

*Arddunedig ddyn a dwg ei dyfiant  
Arddunant moliant, mai yd glywir.*

The dignified fair one meets with prosperity, honour, and praise, so as to be heard afar. *Cyuddelw, i Ew.*

**Arddwlw, s. m.—pl. arddyllyn (dwlw)** A prevailing passion; or inclination.

**Arddwil, s. m.—pl. arddyllion (dwlw)** Gloom; a lowring

**Arddwr, s. m.—pl. arddwyr (ardd—gwr)** A ploughman

**Arddwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddwr)** Agriculture

**Arddwru, s. m.—pl. arddyrnau (dwrn)** The wrist.

**Arddwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (dwy)** Rule, management.

**Arddwyad, s. m.—pl. arddwyaid (dwy)** A governor; a manager, a juster, or regulator; a guardian

**Arddwyaw, v. a. (arddwy)** To manage; to guard.

*Talith i ddyn; liliâu a ddaw,  
I'r ddiar i'r arddwyaw.*

The journey of man! thou wilt likewise come to the earth to be guarded. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Arddwyawg, a. (arddwy)** Managing; guarding.

**Arddwyawl, a. (arddwy)** Managing; guarding; ruling.

**Arddwyn, s. f. (dwyn)** Perfection of love; the goddess of beauty and complacency.

**Arddwyrain, v. (dwyrain)** To become exalted, high, or lifted up.

*Arddwyn gwer y sydd yn arddwyrain,  
Guchawn ei meudod, ei molud gywain.*

A pleasant city there is lifting itself on high, I should have its mead, and its elegant praise. *Taliesin, M. C. Dinwigh.*

**Arddwyre, v. a. (dwyre)** To extol; to elevate, or lift.

*Arddwyreaf fi hael o hil Gruffudd.*

I will magnify the generous one of the race of Gruffudd. *L. P. Moeh.*

**Arddyar, a. (dyar)** A tumult; an uproar, or outcry

**Arddychweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddychwel)** Proposition.

**Arddyelw, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyelw)** A claiming, or challenging; avouchment.

**Arddyfod, v. a. (dyfod)** To be upon, or forward.

**Arddyfodawl, a. (arddyfod)** That is approaching.

**Arddyffysg, a. (dyffysg)** Very fleeting, or hastening

**Arddyg, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwyg)** An archduke.

**Arddyges, s. f.—pl. t. au (arddyg)** Archduchess.

**Arddylawg, a. (arddwl)** Ruled by the will; impulsive.

**Arddyled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (arddwl)** Obligation.

**Arddygraff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dygraff)** An impression

**Arddygraffawl, a. (arddygraff)** Impressing, or printing distinctly; orthographical.

**Arddygraffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddygraff)** A making a true impression of a character.

**Arddygraffu, v. a. (arddygraff)** To impress a character truly; to write a correct orthography.

**Arddyledawg, a. (arddyled)** Ruled by the will; incumbent; being a duty; under obligation.

*Arddyledawr canu cyman o fri;  
Tori tan, a tharan, a rhyferth,  
Cwyd arddychwag marchwag mysg,  
Rhuddfelel rhyfel a eiddau.*

It is incumbent to sing of so much honour; The tumult of fire, thunder, and torrents; The glorious heroism of a protecting warrior; The ruddy seeping o' war thou dost pant for. *Ancur.*

**Arddyledogi, v. a. (arddyledawg)** To render very incumbent, or obligatory.

**Arddyledus, a. (arddyled)** Highly incumbent.

**Arddyled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (arddwlw)** Subserviency to the will; obligation; incumbency.

**Arddyledawg, a. (arddyled)** Having an obligation, or being under a superiority of the will; incumbent.

**Arddyledogi, v. a. (arddyledawg)** To render highly obligatory, or incumbent.

**Arddyledogrydd, s. m. (arddyledawg)** Incumbency.

**Arddyledus, a. (arddyled)** Incumbent; being a duty.

**Arddyllyn, v. a. (dyllyn)** To adhere, to keep close to

**Arddyllynawl, a. (arddyllyn)** Adherent; following upon.

**Arddyllynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddyllyn)** Adhesion

**Arddyllynu, v. a. (arddyllyn)** To adhere closely to.

**Arddyllest, s. f.—pl. t. au (arddwl)** A veil of darkness.

**Arddylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddwl)** A being involved in darkness.

**Arddymchwel, v. a. (dymchwel)** To overwhelm.

**Arddymchweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddymchwel)** An overwhelming.

**Arddymchwelyd, v. a. (arddymchwel)** To overwhelm.

**Arddymgais, s. m.—pl. arddymgeisiau (dymgais)** The making a great effort.

**Arddymgeisiaw, v. a. (arddymgais)** To make a great effort, struggle, or endeavour.

**Arddymgeisiawl, a. (arddymgais)** Making a violent effort, attempt, or endeavour; struggling hard.

**Arddymnawdd, s. m.—pl. arddymnodau (dymnawdd)** The giving safe protection or refuge.

**Arddymnodawl, a. (arddymnawdd)** Affording sure protection, or sanctuary.

**Arddymnodedig, a. (arddymnawdd)** Securely protected.

**Arddymnoddi, v. a. (arddymnawdd)** To guard securely.

**Arddymnoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddymnawdd)** A securing of protection.

**Arddyoresgyn, v. a. (dyoresgyn)** To effect a conquest.

**Arddyoresgynawl, a. (arddyoresgyn)** Effecting a conquest; subjugating, or overcoming.

**Arddyoresgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddyoresgyn)** The effecting a conquest; a subjugation.

**Arddyorfod, v. a. (dyorfod)** To effect an overthrow

**Arddyorfodawl, a. (arddyorfod)** Being able to overcome.

**Arddyorfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddyorfod)** The effecting an overthrow.

**Arddyormes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyormes)** A molesting

**Arddyormesawl, a. (arddyormes)** Causing great molestation, or disturbance.

**Arddyormesh, v. a. (arddyormes)** To cause great molestation.

**Arddyorphen, v. a. (dyorphen)** To effect a conclusion.

**Arddyrch, a. (dyrch)** That is lifted up, or exalted.

**Arddyrchaf, a. (arddyrch)** Exalting; dignifying.

**Arddyrchafad, s. m. (arddyrchaf)** Supereminent.

**Arddyrchafael, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddyrchaf)** Exaltation; advancement; augmentation.

**Arddyrchafael, v. a. (arddyrchaf)** To exalt; to augment.

**Arddyrchafawl, a. (arddyrchaf)** Supereminent.

**Arddyrchafedig, a. (arddyrchaf)** Highly exalted.

**Arddyrchafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddyrchaf)** Elevation.

**Arddyrain, v. a. (dyrain)** To be very wanton.

**Arddyre, s. m. (dyre)** Lechery; wantonness.

**Arddyrnawl, a. (arddwrn)** Relating to the wrist.

**Arddysbaid, s. m.—pl. arddysbeidiau (dysbaid)** Discontinuity, or discontinuance.

**Arddysbeidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddysbaid)** Discontinuation; a making a cessation.

**Arddysbeidiaw, v. a. (arddysbaid)** To discontinue.

**Arddysbeidiawl, a. (arddysbaid)** Tending to discontinue.

**Arddysbelliaw, v. a. (arddysbel)** To brandish about.

**Arddysbel, s. m. (dysbel)** A brandishing aloft.

**Arddysbwyll, s. m. (dysbwyll)** Reasoning faculty.

**Arddysbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddysbwyll)** Ratiocination, or deducing consequences.

**Arddysbydd, s. m. (dysbydd)** A quick exhausting.

**Arddysbyddadwy, a. (arddysbydd)** Exhaustible.

**Arddysbyddawl, a. (arddysbydd)** Soon exhausting.

**Arddysbyddedig, a. (arddysbydd)** Soon exhausted.

**Arddysg, s. m. (dysg)** Classical learning; literature.

**Arddysgaid, a. (arddysg)** Classical; correctly learned.

**Arddysgawr, s. m. (dysgawr)** A violent screaming.

**Arddysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddysg)** Literature.

**Arddysglær, a. (dysglær)** Resplendent.

**Arddysgleirdeb, s. m. (arddysglær)** Resplendency.

**Arddysgleiriaw, v. a. (arddysglær)** To throw a splendour.

**Arddysgogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (dysgogan)** A prognostic.

**Arddysgoganawl, a. (arddysgogan)** Prognosticating.

**Arddysgoganiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddysgogan)** Prognostication, vaticination.

**Arddysgogann, v. a. (arddysgogan)** To prognosticate.

**Arddysgori, v. a. (arddysgawr)** To scream violently.

**Arddysgwl, v. a. (dysgwl)** To be in expectation.

**Arddysgwyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddysgwl)** A being in expectation.

**Arddysgryth, s. m. (dysgryth)** A congeniality of form or figure.

**Arddysmeg, s. f.—pl. t. au (dysmeg)** Confabulation.

**Arddysmegawl, a. (arddysmeg)** Confabulatory.

**Arddysmegu, v. a. (arddysmeg)** To confabulate.

**Arddystaw, a. (dystaw)** Very silent or tranquil.

**Arddystewi, a. (arddystaw)** To become tranquil.

**Arddystreuliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dystraul)** A lavishing, or squandering about.

**Arddystreuliaw, v. a. (dystraul)** To lavish, or consume much on every side.

**Arddystro, a. (dystru)** Very sorry, or greatly vexed.

**Yr Llydewag, o Llychlyn, a ddol yma, yn oes Cadial mab Eryn, i ferch cymorth yr yma hon; ac nid archai o bob prifgar, nanyu cymaint a g ddaid guto iddi; ac nid ddol gao i'r gao wyl; yr yma hon modu byni iddi.**

**Yr warlike, of Llychlyn came here in the time of Cadial the son of Eryn, to request the aid of this maid; and he asked too each; and he brought to the first city only himself and his daughter his servant; and not a single one were the people of this land for giving him his request.**

**Arddystrych, a. (dystrych)** A scattering or breaking into particles.

**Arddystyll, s. m. (dystyll)** A double distilling.

**Arddystylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddystyll)** Double distillation.

**Arddystylliaw, v. a. (arddystyll)** To double distill.

**Arddystyrlaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddystyll)** A contemplating.

**Arddystyriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddystyrlaw)** Contemplation, or meditation.

**Arddystyru, v. a. (arddystyrlaw)** To contemplate.

**Arddystylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddystyll)** A surveying.

**Arddystyllin, v. a. (arddystyll)** To survey, or view.

**Arddystynaw, v. a. (arddystyll)** To make an agreement.

**Arddystynawl, a. (arddystyll)** Concordating; unitive.

**Arddystyndeb, s. m. (arddystyll)** Accordance; union.

**Arddystyniant, s. m.—pl. arddystyniannau (arddystyniant)** Sublimity; dignity.

**Arddystwal, a. (arddystyll)** Very ferocious; frenetic.

**Arddystwalder, s. m. (arddystyll)** Extreme ferocity.

**Arddystwyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dywyn)** Great splendour.

**Arddystwyl, s. m.—pl. t. on (dywystl)** That is in the state of hostage.

**Arddystyllaw, v. a. (arddystyll)** To give hostage.

**Areb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (âr)** The faculty of speaking.

**Arebawl, a. (areb)** Fluent in speech; smart; witty.

**Arebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (areb)** The art of speaking.

**Arebn, v. a. (areb)** Witty in discourse; fluent.

**Arebydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (areb)** A facetious person.

**A chydaw wyneb arebydd, A chydaw llyth byth ni bydd.**

**And he will keep in countenance the wit, and with the mean he will never be.**

**Aredeg, s. m. (arad)** A plunging; tillage.

**O'r tri rhyw ddadannod y cyntaf yw dadannod ar ac aredeg, a thal, ac anioedd.**

**Of the three sorts of proofs of inheritance, the first is of arable land and plunging, houses and impurities.**

**Aredeg, v. a. (arad)** To plough; to till.

**Y dref was rhwng Tref a Thralaf, Oedd gnodach ei gwad, Arwynb gwell, uog aredeg braenar.**

**The fair town between Tref and Thralaf, more common was its blood on the grass than the ploughing of the fallow.**

**Aredd, s. m. (âr)** Agriculture; culture; tillage.

**Areglydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rheglydd)** Great merit.

**Morgant—Gwenwyn ei addwyn gwan ardyntaw, Areglydd dyfodid dyddodiant iddi, Llyth ei deutu, llyth ei hangant.**

**Morgant—Ah, distraction! torn away, pierced by the destructive shaft, too light a desert for the torture of the glowing blade compassed with sharpness.**

**Areiliad, s. m.—pl. areiliad (arail)** A guardian; a looker after.

**Areiliaw, v. a. (arail)** To attend, or look after.

**Areiliawg, a. (arail)** Attending to, or guarding.

**Areiliawr, s. m.—pl. areiliawyr (arail—gwr)** A looker after; a shepherd.

**Areithfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (araeth—ma)** Oratory.

**Areithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (araeth)** A haranguing.

**Areithiaw, v. a. (araeth)** To harange; to speak.

**Areithiawl, a. (araeth)** Rhetorical; oratorical.

**Areithiedig, a. (araeth)** That is harangued.

**Areithiwr, s. m.—pl. areithiawyr (araeth—gwr)** An orator, a maker of speeches.

**Areithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (araeth)** An orator.

**Areithyddawl, a. (areithydd)** Oratorial; rhetorical.

**Areithyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (areithydd)** A female orator.

**Areithyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (areithydd)** Oratory.

**Aren, s. f.—pl. t. au (gren)** A kidney.

**Arein, a. (âr)** Eloquent; pert; witty; tattling.

**Pe bai glynig gwynn pen, A medru'n arein i'w hysgu, Adrawd y saith gelfyddyd—**

**If I were possessed of common sense, and could eloquently describe the seven sciences.**

**Arciniawl, u. (arain)** Tending to be eloquent.

**Areinrwydd, s. m.**—(arain) Eloquence; fine language  
**Aresgob, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (esgob) Archbishop.  
**Aresgobaeth, s. m.** (aresgob; Archbishoprick.  
**Aresgobawd, s. m.**—*pl.* aresgobodau (aresgob)  
 Archbishoprick, or archiepiscopacy.  
**Aresgobawl, a.** (aresgob) Belonging to an arch-  
 bishoprick.  
**Aresgobty, s. m.**—*pl.* aresgobtai (aresgob—ty)  
 An archbishop's palace.  
**Arenledd, s. m.** (araul) Serenity; pleasantness.  
**Arf, s. m.**—*pl. t. au, and eirf* (ar) A weapon; a  
 tool; *tynu arfau*, to blazon arms; *arfau guynion*,  
 white armour.

*Arf doeth yw pwyll.*

*Reason is the weapon of the wise.*

*Adage.*

*Tri arf cyfreithlial; cledys, a gwaew, a bwa à deuddeg  
 saeth.*

*The three lawful arms: a sword, a spear, and a bow with  
 twelve arrows.*

*Welsh Laws.*

*Erfyniaf, o's af i son,*

*Genych gael arfau gwynion.*

*I beseech, if I may mention it, to have from you a suit of  
 white armour.*

*T. Prys.*

**Arfaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (maeth) What is matured  
 or reared; design; purpose.

*Celfydd celed ei arfaeth.*

*Let the ingenious hide his design.*

*Adage.*

*Nid ei arfaeth a byrth dyu,*

*Namyn ei dynged a'i herlyn.*

*It is not man's purpose that supports him, but his fate that  
 attends him.*

*Adage.*

**Arfaethadwy, a.** (arfaeth) Designable.

**Arfaethawl, a.** (arfaeth) Designative; intentional.

**Arfaethedig, a.** (arfaeth) Designed; invented.

**Arfaethiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (arfaeth) Designation.

**Arfaethu, v. a.** (arfaeth) To design, or purpose.

*Arfeddwyd yw i'm bryd, prydu iddi,  
 Arfaethu, dyfennu dyfyrnt Dyf;  
 Ac a fywyd Dew nid egrigl iddaw,  
 Arfeddau, treiddiau traig Eryi.*

*It is natural to my mind to sing her praise: I design, and I  
 may come to the vale of Dyf; and what God pleaseth, it is not  
 difficult for him, that I may adventure, that I may pass onward  
 towards Eryi.*

*Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Arfaethus, a.** (arfaeth) Designing; inventive.

*A gweisionaif arfaeth bid arfaethus.*

*And the pert young youths let them be ready in design.*

*Myrddin.*

**Arfaethwr, s. m.**—*pl.* arfaethwyr (arfaeth—gwr)

A designer, or inventor.

**Arfaid, s. m.** (baid) What is full of life; a wolf.

**Arfaidd, s. m.**—*pl.* arfaiddian (baid) An adven-  
 turous act or great enterprise.

*Arfaidd—ydd ym eddiaw ei grair;  
 Ni's arfaidd llew adar loer.*

*An adventure I have this day vowed to perform: the lion  
 will not dare the birds of the moon.*

*Cynddelw.*

**Arfaill, s. m.**—*pl.* arfaillau (mail) Ruin; destruction.

**Arfal, s. m.** (ar—mal) Toll for grinding.

**Arfañawl, a.** (mānawl) Impressive; imprinting.

**Arfañu, v. a.** (mānu) To impress a mark, to print.

**Arfañwl, a.** (manwl) Very accurate, or correct.

*Celenig rudd aur a'm rhodolai Riryd,  
 Nym rhoddes à fai lai;  
 Nid arfañwl fudl fyddai;  
 Nid ar fan-arch ym parhai.*

*A present of the ruddy gold was given me by Riryd; he gave  
 me nothing less; he was not over-accurate in his bounty; it  
 was not upon small request that he would honour me.*

*Cynddelw, m. R. Flaidd.*

**Arfarw, s. m.**—*pl.* arfirwion (marw) A being dead

**Arfarawl, a.** (arfawr) On the point of death.

*A phau stoeddant yn gadael traeth Llŷbi, drey ddifwyr dym-  
 hestl, ni weled wynt o hynt allan; gweyd hyn hogan i dywedid  
 eu bod yn arfarawl.*

*And when they were leaving the shore of Llŷbi, through a tre-  
 mendous storm, they were not seen from that time forward; but  
 it was said that they were dead.*

*Lladys Dwydd.*

**Arfaul, s. m.**—*pl.* arfaulau (bail) A quick glance.  
**Arfawd, s. f.**—*pl.* arfodau (arf) The stroke of a  
 weapon: an endeavour to strike.

*Ni bydd o wr, o bai dda,  
 Ond arfawd yn y dŷia.*

*There is of a man, though powerful, but merely a stroke in the  
 crowd.*

*T. Med.*

**Arfawg, a.** (arf) Armed; in arms, or bearing arms;  
*gr arfawg*, the hedge-mustard.

*Arfawg à gaffo rybudd.*

*Armed is he that is warned.*

*Adage.*

**Arfawl, a.** (armed) arming; warring.

**Arfawr, s. m.**—*pl.* arfoetion (arf) A soldier.

**Arfderydd, a.** (arf—terydd) Using a weapon vio-  
 lently quick.

**Arfdy, s. m.**—*pl.* arfdai (arf—ty) Armoury.

*Cipiai fi i fryn i entych uffordd trwy fio y mellu a'r llaenan,*

*a holl arfdai gŵ ynas yr wybr.*

*He snatched me up to the height of the heavens, through the  
 region of the lightnings and the thunder, and all the glowing  
 armories of the sky.*

*Ellis Wyn—Barid Cwng.*

**Arfedig, a.** (arf) That is furnished with arms.

**Arfedigaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (arfedig) Armature.

**Arfedd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (medd) What is inherent,  
 or on the mind; purpose; determination; use.

*Och roi dan erchwyr clo elod;*

*Awch heb arfedd, och heb orfod!*

*Alas! that the pillar of fame should be laid under the turf! it  
 is violence without purpose, it is emptiness woe!*

*Gr. ab Gw. Flyn.*

**Arfedd, v. a.** (medd) To intend, or purpose; to use  
**Arfeddator, ger.** (arfeddiad) Purposing, or in-  
 tending.

**Arfeddawg, a.** (arfedd) Purposing; determined.

**Arfeddawl, a.** (arfedd) Intent upon; purposing.

**Arfeddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (arfedd) A purposing,  
 or intending.

**Arfedditr, sup.** (arfedd) To be purposing, or de-  
 signing.

**Arfeddu, v. a.** (arfedd) To intend, or purpose; to use.

**Arfeddyd, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (arfedd) What is inhe-  
 rent to the mind; providence; design; pur-  
 pose; usage; custom. *Sil.*

*Rhyfdd, o chaf d'arfeddyd,  
 Fod cwys o bowys heb yd.*

*If thou hadst thy purpose it would be a wonder that a furrow  
 of Powsys should be without corn.*

*Gade'r Glyn.*

**Arfeichiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (mach)) A giving bail.

**Arfeichiaw, v. a.** (mach) To give bail, or security.

*O bydd un à holo lofuddiaeth, yna arfeicher ef i ddyld ei  
 howl.*

*If one should prosecute murder, then he must be bound to fol-  
 low his cause.*

*Deidaf Rhuddlan.*

**Arfeiddiadwy, a.** (arfaidd) That may be en-  
 countered.

**Arfeiddiedig, a.** (arfaidd) That is encountered.

**Arfeiddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (arfaidd) An adventuring

**Arfeiddiaw, v. a.** (arfaidd) To adventure to dare.

*Ys dir o'i wared difurawl pob tr; y  
 Ys anghwedd i wr ei arfeiddiaw.*

*It is true, from his playing, every tower was dismantled; it is  
 dangerous for a man to dare him.*

*Llygad Gwr, i R. Maciner.*

**Arfeiddiawl, a.** (arfaidd) Adventurous, or daring.

**Arfeiddus, a.** (arfaidd) Adventuring; hazzarding.

**Arfeiliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (arfaill) A destroying.

**Arfeiliaw, v.** (arfaill) To fall to dust; to decay.

*Adnewyddu à orug y ceurydd à arfaillt ag adedad arail o  
 newydd.*

*He re-constructed the walls that were decaying, with another  
 building that was new.*

*Gw. ab Arthur.*

**Arfeiliawg, a.** (arfaill) Falling to dust, or decaying

**Arfeiliyn, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (meiliwn) Sashoons, a  
 kind of leather bandages for the small of the  
 leg, used for preserving boots from wrinkling.

Arfel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion (mal)* A design; a portrait  
Arfelad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (arfel)* A portraying.  
Arfelu, *v. a. (arfel)* To make a likeness, or image.  
Arfelydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion (arfel)* A portrayer.  
Arfelyddu, *v. a. (arfel)* To portray, or delineate.  
Arfer, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion (mer)* Use; custom; manner; fashion; maxim.

Pob gwlad yn ei harfer.

Every country agreeable to its custom.

*Adage.*

Deuparth tref ei harferion.

Two thirds of a town are its customs.

*Adage.*

Arfer, *v. a. (mer)* To use; to accustom, or inure.

Arferadwy, *a. (arfer)* That may be accustomed to.

Arferawl, *a. (arfer)* Customary; usual, common.

Arferedig, *a. (arfer)* That is used; accustomed.

Arferedigaeth, *s. m. (arferedig)* Customariness.

Arferedigawl, *a. (arferedig)* Customary.

Arfergar, *a. (arfer)* Fond of custom; modish.

Arfergarwch, *s. m. (arfergar)* Modishness.

Arferiad, *s. m. (arfer)* Usage; a being accustomed.

Arferiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (arfer)* An accustoming.

Arferoleb, *s. m. (arferawl)* Customariness.

Arferolrwydd, *s. m. (arferawl)* Customariness.

Arferu, *v. a. (arfer)* To use; to inure; to be wont.

Tri pheth â gynydd awen: ei blaen arfer, ei mynych arfer, a byddiant o'i harfer.

Three things improve genius: right use, frequent use, and prosperity from its use.

*Burdda.*

Arferwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arferwyr (arfer—gwr)* Practitioner, one who is habituated.

Arferyd, *v. a. (arfer)* To use; to accustom, or inure.

Arfelli, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd (arf—cell)* Armoury.

Arfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (arf)* An arming.

Arfodenad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (blodau)* Reflorescence.

Arfodenaaw, *v. a. (blodenaaw)* To re blossom.

Arfodenaawg, *a. (blodenaawg)* Reblossoming.

Arfod, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au (bod)* Convenient time; opportunity; season; occasion; *nid oes genf arfod yn awr*, I have no opportunity at present. *Sil.*

Trwy dderbyniad gromawgar o'n poen ewyllysgar i, yn y cyfeirdd o'r llyfron hwn; a thau ei ddarlun ar-ych arfod goren, i chalonau haddgar, iau ddilwch ar fy arfod gamysodau.

By a kind reception of my willing labour in the translation of this little book, and whilst reading it at your best convenience, with affectionate hearts, be not obstructed by my numerous mis-ceptions.

*Silva Treifedyn.*

Arfodadwy, *a. (arfod)* That may be opportune.

Arfodawg, *a. (arfod)* Having an opportunity.

Arfodawl, *a. (arfod)* Occasional; opportune.

Arfodedig, *a. (arfod)* That is made seasonable.

Arfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (arfod)* A becoming seasonable, opportune.

Arfodig, *a. (arfod)* Occasional; convenient; timely.

Arfodigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (arfodig)* Opportunity.

Dygaf i'm harfodigaeth.

Peu yw mid i'w fawr sweth.

I will carry, for my occasion, a firm yew bow to cast the arrow.

*D. Derlyng.*

Arfodogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (arfodawg)* Opportunity, or convenient season.

Arfodua, *a. (arfawd)* Dexterous at striking; prompt.

Arfoel, *a. (moel)* Bald on the top; bald-pated.

Arfoleidd, *a. (arfoel)* Baldish; tending to be bald.

Gwa—heu oerfawg arfoleidd ei dalen.

Was to the chilly old man with his baldish forehead.

*Iwan Tew.*

Arfoledd, *s. m. (arfoel)* Baldness; nakedness.

Arfoeli, *v. a. (arfoel)* To become bald-headed.

Arfoelni, *s. m. (arfoel)* Baldness of the crown.

Arfoegaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (arfawg)* Armature.

Arfoegaethu, *v. a. (arfoegaeth)* To put on armour.

Ni ddichyn holl arfau Gweneith arfogachu o'n.

All the armour of Venice will not suffice to harness fear.

*H. Perri—Ital. Proverb.*

Arfogai, *s. m.*—*pl. arfogion (arfawg)* One armed at all points; the palmer, or canker-worm.

Arfogedig, *a. (arfawg)* Harnessed, or armed.

Arfogedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (arfogedig)* Armament.

Arfogi, *v. a. (arfawg)* To put on armour; to harness; to arm; to put men to arms.

Arfogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (arfawg)* An arming.

Arfogwl, *s. f. (bogwl)* A dried horse-skin tied to a staff, with pebbles in it, used to scare cattle.

Arfogwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arfogwyr (arfawg—gwr)* An armed man, one who puts on armour.

Arfoledd, *s. m. (moeldd)* Exultation; a great rejoicing.

Arfoleddawl, *a. (arfoledd)* Greatly exulting.

Arfoleddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (arfoledd)* Great triumph.

Arfoleddn, *v. a. (moeldd)* To exult, or rejoice greatly.

Arfoleddwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. arfoleddwyr (arfoledd—gwr)* One that exults or triumphs.

Arfoliannawl, *a. (arfoliant)* Encomiastic.

Arfoliannu, *v. a. (arfoliant)* To praise greatly.

Arfoliant, *a. (arfoliant)* Encomiastic; praising.

Arfoliant, *s. m.*—*pl. arfoliannau (moliant)* Encomium.

Arfolych, *a. (moloch)* Troublesome; molesting.

Nolaif—  
El dryllw yn rhw, /  
El dorf dryllw yn wyl, /  
El darau dryllw droch, /  
El barau, ei arfau arfolych.

I will praise his arfeny on the pass; his gallant and dexterous host; his shield stained and broken; his spears, and his ever-restless arms.

*Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliang.*

Arfoll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (moll)* Entertainment; reception; a welcome; a connection; by contract.

Gweithred cadarn cadw arfoll.

It is the duty of the mighty to keep a contract. *Llywarch Hen.*

Pagen, trwy gadarn arfoll, i addwys cywiraw pob peth iddo megys i haddawael.

Pagen, under the obligation of a contract, promised to fulfil every thing to him, as he had agreed.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arfolladwy, *a. (arfoll)* That may be entertained.

Arfollawg, *a. (arfoll)* Cheering; entertaining.

Arfolledig, *a. (arfoll)* That is cheered; entertained; made welcome.

Arfolladigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (arfolledig)* A welcoming, or entertaining.

Ymdderchafael a waenyt i Saeson—ac ymrodd i enbyddoddu anafreid a chamwel hrodoedd traw hygarwch, a hysawder; i arfolladigaeth dafael ymhen cwyli lleifer.

The Saxons became arrogant—and gave themselves up to honour iniquity, and unjust actions, in return for complacency and kindness; or receiving of the devil in preference to the angels of light.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arfolli, *v. a. (arfoll)* To entertain hospitably; to welcome; to receive; to connect, or make a contract; also, to conceive; *Goreigedd gwedi yr arfolli*, women after they have conceived.

Yr eiddo ei hun nid arfolliat ef.

His own they received him not.

*Dafydd Idd.*

Meirys, well ei ddawed of rhag barn Macsen, ef i arfolles yn anrhyddedus y gawddu traw ei holl zyfarachogion.

Meirys, when he came into the presence of Maximus, was received very honourably by him in the name of his fellow-soldiers.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arfollad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (arfoll)* Kind reception, or entertainment; a connection, engagement.

Arfolliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (arfoll)* A fostering, or entertaining; kind reception.

Arfollwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arfollwyr (arfoll—gwr)* A confederate, or one that unites himself to another.

**Arfor, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mor)** Seaside. *a. maritime*

Dygoch llawr dwy gadfawr faran,  
Un am fro Alan, elfydd càn, a Frainc;  
Un frawddus fal Camlan;  
A'r ail yu Arfon, arfor fan.

Two temple-fronted battles staid'd the ground;  
For Alan's dale so fair, was one, with France;  
Another, one most fierce like Camlan rug'd;  
The second was Arvon's sea-girt shore. *Ll. P. Mech.*

**Arforawl, a. (arfor)** Maritime; seafaring.

**Arfordir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (arfor—tir)** Maritime land

Cynnullaw à wael Caswallawn holl iuenectyd yr ynnys, ac yng-  
hych yr arfordir araws dawedigaeth Iwl Ceisar, a'i llynges can-  
ddo.

Caswallon collected together all the youths of the island, and  
about the maritime parts he waited the coming of Julius Cæsar  
with his fleet. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Arfordref, s. f. (arfor—tref)** A maritime town.

**Arfordwy, s. f. (arfor—twy)** A maritime region.

Gwesti gwledd gwledig arfordwy,  
Gwesti gwyr yu gwasiad gwarwy—

The entertainment of the banquet of the ruler of the sea-coast,  
where men are entertained with continual sports. *Cynddelw, i O. Cyfaliawg.*

**Arfrait, s. m.—pl. arfreinniau (braint)** Prerogative

**Arfreinniad, s. m. (arfrait)** A making a prerogative

**Arfreinniaw, v. a. (arfrait)** To make a prerogative.

**Arfreinniawl, a. (arfrait)** Enjoying prerogative.

**Arfreinnioledd, s. m. (arfreinniawl)** Enfranchise-  
ment.

**Arfri, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (bri)** High dignity.

**Arfriawg, a. (arfri)** Highly dignified, or honoured.

**Arfriawl, a. (arfri)** Highly honouring.

**Arfrig, s. m.—pl. t. au (brig)** The top branch.

**Arfrisg, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brigs)** The impression  
of footsteps; a track.

**Arfrith, a. (brith)** Variegated over the surface.

**Arfrithaw, v. a. (arfrith)** To variegate over.

**Arfrithawg, a. (arfrith)** That is variegated over.

**Arfrithawl, a. (arfrith)** Variegated, or striped over.

**Arfrithedd, s. m. (arfrith)** A being variegated over.

**Arfriw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (briw)** External wound.

**Arfriwaw, v. a. (arfriw)** To wound externally.

**Arfriwedig, a. (arfriw)** Wounded externally.

**Arfroch, s. f. (broch)** A foaming; indignation.

**Arfrochell, s. f.—pl. t. au (arfroch)** A surfing, or  
foaming of the water; a tempest.

**Arfrochi, v. a. (arfroch)** To foam, or to rave  
violently.

**Arfrud, s. m.—pl. t. iau (brud)** A chronicle.

**Arfrudiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfrud)** Chronology.

**Arfrudiaw, v. a. (arfrud)** To record events.

**Arfrudiawl, a. (arfrud)** Chronological.

**Arfrwth, s. m.—pl. arfrythau (brwth)** A violent  
impulse, or force; an assault.

**Arfrwydr, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwydr)** Front of battle.

**Arfrwydraw, v. a. (arfrwydr)** To fight in the  
front of battle.

Pen arfrwydr, ar frys arlwy blys bledidiawr,  
A gwaywawr uch gwregys.

When he tears, quickly is the luscious feast of wounds prepar-  
ed, and the spears are above the girdle. *Cynddelw.*

**Arfrwydrawl, v. (arfrwydr)** Fighting in front.

**Arfrwydrin, a. (arfrwydr)** Fighting in the front  
of battle, forward in fighting.

**Arfrwyn, s. m. (brwyn)** Sorrow, or grief; great pain.

**Arfrwyniaw, v. a. (arfrwyn)** To ach in the extreme.

**Arfrych, a. (brych)** Brinded; that is browned  
over.

**Arfrychni, s. m. (arfrych)** Freckledness.

**Arfrythawd, s. m.—pl. arfrythodion (arfrywth)** A  
making a violent assault.

**Arfrythwch, s. m. (arfrywth)** A fierce assault.

**Arfu, v. a. (arf)** To arm; to prepare for battle.

**Arfuchedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (buchedd)** High, or  
fashionable life.

**Arfurthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (burthiad)** Impulsion.

**Arfurthiaw, v. a. (burthiaw)** To impel.

**Arfwlch, s. m.—pl. t. arfwylch (bwlich)** A gap over.

**Arfwll, s. m.—pl. t. arfwyllau (mwll)** Ardency.

The name of the sword of Trystan.

**Arfwr, s. m.—pl. arfwyr (arf—gwr)** Armourer.

**Arfwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwriad)** Designation.

**Arfyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (byd)** High life; the  
haut ton.

**Arfydiaw, v. a. (arfyd)** To live a high life.

**Arffed, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffed)** The lap; the fore-part.

Morwyn leuanne mab yn arffed.

The young lass was a boy in the lap. *Adage.*

Tri thigfa bywyd, pen, cwll, ac arffed.

The three seats of life; the head, the breast, and the abdo-  
men. *Triordd.*

**Arffedaid, s. f.—pl. arffedeidiau (arffed)** A lapful.

**Arffedawg, s. m.—pl. arffedogion (arffed)** A fosterer;  
one that hath the tuition of a ward; a guardian.

Yn bedwar-ar-ddog y caiff etifedd ddewis ei arffedawg.

At fourteen an heir shall choose his guardian. *Welsh Laws.*

**Arffedogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arffedawg)** Wardship

Dygaf i'm arffedogaeth,  
Fwa yw iad i forw saeth.

I will bear for my protection, the strong yew bow to throw the  
dart. *T. Dertly.*

**Arffordd, s. f.—pl. arffyrdd (ffordd)** The high road

**Arfforddawl, a. (arffordd)** Itinerant; also evident.

**Arfforddi, v. a. (arffordd)** To lead on the way;  
to direct.

**Argadw, v. a. (cadw)** To guard, or protect.

**Argae, s. f.—pl. t. au (cae)** An inclosure; a fence;

a dam; a lock in a river; *argae coed*, a kind

of play; *argae ymadrauedd*, epilogue; *tri argae*

*gwael y sydd*, there are three stoppages of

blood; *tri argae teryfn y sydd*, there are three

boundary fences. *Welsh Laws.*

Lie mae argae ar Gymro.

Where there is restriction on a Welshman. *Bledydd Fardd.*

**Argaead, s. m. pl. t. au (argae)** An inclosing.

**Argaeadawl, a. (argaead)** Tending to close up.

**Argaeadrwydd, s. m. (argaead)** Astringency.

**Argaeawl, a. (argae)** Astringent; astringent.

**Argaeedig, a. (argae)** Inclosed; closed up.

**Argaeidigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (argaeedig)** Ob-  
struction.

Argaeidigaeth cyfrith, pryd na allo dyn holl iir, am olwng  
anser ei hawl hebion.

The obstruction of law is when a man cannot prosecute his claim  
for land, by having suffered the time of action to elapse. *Welsh Laws.*

**Argaeedigawl, a. (argaeedig)** Obstructive.

**Argaeoldeb, s. m. (argaeawl)** Obstructiveness.

**Argaeth, a. (caeth)** In bondage; captive; enslaved

**Argaethedig, a. (argaeth)** That is made captive.

**Argain, a. (cain)** Very fair; precious.

**Argais, s. m.—pl. (argeisian)** An effort to obtain

**Argaled, a. (caled)** Very hard, rigid, or obdurate

**Argalediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argaled)** A render-  
ing hard.

**Argaledu, v. a. (argaled)** To harden; to make  
obdurate.

A ydyw eich calonau eto genwch wedi'r argaledu?

Are your hearts still more hardened? *W. Salisbury.*

**Argan, a. (can)** Very bright, shining.

**Argan, v. a. (can)** To throw light upon; to dis-  
cover.

Megis ystyren yn argan pob dargwylh.

Like a star that illuminates every secrecy. *H. Perri.*



**Arganfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (canfod)** Perception; a fascination.

**Arganfod, v. a. (canfod)** To behold; to discover; to look on with an evil eye; to bewitch; to fascinate.

**Arganlyf, v. a. (canlyf)** To accompany; to follow.

*A'r Arglydd a gwyddai ei gair ac a gadarnai y gair ac arwyddion yu arganlyf.*  
The Lord co-operated with them, and strengthened the accompanying it with miracles.  
*W. Salisbury.*

**Arganlynwyl, a. (arganlyn)** Accompanying.

**Arganu, v. a. (argan)** To discover; to elucidate.

*Derwyddon doethur,  
Gargenwch i Arthur;  
Yaid y gynt,  
Nest i mi arganu.*

*Deirdre of wisdom, foretell to Arthur what is, and what is before; did they not discover me!*  
*Taliesin.*

**Argau, v. a. (cau)** To enclose; to coop.

**Argaw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (caw)** A tying up.

**Argawdd, s. m.—pl. argoddion (cawdd)** An insult.

**Arged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ced)** A signal benefit.

**Argeniaiaw, v. a. (argain)** To make very fair.

**Argeniaiaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (argais)** The making an effort, or attempt; an endeavouring.

**Argeniaiaw, v. a. (argais)** To make an effort.

*Argisia, gwylis gylwg  
i bawb dro, gwylid y drwg.*

*Endeavour, beware a grudge to any one, at any time, and know its evil.*  
*H. Llwyd Cynfal.*

**Argialedig, a. (argais)** Attempting; endeavouring.

**Argieithig, a. (argaeth)** Captive; that is enslaved.

*Ef gwai argieithig peithig arfodlawg,  
To dygrain y'ngbad, dygrain yu belwyd.*

*He would come to be enslaved the naked warrior; he that is base in the battle, is base on the hearth.*  
*Aneurin.*

**Argieithin, a. (argaeth)** Slavish; servile; restricted.

**Argieithw, a. (argaeth)** In captivity, or bondage.

**Argel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cel)** A sequestered place.

*Bedd Lili Wyddel yu argel Ardwyl,  
Dag y gwaiad a'r rwydd;  
Bedd Epynt yu nyffyrnt Gweld.*

*The grave of Lili the Gwyddelion is in the retreat of Ardwyl, under the grass and withered leaves; the grave of Epynt is in the vale of Gweld.*  
*E. y Brddau.*

**Argelawg, a. (argel)** That is hiding; concealing.

**Argelodd, s. m. (argel)** Seclusion; secrecy.

**Argeliau, s. m.—pl. t. au (argel)** A concealing.

**Argela, v. a. (argel)** To conceal; to seclude.

**Argelwch, s. m. (argel)** Concealment; dissimulation.

*Nid achliodd eidd-gudd argelwch;  
Argel cardd carddion wotch.*

*He will not secrete the concealment of the golden treasure; the phagryic of minstrels will eclipse the detractor.*  
*Cynddelion, Pr Argel. Rhys.*

**Argelawl, a. (argau)** Enclosing; inwrapping.

**Argesodid, a. (argan)** That is enclosed, or shut up.

**Argesodd, s. m. (argau)** Inclosure; a pent up state.

**Arglawdd, s. m.—pl. argloddiau (clawdd)** Embankment.

*Gwen wrth Laven yd welas;  
Heliwyd: Arthur ni theclae,  
Aer ariwdd arglawdd gorlas.*

*Owen I have seen by the Laven last night: Arthur fled not; the embankment of Morlas shows the marks of the slaughter.*  
*Llywarch Hir.*

**Argledr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cledr)** A protector.

*Yaid yu Arglydd argledr cad, a tharf,  
A theryn ar gywdd.*

*There is to me a Lord, the support of battle, and its scatterer, and the keeper of the confines of his native country.*  
*Cynndelion.*

**Argledrawg, a. (argledr)** Protecting; defending.

**Argledriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argledr)** A covering over; protection.

**Argledru, v. a. (argledr)** To defend; to sustain.

*Erlyw o'm gwedd, Celi celydd,  
Argledr o honaf, naf nawdd hywydd,  
Argledriad, medriad, medr o'm awydd.*

*Hearken to my prayer, Mysterious One, abounding with love; defend me, my valour, the ever-willing reave; protector, thou who art able to form, form my affection.*  
*Eim ab Gwarchmau.*

**Argledrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (argledr)** A defender.

*A'n Harglydd, yu argledrydd,  
A'n rhoddion gwdd a bwydd.*

*And our Lord, who was a protector, that gave us faith and baptism.*  
*Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Argledd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cledd)** A cutter.

**Argleidiad, s. m.—pl. argleidiad (argledr)** A protector; a patron.

*Ys Imi rwydd argleidd argleidiad.*

*There is to me a liberal lord and a protector.*  
*Rin. ab Gwgan.*

**Arglod, s. m.—pl. t. au (clod)** Fame; renown.

**Arglodig, a. (arglod)** Very famous; renowned.

*Arglodig Gwennydd gwyn aysmdd pawb,  
Prddion silwddawr oli yu eiddaw.*

*Renowned is Gwennydd, giving happy enjoyment to every one; the key of Britain, possessing all things.*  
*Gwarchmau.*

**Arglodus, a. (arglod)** Famed; greatly praised.

**Argloddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglawdd)** An embanking.

**Arglud, s. f.—pl. t. au (clud)** A vehicle, or carriage.

**Argludaw, v. a. (arglud)** To carry upon, or over.

**Argludawl, a. (arglud)** Portable; carrying on.

**Argludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglud)** Deportation.

**Argludd, a. (cludd)** Covered over; obscure; gloomy.

**Arglwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (clwyd)** A covering hurdle.

**Arglwyden, s. f. dim. (arglwyd)** A covering hurdle.

**Arglwydd, s. m.—pl. t. i (clwydd)** Lord, he that governs, or has dominion; a master.

*In the Silurian, arglwydd is sacredly appropriated as a title of the Deity, and arlwydd is applied to temporal dignities.*

*Arglwydd a gylmiell.*

*A lord complete.*

*Arglwydd pawb ar ei elddo.*

*Every body is a lord over his own.*

*Adage.*

**Arglwyddawl, a. (arglwydd)** Appertaining to the Lord; *yr arglwyddawl weddi*, the Lord's Prayer.

*Mabingion.*

**Arglwyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (arglwydd)** A lady.

*Yr amdo—  
Oes hie'r arglwyddes hon,  
A'r rhosau wotch yu hionow.*

*The shroud—long life to this lady who gave it, whose countenance is like the serene weather.*  
*Iwan Iwan.*

**Arglwyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglwydd)** Dominion.

*O derlydd i'r arglwyddiaeth na ato law'n i ddyd am dir a dalair—  
If it should happen that the government should refuse justice to a man for an estate.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Arglwyddiaethad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglwyddiaeth)** A holding dominion; a governing.

**Arglwyddiaethawl, a. (arglwyddiaeth)** Domineering.

**Arglwyddiaethu, v. a. (arglwyddiaeth)** To have dominion; to govern; to bear rule; to domineer.

**Arglwyddiaethus, a. (arglwyddiaeth)** Having sway.

**Arglwyddiaidd, a. (arglwydd)** Domineering; despotic.

**Arglwyddiaw, v. a. (arglwydd)** To domineer.

**Arglwyddieiddrwydd, s. m. (arglwyddiaidd)** Lordliness.



Arglwyddwialen, *s. f. pl.* arglwyddwial (arglwydd—gwyalen) A rod of dominion; sceptre

Gwraig ag arglwyddwialen briodasawol erml.

A woman that is under a matrimonial dominion rod: or a woman under coverture, or under a court baron. *Welsh Laws.*

Arglybod, *v. (clybod)* To hear of; to get notice of  
Arglyd, *a. (clyd)* Very warm; comfortable.  
Arglydrwydd, *s. m. (arglyd)* Comfortableness.  
Arglyw, *s. m. (clyw)* The hearing; the sense of hearing.

Arglywed, *v. a. (arglyw)* To hear of.  
Arglywedig, *a. (arglyw)* That is heard, or attended  
Argnaw, *s. m. (cnaw)* A chewing; mastication.  
Argnif, *a. (cnif)* Fierce toiling, or labour.  
Argnoedig, *a. (argnaw)* That is chewed.  
Argnoi, *v. a. (argnaw)* To chew; to masticate.  
Argnwd, *s. m.—pl. argnydiau (cnwd)* A great crop  
Argnydiaw, *a. (argnwd)* Having a great crop.  
Argnwyt, *s. m.—pl. t. on (cnwyt)* A great rupture

O diengyd a'th welwyt,  
O'th rylleddir a'th gwynwyt.

Na choll wyneb gwyr argnwyt.  
If thou shouldst escape may I see thee; if thou art slain may I mourn thee; lose not the countenance of the men of conflict. *Llywarch Hen.*

Argoch, *a. (coch)* Reddening; blushing; ruddy.  
Argochedd, *s. m. (argoch)* Ruddiness; a reddish hue  
Argochi, *v. a. (argoch)* To redden; to blush.  
Argochiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argoch)* A reddening.  
Argodded, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argawdd)* A great offence  
Argoddedig, *a. (argodded)* That is publicly insulted.

Argoddi, *v. a. (argawdd)* To insult; to offend.  
Argoddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argawdd)* The act of offending or insulting.  
Argoddiant, *s. m. (argawdd)* Offensiveness; insult  
Argoed, *s. f.—pl. t. ydd (coed)* A surrounding wood. Many places, from their being situated amidst woods, are called *Argoed*: camps were fortified, on emergencies by felling trees to surround them; and one so constructed was called *Argoed*.

Argoedwys, *a. (argoed)* Surrounded with woods.  
Argoel, *s. f.—pl. t. ion (coel)* An omen, or token.

Argoel yw, ni lywir gwlad,  
Oni chair ofn a chariad.

It is a current belief, that a country cannot be governed, if fear and love be not insured. *R. Ll. R. Rhys.*

Argoeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argoel)* Implication.  
Argoeliath, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argoel)* Implication.

Argoeliath eglur yw hyn, and ych chwî eto yn Nghrist; canys pe baech chwî yddo ef, efe a fyddai yn och chwithau.

It is a manifest implication, that you are not yet in Christ; for if you were in him, he would be in you likewise. *Sion Tre'r-dyn.*

Argoeli, *v. a. (argoel)* To render apparent; to imply  
Argoeliaw, *v. a. (argoel)* To portend; to foretoken.  
Argoeliawg, *a. (argoel)* Ominous; portending.  
Argoeliedig, *a. (argoel)* That is implied; portending  
Argoelus, *a. (argoel)* Prognostic, portending.  
Argof, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cof)* Remembrance.  
Argofnaw, *v. a. (argof)* To call to memory.

Pan fyddoent wedi yfed, nid argofiant garu, na chyfeillion, na brodyr.

After they have drank they will not think of loving, nor friends, nor brothers. *1 Eadras iii. 22.*

Argofiaw, *a. (argof)* Remembering; thinking of.  
Argofiedig, *a. (argof)* That is remembered.  
Argofiw, *s. m.—pl. argofwyr (argof)* Remembrancer.

Argoll, *a. (coll)* Total loss; perdition; destruction.  
Argolladwy, *a. (argoll)* Perishable; fleeting.

Argollaw, *v. (argoll)* To perish; to be totally lost.

Nen 6 gorwn ryfel ydd argollaw;  
Ei maiot 6 gollwyf ei argollaw!

Do I not know a war wherein he perished; for all that I may lose by his perishing! *Taliesin.*

Argolledig, *a. (argoll)* That is made to perish.  
Argolli, *v. a. (argoll)* To lose utterly; to condemn.  
Argolliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argoll)* A perishing.  
Argon, *s. f.—pl. t. au (con)* The top, or capital.  
Argoned, *a. (argon)* Elevated; exalted; dignified.  
Argonedd, *s. m. (argon)* Loftiness; altitude.  
Argoniant, *s. m. (argon)* Exaltation; magnificence.  
Argor, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cor)* A standing in a circle.

Cadeir-gaine dderw, coed argor,  
A fydd crin yn mio y mor.

The spreading branch of the oak, a wood of a towering circle, will be decayed on the sea-shore. *Ll. ab Gwilym.*

Argosb, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cosb)* Punishment.

Llywelyn glodfawr fawr, a'i feibion,  
Llywa wr arwr i argosbion.

Llywelyn greatly renowned, and his sons; behold a man, a hero for punishments. *Ll. Senfwr.*

Argosbawl, *a. (argosb)* Punitive, or punitive.  
Argosbedig, *a. (argosb)* That is punished; castigated  
Argosbi, *v. a. (argosb)* To chastise, or castigate.  
Argrad, *s. m. (crad)* Chief of glory; a very glorious

Hill Cynfyn—niw dychryn cad,  
Cydaian argrad cymbyw erylu.

The race of Cynan—unfettered by the battle, the conflict of glory spreading affliction. *O. Cyfeiliog.*

Arday cad argrad eurgraid teyrnald,  
Teyrn-gerdd orddysfald.

The director of the battle, glorious in flaming gold, and prince, the encourager of royal songs. *Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.*

Argraff, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd (craff)* An impression; a print or stamp; an inscription.  
Argraffadwy, *a. (argraff)* Impressible.  
Argraffawl, *a. (argraff)* Impressive; printing.  
Argraffdy, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argraff—ty)* A printing house.

Argraffedig, *a. (argraff)* That is impressed; printed.

Argraffiad, *s. f.—pl. t. au (argraff)* An impression.  
Argraffu, *v. a. (argraff)* To print; to imprint.

Argraffwag, *s. f.—pl. argraffweigs (argraff—gwag)* A printing press.

Argraffwr, *s. m.—pl. argraffwyr (argraff—gwr)* A printer.

Argraffydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (argraff)* A printer.

Argraffyddawl, *a. (argraffydd)* Relating to printing  
Argraffyddiaeth, *s. m. (argraffydd)* A printer's art.

Argraidd, *s. m.—pl. argreiddiau (craidd)* A furrowing.

Argrain, *s. m.—pl. argreiniau (crain)* A trampling  
Argrap, *s. m.—pl. t. iau (crap)* A skimming over.

Argrapiau, *v. a. (argrap)* To skim over lightly.

Argre, *s. f.—pl. t. au (cre)* Origin, or commencement  
Argread, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argre)* Origination.

Argreawl, *a. (argre)* Primeval; primordial; prior.

Argren, *v. a. (argre)* To originate; to arise from.

Argred, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cred)* A token, or sign.

Argrediad, *s. f.—pl. t. au (argred)* A giving credence to, a crediting.

Argredd, *s. f.—pl. t. au (credd)* A predominant passion.

Argreiddaw, *v. a. (argraidd)* To furrow the surface  
Argreiniaw, *v. a. (argrain)* To trample upon.

Argreth, *s. f.—pl. t. au (creth)* A prevailing passion

Argrom, *a. (crom)* Protuberant, or prominent.

Argron, *a. (cron)* Convex; rounded outwardly.

Argrwm, *a. (crwm)* Protuberant, or prominent.

Argrwn, *a. (crwn)* Convex; round outwardly.

**Argwydr, s. m.—pl. argwydrau (crwydr) A**  
wandering, or strolling about.

*A chryd gryd argwydr, a bwydr byder,  
A chawr Deifr gas traia crain crewlender.  
And a shivering tremor of Night, and the dread of conflict, and  
the stag of Deifr borne by the ravens, wallowing in cruelty.  
Gr. ab Meradudd, m. T. ab Gronw.*

**Argwydrad, s. m.—pl. au (argwydr) A straying.**  
**Argwydraw, v. a. (argwydr) To wander about.**

**Argwydrawl, a. (argwydr) Itinerant, straying.**  
**Argwydriad, s. m.—pl. argwydriaid (argwydr)**  
A straggler, a vagrant.

**Argwydrus, a. (argwydr) Strolling about.**

**Argrych, a. (crych) Curled, ruffled, or frizzled over**

**Argrychiad, s. m. (argrych) A curling the surface.**

**Argrychu, v. a. (argrych) To curl the surface.**

**Argryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cryd) Tremulation.**

**Argrydu, v. a. (argryd) To tremble, or to shudder.**

**Argrymedd, s. m. (argrwm) Protuberance.**

**Argrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argrwm) A protuberance**

**Argryn, a. (cryn) Tremulous; quivering.**

**Argryndawd, s. m. (argryn) Tremulosity.**

**Argrynedd, s. m. (argryn) Convexity; globosity.**

**Argryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argryn) A convexing.**

**Argrynuitor, v. p. (argryn) To be causing tremulation**

*Grym arddaw! Ecw! argrynuitor.  
The active power of Hercules to produce a trembling.*

**Argryn, v. a. (argryn) To trepitate, or tremble.**

**Argu, a. (cu) Very precious; lovely; charming.**

**Arguidd, a. (argu) Very precious; lovely.**

**Argdaw, v. a. (argu) To make lovely; to become**  
lovely.

**Argdawl, a. (argu) That is very endearing.**

**Argdeh, s. m. (argu) Great fondness; endearment.**

**Argudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cudd) A covering.**

*Pell ei ffigl, a'! argudd,  
Gwyrdd blachawer a'! cudd,  
Hir-wysion bryddi Beldiau rodd.  
Compact is his defence, and his resolution, the sod of Blachaw  
doth hide him, white and long the fingers of the ruddy Belding.  
Taliesin.*

**Arguddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argudd) A covering over**

**Arguddaw, v. a. (argudd) To cover over.**

**Arguedd, s. m. (argu) Endearingness; loveliness.**

**Argur, s. m. (cwr) Extreme pain; agony.**

**Arguriaw, v. a. (argur) To grieve or pain greatly.**

**Arguriogid, a. (argur) Paining extremely.**

**Argwl, s. m. (cwl) A great fault, or crime.**

**Argwll, s. m.—pl. argylloedd (cwl) Heave of**  
the breast.

**Argwn, s. m.—pl. argynau (cwn) A capital or top**

**Argwsg, s. m. (cws) A doze; a light sleep.**

**Argydgam, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgam) Mimickry.**

**Argydgannu, v. a. (argydgam) To mimic.**

**Argyfedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfedd) A carousing.**

*Yr modd argyfedd, nid golygodd talia  
Dedda i forlud o'! llynd.  
To the overeating of meat the journey is void of celebrity to the  
lands since he is gone.  
Prydydd Eychan.*

**Argyfenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfenw) Paronomasia;**  
a figure whereby words nearly alike in sound,  
but of different meanings, are designedly used;  
a pun.

**Argyfenwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argyfenw) The using**  
of the paronomasia; agnomination; a punning.

**Argyfenwai, s. m.—pl. argyfenweion (argyfenw)**  
One that useth the paronomasia.

**Argyfenwi, v. a. (argyfenw) To use the paronomasia**

**Argydw, v. a. (cydw) To equalize; to make even.**

**Argydw, a. (cydw) Equivalent; equal to.**

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cydw) Locality.**

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. au (argydw) Location.**

**Argydw, a. (argydw) Placing upon.**  
**Argydw, v. a. (argydw) To place together.**  
**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cydw) An impediment.**

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. au (argydw) A**  
hindering.

**Argydw, v. a. (argydw) To impede.**

**Argydw, a. (argydw) Impeding; retarding**

**Argydw, a. (cydw) Conspicuous, or manifest.**

**Argydw, a. (argydw) Rendering conspicuous.**

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. au (argydw) A render-**  
ing conspicuous.

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cydw) A cor-**  
roborative; an additional strength.

**Argydw, a. (argydw) Corroborative.**

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. au (argydw) Cor-**  
roboration.

**Argydw, v. a. (argydw) To corroborate.**

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnod) Conjunction.**

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfor) Surcharge; excess.**

**Argydw, a. (argydw) Redundant; superfluous.**

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrad) A joint plot-**  
ting of mischief, a treasonable conspiracy.

**Argydw, s. m. (argydw) A treasonable**  
confederacy.

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. argyfreidiau (cyfrad) A**  
principal requisite.

**Argydw, v. a. (cyfrad) To mangle; to drag.**

*Gwelais gadau gdw, a rhudd feir rals,  
Oedd rydd i feldiau eu hargyfrad.  
I saw rough conflicts and the prostrate ruddy dead; the wolves  
were at liberty to mangle them.  
Cynddelw.*

**Argydw, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfran) Allotment.**

**Argydw, a. (argydw) Communicative.**

**Argydw, a. (argydw) Communicating.**

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. au (argydw) Com-**  
munication, contribution.

**Argydw, v. a. (argydw) To contribute.**

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfran) Paraphernal-**  
ia; a portion, or dowry.

*Ymgeid ddwyn gwaig stat y enw ei hargyfrad.  
Beware of taking to thyself a wife for the sake of her portion.  
Cato Gymmarag.*

**Argydw, a. (cyfred) Running over together.**

**Argydw, v. a. (argydw) To run over together.**

**Argydw, s. m. (argydw) A running over to-**  
gether.

**Argydw, a. (argydw) Pacing together.**

**Argydw, a. (argydw) Chieftly requisite.**

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. au (argydw) A man-**  
gling.

**Argydw, v. a. (argydw) To mangle; to drag**

**Argydw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cyfres) Uniformity.**

**Argydw, a. (argydw) Uniform; ranged in**  
order.

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. au (argydw) A render-**  
ing uniform or orderly.

**Argydw, v. a. (argydw) To render uniform.**

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfren) Portion.**

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyfren) Consciousness.**

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyfrit) Imagery.**

**Argydw, a. (cyfrywdd) Very expeditious.**

**Argydw, v. a. (argydw) To expedite.**

**Argydw, a. (argydw) Expeditious.**

**Argydw, s. m. (argydw) Expedition.**

**Argydw, s. m. (cyfryd) Exertion of the mind.**

*Mwyd tacu argydw  
A chwerau y mwyd.  
The greatest of important mental exertion sported in the  
world.  
Taliesin.*

**Argydw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyffin) An abutment.**

Argymniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argymfin) An abutting.  
Argyffrawd, *s. m.*—*pl. argyffrodion* (cyffrawd)  
Apprehension, or sensation of fear.

Argyffre, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cyffre) A stock to  
commence.

Argyffred, *v. a.* (cyffred) To comprise.

Argyhoedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyhoedd) A reprimand.

Argyhoeddadwy, *a.* (argyhoedd) Reprehensible.

Argyhoeddawl, *a.* (argyhoedd) Reprehensive.

Argyhoeddedig, *a.* (argyhoedd) That is reprimanded.

Argyhoeddi, *v. a.* (argyhoedd) To reprimand.

Argyhoeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argyhoedd) Reprehension; admonition, or reproof.

Argyhoeddus, *a.* (argyhoedd) Reprehensible; culpable.

Argyhoeddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. argyhoeddwy* (argyhoedd—*gwr*) A reprimander; an admonisher.

Argyhudd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyhudd) A public accusation.

Argyhuddadwy, *a.* (argyhudd) Impeachable.

Argyhuddaw, *v. a.* (argyhudd) To impeach.

Argyhuddawl, *a.* (argyhudd) Impeaching.

Argyhuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argyhudd) Impeachment.

Argyhused, *a.* (cyhused) Publicly defaming.

Argyhused, *v. a.* (cyhused) To defame publicly.

Argyhusedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyhusedd) A slandering publicly; defamation.

Argyhuseddiawg, *a.* (argyhusedd) Defamatory.

Argylchawl, *a.* (cylch) Alternate; by rotation.

Argylchedd, *s. m.* (cylch) Alternity; rotation.

Argylchu, *v. a.* (cylch) To go alternately.

Argyllaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyllaeth) A yearning; an ardent desire, or longing; mourning.

*Au ei fawr gollod mae f'argyllaeth.*

*For his great loss is my mourning.*

*T. Ald.*

Argyllid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argyll) Longing; desire.

Argyllig, *a.* (argyll) Having a longing or desire.

Argyllwch, *s. m.* (argyll) A longing; a panting after.

Argymeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymeriad) Paragoge.

Argymeryd, *v. a.* (cymeryd) A receiving upon.

Argymhell, *v. a.* (cymhell) To constrain.

Argymhellawl, *a.* (argymhell) Impulsive.

Argymhelledig, *a.* (argymhell) Impelled onward.

Argymhelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argymhell) Impulsion; compulsion.

Argymhen, *a.* (cymhen) Very eloquent.

Argymhenawl, *a.* (argymhen) Tending to be eloquent.

Argymheniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argymhen) Disputation.

Argymhenu, *v. a.* (argymhen) To hold an argument; to debate, or dispute.

*Ae am hyn a argymhenwy,*

*Nid gwis gwneuthur llw and llywyd.*

*And as to what has been debated, it is needless to make any colour but grey.*

*H. ab Gwilym.*

Argymhenus, *a.* (argymhen) Disputing.

Argymhenwr, *s. m.*—*pl. argymhenwr* (argymhen—*gwr*) A debater, a disputant.

Argymhwyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cymhwyl) A reasoning

Argymhwylaw, *v. a.* (argymhwyl) To collect ideas together; to reason.

Argymhwyliaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argymhwyl) Ratiocination.

Argymhwys, *a.* (cymhwys) Equable, or uniform.

Argymhwysaw, *v. a.* (argymhwys) To render equable or uniform; to make an equipoise.

Argymid, *a.* (cymid) Causing contention.

Argymig, *a.* (cymig) Sociable together.

Argymmediw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmediw) A

token of respect; a complimentary present.

Argymmys, *a.* (cymmys) Mutually hurrying.

Argymu, *v. a.* (cymu) To accord with, or to agree.

Argynan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynan) A clamour.

*At dy gysol cychwbran,*

*Can ddwio ac argynan;*

*Marw meddion Urien achlan!*

*Is it for advice thou goest to the ravens;*

*That singe harmlessly the chief of clamour;*

*Are all the sons of Urien dead!*

*Llywarch Hwr.*

Argynawl, *a.* (argwn) Highly elevated, or exalted.

Argynddelw, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cynddelw) Archetype

Argynddlwl, *s. m.*—*pl. argynddylau* (cynddlwl)

the leading impulse of the mind; a characteristic

Argynddylan, *s. m.* (argynddlwl) One that is influenced by a prevailing passion; a remarkable

character.

Argynddylig, *a.* (argynddlwl) Influenced by a prevailing passion; characteristic.

Argynfelyn, *a.* (cynfelyn) That is tipt with yellow or gold.

*Dywallow d'r corn argynfelyn,*

*Aurhuddus feddw o feddw gwynnau.*

*Do thou pour out the horns with the yellow top, honourably*

*drunk with frothy sparkling mead.*

*O. Cyfeiliog.*

Argyngreddf, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyngrddf) Congeniality

Argynghrair, *s. m.*—*pl. argynghreirian* (cynghrair)

Confederacy; conjuration.

Argynghroeg, *a.* (cynghroeg) Very much covered.

*Yndalith a orgul ddol i fewn—mace argynghroeg.*

*He travelled until he came into a luxuriant field.*

*Br. Ronsbury—Melisiolein.*

Argynghryn, *a.* (cynghryn) Trembling mutually.

Argynghyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cynghyd) Cogitation.

Argynfyl, *s. m.* (cynfyl) The beginning of strife.

Argyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argwn) Elevation.

Argynnaf, *v. a.* (cynnal) To uphold, or sustain.

Argynneddf, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cynneddf) A principle

Argynnelw, *s. m.* (cynnelw) An original trait.

Argynnelwad, *s. m.* (argynnelw) A characterizing.

Argynnelwi, *v. a.* (argynnelw) To characterize.

Argynneiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnal) A maintaining, or upholding.

Argynneiliath, *s. m.* (argynnal) Maintenance.

Argynneilwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnal) Maintenance.

Argynnif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cynnif) Excess of pain.

Argynnill, *a.* (cynnill) Very saving; niggardly.

Argynnrych, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnrych) A chief object.

Argynnrychawl, *a.* (argynnrych) Representing.

Argynnnull, *v. a.* (cynnnull) To collect together.

Argynnnulliad, *s. m.* (argynnnull) Heaping together.

Argynnwyrair, *v. a.* (cynnwyrair) To elevate highly

Argynnwyre, *a.* (cynnwyre) Elevating highly.

Argynnwys, *a.* (cynnwys) Very comprehensive.

Argynnwys, *v. a.* (cynnwys) To comprise much.

Argynnwysawl, *a.* (argynnwys) Very comprehensive.

Argynnwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnwys) A comprising much.

Argynnnydd, *s. m.* (cynnnydd) Great increase.

Argynnnyddawl, *a.* (argynnnydd) Much increasing.

Argynnnyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnnydd) Augmentation; a greatly increasing.

Argynnnyddu, *v. a.* (argynnnydd) To increase greatly

Argynnnyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynnnyg) A venture.

Argynnnyg, *v. a.* (cynnnyg) To hazard, or to venture

Argynnnygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnnyg) A venturing.

Argynnnygiawl, *a.* (argynnnyg) Venturing.

Argynnyrch, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (cynnyrch) Great produce.  
 Argynnyrchawl, a. (argynnyrch) Very productive  
 Argynnyrchiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (argynnyrch) A producing much.  
 Argynnyrchu, v. (argynnyrch) To produce much.  
 Argynnyred, v. a. (cynnyred) To frequent often.  
 Argynysgaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cynnysgaeth) A great endowment.  
 Argynysgaethawl, a. (argynnysgaeth) Greatly endowed or provided for.  
 Argynrain, s. m.—*pl. argynreinion* (cynrain) The meeting of spear points; front of conflict.  
 Argynrain, v. a. (cynrain) To push foremost with the spear; to go first in the tumult.  
*Cynt o fwyd i ffrind,  
 Nog yr argynrain  
 Ce cyfallt Owain.*  
*Sooner will the ravens have food than will the spear be pushed forward by the beloved friend of Owain.  
 Aneurin.*  
 Argynrithlwl, a. (argynrith) Preconceiving.  
 Argynrith, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (cynrith) Perception.  
 Argynwyrain, v. a. (cynwyrain) To elevate highly.  
 Argynwyre, a. (cynwyre) Highly elevated.  
 Argyrch, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyrch) Onset; assault.  
 Argyrchawl, a. (argyrch) Assaulting.  
 Argyrchiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (argyrch) A setting upon.  
 Argyrchu, v. a. (argyrch) To set or come upon.  
 Argyrchynawd, s. m. (cyrchynawd) A resorting to.  
 Argyrchynawl, a. (cyrchynawl) Resorting to.  
 Argyrchyniad, s. m. (cyrchyniad) A journeying to.  
 Argyrchynnu, v. (cyrchynnu) To resort, or travel over.  
 Argyrraith, s. f.—*pl. argyrreithiau* (cyrraith) A mere pretence or colour of law.  
 Argyrriith, a. (cyrriith) Very niggardly, or sparing.  
 Arksbell, a. (cysbell) Very compact or close.  
 Arksydd, a. (cysydd) Comparative.  
 Arksyddiad, s. m. (argysydd) Equalization.  
 Arksyddu, v. a. (argysydd) To equalize.  
 Arksyllt, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cysyllt) A fair opportunity.  
 Arksyddu, s. m. (cysyddu) An overshade.  
 Arksyddawl, a. (argysyddawl) Overshadowing.  
 Arksyddu, v. a. (argysydd) To shelter over.  
 Arksyddiad, s. m. (argysydd) A covering over.  
 Arksyddu, v. a. (argysydd) To doze, or sleep lightly.  
 Arksyddu, s. m. (cysydd) Drowsiness; sleepiness.  
 Arksyddu, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cysydd) Great tribulation.  
 Arksyddu, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (cysydd) Great secrecy.  
 Arksyddu, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (cysydd) Great affliction.  
 Arksyddu, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (argysydd) A tormenting to excess.  
 Arksyddu, v. a. (argysydd) To vex sorely.  
 Arksyddu, v. a. (argysydd) Sorely vexing.  
 Arksyddu, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (cysydd) Chastisement.  
 Arksyddu, s. m. (argysydd) A chastising greatly.  
 Arksyddu, v. a. (argysydd) To chastise much.  
 Arksyddu, v. a. (argysydd) Castigatory; punitive.  
 Arksyddu, s. m. (cysydd) Trepidation; dread.  
*Doeb heb argysyddu ar llwyr Prylle.*  
*Go without timidly onward to the place. Ll. P. Meek.*  
 Arksyddu, v. a. (argysydd) To tremble with fear.  
 Arksyddu, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (cysydd) Great perturbation or trembling.  
 Arksyddu, v. a. (argysydd) To perturbate greatly.  
 Arksyddu, v. a. (argysydd) Perturbatory.  
 Arksyddu, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (argysydd) Perturbating to excess.  
 Arksyddu, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (cysydd) Astonishment

Argywain, v. a. (cywain) To carry upon or over.  
 Argywedd, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (argywedd) Depression; detriment; damage; mischief.  
 Argyweddawl, a. (argywedd) Detrimental.  
 Argyweddiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (argywedd) A detrimmenting.  
 Argyweddu, v. a. (argywedd) To oppress; to do harm; to hurt.  
*Nid argyweddu metidith, onid i'r s't haeiddo.  
 A curse will do no harm, but to him that deserves it. Adege.*  
 Argyweddu, a. (argywedd) Oppressiveness; painful.  
*Erchi à orng i bob au, ar petilla, ddawed ato o'i ystafell yn dwel, ac heb ffrind; canys eife a ddywedol ei fod yn argyweddu o'i ben, o deljat llawer y'ngyd ddaiddynst.*  
*He desired of each of them separately, to come to him from his chamber silently, and without noise; for he said that he was pained in his head, if many of them should come together.  
 Or. of Arthur.*  
 Argyweddwl, s. m. (argywedd) Oppressiveness.  
 Argywethas, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (cywethas) Intercourse.  
 Argywethi, s. m. (cywethi) Free connexion, or commerce.  
 Argywethi, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cywethi) Public reproach.  
 Argwydd, part. (cywydd) In presence; facing.  
*Ree's dwg yn gwydd.  
 Dyfina argywydd.  
 Gwraia à lodydd.  
 A ddydd, ddydd.*  
*But if he ingeniously bring the requisites forward, Owain will declare what has been, what will be. Taliesin.*  
 Arhaedd, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (haedd) A reaching over.  
 Arhaeddawl, a. (arhaedd) Attaining to; meriting.  
 Arhaeddiad, s. m.—*pl. arhaeddiannau* (arhaedd) A surmounting; a reaching over.  
 Arhaeddu, v. a. (arhaedd) To attain to; to surmount.  
*Nid arhaeddu heb ni ddioc dalar.  
 Ni wyddyt yr ddygylt yn mhob ahar.*  
*No body will attain to any thing, but what earth will deprive; they know not what may be passing in what court. Taliesin.*  
 Arhawl, s. f.—*pl. arholion* (haw) Interrogatory, or question; an action at law.  
*Cynella y breia yu ei law ei hun heb gyfrin i heb hwydd cyfrin—cynnal arholion breiaawl goruchel a berthynio aty goron, y breia ac ei aelodau.*  
*The king held in his own hand, without a participation to any one according to law, the administering of the actions of royal prerogative appertaining to the crown, the king, and his members. Welsh Laws.*  
 Arhel, v. a. (hel) To hunt, or look after; to pursue.  
 Arhelfa, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (arhel) A hunting after.  
 Arhoew, a. (hoew) Very sprightly or nimble.  
*Tog dy gaf, ar haf, arhoew fanon dwi,  
 I dyfio i'm godyn;  
 Tawi hawl hylwyth ofion,  
 Tath hyder mulla, boewder Moan!*  
*Fair! find thee in summer, of sprightly angelic growth, to cause in me longing thoughts to spring; lessen the claims of crowding cares, and let me have a journey of anxious hope, thou charmer of Moan. Or. of Merchedd.*  
 Arhoewder, s. m. (arhoew) Great sprightliness.  
 Arhoewedd, s. m. (arhoew) Sprightliness; agility.  
 Arhoewi, v. (arhoew) To be very sprightly.  
 Arhoedig, a. (arhawl) That is interrogated.  
 Arholi, v. a. (arhawl) To interrogate; to discourse.  
 Arholiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (arhawl) A disquisition.  
 Arholiadd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (arholiad) An interrogator.  
 Arholwr, s. m.—*pl. arholwyr* (arhawl—gwr) An examiner; a criticiser.  
 Arhod, s. f.—*pl. t. iau* (hud) A lure, or decoy.  
 Arhudaw, v. a. (arhud) To allure, or fascinate.  
 Arhudawl, a. (arhud) Fascinating; enticing.  
 Arhudiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (arhud) Fascination.  
 Arhudd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (hudd) An over-shade.  
 Arhuddaw, v. a. (arhudd) To shade over; to cover

Arhuddawl, *a.* (arhudd) Umbrageous; sheltering.  
 Arhuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arhudd) A shading over  
 Arhuddiant, *s. m.* (arhudd) Umbrosity; a shelter.  
 Arhul, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (hul) A covering, or case.  
 Arhuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arhul) A covering over  
 Arhullaw, *v. a.* (arhul) To cover over.  
 Arhun, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (hun) A doze, or slight sleep.  
 Arhunaw, *v. a.* (arhun) To doze; to sleep lightly.  
 Arhwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (hwyl) A progress.  
 Arhwylad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (arhwyl) Progression,  
 or a disposition to attain an end.  
 Arhwylaw, *v. a.* (arhwyl) To make a progress.  
 Arhyder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hyder) Over boldness.  
 Arhyll, *a.* (hyll) Very horrid, or frightful.  
 Ariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ar) A ploughing; aration.  
 Ariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ariad* (ar) A reciter; a songster.  
 Arial, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gal) Pleasantness; live-  
 liness; vigour; activity; wantonness; mirth.  
*Sil.*

A'i ddr yn frwd o arial  
 And his belly warmed with vigour. *S. Ceri, i darw.*

O nerth, ac arial calon,  
 A brace, ac ygwylld, a bron.

With strength, and vigour of heart, arm, shoulder, and breast.  
*Gr. Llewys*

Arial, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gal) A wonder; amazement.  
 Ariala, *v.* (arial) To become lively or playful.  
 Arialu, *v. a.* (arial) To enliven; to invigorate.  
 Arialus, *a.* (arial) Vigorous; lively; lusty; wanton.  
 Arian, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (ariant) Silver; money.  
 Arian rhif, or arian bath, current money, or  
 coin. In the laws, it is often used for a penny;  
 which was a silver coin very common in former  
 times. *Arian byc*, quicksilver. *Arian* is a  
 name in botany: *arian gwion*, or *arianllys*,  
 rhubarb; *arian y gweirwyr*, *arian gwion*, or  
*arian y cor*, rattle, or fluxwort.

Arianoedd, neu aur ennyd,  
 A wua' gau yn wir i gyd.

Silver, or gold, a good round sum,  
 Will make a falsehood truth entire. *W. Llew.*

Ariandag, *s. m.* (arian—tag) Silver quinsy; bribery  
 Ariandal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arian—tal) Payment in  
 money. *Welsh Laws.*

Ariandalu, *v. a.* (ariandal) To make a payment  
 in money, or in specie.

Ariandlws, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ariandlysau* (arian—tlws)  
 Silver prize, or medal; the reward of merit  
 given to the victor in poetical competitions;  
 and also in sports, or games. The prize for  
 poetry was a silver chair; and for music, a  
 silver harp.

Ariandlysawg, *a.* (ariandlws) Having won prizes.  
 Ariangan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (arian—can) Silver coin.

Tew am law trylew traul ariangan.

Profuse around the dexterous chief the waste of silver gifts.  
*Cynnddelw.*

Ariangar, *a.* (arian—car) Loving money; covetous  
 Ariangarwch, *s. m.* (ariangar) The love of money.  
 Arianglawdd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ariangloddiau* (arian-  
 clawdd) A silver mine.

Arianllais, *s. m.*—*pl. t. arianlleisiau* (arian—llais)  
 Silver sound; a fine, or melodious tone.

Ag arianllais gwyr unllaf.

With the silver tone of men's united voices. *L. G. Cothi.*

Arianlliw, *a.* (arian—lliw) Silver-coloured.  
 Arianllus, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (arian—llu) A  
 hired force.

Arianllwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (llwyn) Silver-bush.  
 Arianllys, *s. m.* aggr. (arian—llys) Meadow-rue.

Arianna, *v. a.* (ariant) To save or get money.

Y da a el yn dy walh,  
 Weid'r ei y daw'r silwath;  
 Dy ran, o'd ei arianna,  
 Dy wlad oll i dai y da.

The good thou in thy work dost give, though gone, again it  
 will return, if bent on getting wealth, thy country wholly will  
 repay. *Ior. Fyngtwyd.*

Ariannaid, *a.* (ariant) Silvery; silvered over.  
 Ariannaid, *a.* (ariant) Silvery; of the nature  
 of silver.

Ariannawg, *a.* (ariant) Abounding with silver;  
 having a store of money; monied; wealthy.

Ariannawg fydd yr enwir,  
 A'i aur a wna ei air yn wir.

Wealthy will the wicked be, and his gold will make his word  
 to be true. *W. Cynuel.*

Ariannawl, *a.* (ariant) Having the quality of silver.

Ariannedig, *a.* (ariant) That is silvered over.

Ariannell, *s. f.* (ariant) A silver hue.

Arianniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ariant) Argentation.

Ariannin, *a.* (ariant) Silvery; made of silver.

Ariannu, *v. a.* (ariant) To lay over with silver.

Ariannus, *a.* (ariant) Silvery; tending to be silver.

Ariannwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ariannwyr* (ariant—gwr) Mo-  
 ney changer.

Dechreuai fwrw allan y rhai a werthyn, ac a brynyn—ac a  
 ymchwelai drestiau yr arianwyr.

He began to cast out those that sold and that bought—and  
 overturned the boards of the money-changers. *Mark xi. 12.*

Ariannydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ariant) A money  
 scrivener, a money-dealer.

Arianof, *s. m.*—*pl. t. aint* (arian—gof) Silversmith.

Arianrod, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (arian—rhod) The con-  
 stellation, called the northern crown.

Ariant, *s. m.*—*pl. ariannoedd* (arr) Silver. *Ari-  
 ant cwyms*, or *ariant y gwestfau*, supper  
 money, or lodging money; which was paid by  
 the gentry and freeholders to the maintenance  
 of the officers of the court. *Ariant gwastrad-  
 ion*, money of the equestries, which was paid by  
 the king's tenants in villinage once a year,  
 to furnish provender for his horses. *Ariant  
 dyodtry*, money of increase: when payment  
 was made in kind, certain sums were added to  
 the value of cattle under rate: thus a cow that  
 had a second calf, had eight pence added to  
 her value to bring her to par. *Ariant cyclad*,  
 naturalization fine. *Ariant arddelw*, claim  
 money, *Ariant gwaith*, work money; *arian  
 moch*, swine money; *arian pentai*, house, or  
 shed money; these three terms occur in the  
 charter of North Wales.

O'i ariant gormant gorym dros-dan;  
 O'i alaf, a'i aur, a'i arian can.

Of his over abundant silver I enjoyed an ample share; of his  
 wealth, and his gold, and his current money. *L. P. Mack.*

Arianwaith, *s. m.* (arian—gwaith) Silver work.

Ariar, *a.* (ar) Noisy; making a great din.

Dyn ni char, ariar oror,  
 Ei char rhwng lleictir a chor.

Noisy is the place, man likes not the song, between the strains  
 and the choir. *D. ab Gwilym, i glach ceflwy.*

Ariawl, *s. f.*—*pl. arioloedd* (ar—lawl) Entreaty.

Arien, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (air) Dew; hoar-frost.

Gwen llw arien ar Eryri—  
 A'm gwah.

The fair one of the colour of the hoar on Snowdon wounds me.  
*Gwaelchmai.*

Cyflw dy ben ac arien gausf;  
 Gwars Daw dy angen;  
 Fwy wledych wedy Urien?

Of the same colour is thy head as the hoar of winter: God has  
 supplied thy necessity; who will reign after Urien? *Myrddin.*

Arienawg, *a.* (arien) Bedewed; dewy; hoary.

**Arienaw, a. (arjen)** Besprinkled with dew.  
**Arienu, v. a. (arjen)** To sprinkle with hoar.  
**Aries, s. f.—pl. t. au (ar)** A foreboding; portending.  
**Arioli, v. a. (ariawl)** To intercede; to deprecate.  
**Ariolig, a. (ariawl)** Intercessory, or mediating.  
**Ariolwch, s. m. (ariawl)** Intercession; mediation.  
**Arlachar, a. (llachar)** Very glaring, or glittering.  
**Arlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llad)** A sacrifice.  
**Arladen, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlad)** A consecrated wafer.  
**Arlafan, s. m.—pl. t. au (llafan)** A great enormity; a cursed action; massacre.

*Bew o lif, beurlafan,  
 Bewr twr o waed Robert Hân.  
 The tears gush out! great was the enormity, to cast down the  
 bulwark, of the face of the venerable Robert. I. Brynauw.*

**Arlafanad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlafan)** The committing a heinous action; a massacre.  
**Arlafar, s. m.—pl. t. au (llafar)** The faculty of speech; a perspicuous in speaking.

*Ys arlafar war wawr ddiddid,  
 Ys arlafar was a weisyddid.  
 The eloquent gentleman incomparable fair; with pleasure was the  
 mind attended. Ior. Fychan.*

**Arlafariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlafar)** Enunciation.  
**Arlafar, s. m. (llafar)** Great labour, or toil.  
**Arlain, s. m.—pl. arleiniau (llain)** The foremost rank, a front-rank.

*Gwas f  
 Waled dy ddorod ddywyrw.  
 Ys arlafar bryddr swarwyrw.  
 Woe is me! to see thy interment caused by strife in the front  
 of the battle, where the carnage was endless. Gr. Llyod ab Dafydd.*

**Arlais, s. m.—pl. arleisiau (glas)** The temple.

*—Difid oedd o.  
 An arlais gwya roi morio.  
 Bismolew was he, in putting on the white temple what was  
 like the sun's skin. B. Brynnyli.*

**Arlam, s. m.—pl. t. au (llam)** A spring leap.  
**Arlamawl, a. (arlam)** Springing forward.  
**Arlamiad, s. m. (arlam)** A leaping forward.  
**Arlamu, v. a. (arlam)** To bound, or spring up.  
**Arlan, s. f.—pl. t. au (glân)** A brink, or bank.  
**Arlanastr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llanastr)** A dispersion, or scattering.  
**Arlanestrïad, s. m. (arlanastr)** Dispersing abroad.  
**Arlanastru, v. a. (arlanastr)** To disperse abroad.  
**Arlanw, s. m. (llanw)** An overflow; a high flood.  
**Arlas, a. (glas)** Blue-tipt; topt with blue.  
**Arlasu, v. a. (arlas)** To tip with blue.  
**Arlathr, a. (llathr)** Smooth surfaced; polished.  
**Arlathraid, a. (arlathr)** Glittering, or glaring.  
**Arlathraidd, a. (arlathr)** Highly polished; shining.  
**Arlathrawl, a. (arlathr)** Of a high polish.  
**Arlathriad, s. m. (arlathr)** A high polishing.  
**Arlathru, v. a. (arlathr)** To polish highly.  
**Arlaw, a. (llaw)** At hand; contiguous; hard by.

*Cacran difariaw, cad arlaw eur-lew,  
 Arleug giyw glew difraw.  
 With dismantling, a golden lion at hand when the battle rages;  
 chief of a mighty host, bold and dauntless. Cynddelw.*

**Arlawch, s. m. (llawch)** Safe protection, or refuge.  
**Arlawd, s. m. (llawd)** Pomp, pageantry.  
**Arlawdd, s. m.—pl. arlodion (llawdd)** Great praise.

*Ys arlawdd hir-gawdd a byrr gëdd,  
 Ys arlaw anaw ya rëidd.  
 In battery a great reproach is not soon reprehended, already  
 was the mace on us bestowed. Ior. Fychan, I. Foch.*

**Arllech, s. f.—pl. t. au (llech)** A retreat; concealment.  
**Arllechïad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arllech)** A seclusion.  
**Arllech, v. a. (arllech)** To seclude, or conceal.

**Arllechwedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (llechwedd)** The side of a hill.

**Aried, s. m. (lled)** Expansion, or a spreading out.  
**Ariedawl, a. (arled)** Expanding; expanding.  
**Ariediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arled)** An extension.  
**Ariedrith, s. m.—pl. t. au (arledrith)** Allurement.  
**Ariedrithaw, v. a. (arledrith)** To take a deceiving form.

**Ariedrithiawl, a. (arledrith)** Bewitching; deceiving.  
**Ariedu, v. a. (arled)** To expand; to extend.  
**Arieddf, a. (lleddf)** Very soft, or gentle.  
**Arief, s. m.—pl. t. au (llef)** An exclamation.  
**Ariefain, v. a. (arief)** To acclaim; to rejoice.  
**Ariefariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlafar)** Enunciation.  
**Ariefaru, v. a. (arlafar)** To enunciate.

*Ni bygollid af wartheg;  
 Ni's arlafar neb.*

*His knee have not been looked after; nobody has made mention  
 of him. A/om, i Gadwallawn.*

**Ariefasawl, a. (llefaw)** Daring; intrepid, or bold.  
**Ariefasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llefaw)** Enterprise.  
**Ariefasu, v. a. (llefaw)** To dare, or hazard.

*Nid arleidiawl rhi rhy eilir,  
 Nid o'r lles, nid arleisiar.*

*The chief cannot be obstructed; not with advantage will he be  
 dared. Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

**Arleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlais)** The function of the temples.

**Arleisiawg, a. (arlais)** Relating to the temples.  
**Arleithig, s. f.—pl. t. ion (lleithig)** A high throne.  
**Arleimau, v. a. (arlam)** To prance, or leap about.  
**Arleimitor, sup. (arlam)** To be prancing about.  
**Arlen, s. f.—pl. t. au (llên)** A covering veil; envelopement.

*Need arllen arlen Eryri wethion  
 Need uchel gwen-doo gwyn-dir Eallil.*

*Is not Snowdon already veiled with a silver hoar, is not the  
 white wave very low, by the blessed land of Eallil! Iledwyn Pardd.*

**Arlenwi, v. a. (arlanw)** To overflow; to fill over.  
**Arleng, s. m.—pl. t. au (lleng)** Front rank.

*Arleng torf rhag twrf canmaww,  
 Mâl twrf ohyr ya llyr llaww.*

*The foremost rank of the host before the din of conflict, like  
 the din of inlets when the flood overflows. Cynddelw.*

**Arlas, s. m. (lles)** Great benefit, advantage.  
**Arlasawl, a. (arlas)** Very beneficial, or advantageous.  
**Arlasg, a. (llesg)** Very weak; enervated; enfeebled.  
**Arlasgawl, a. (arlasg)** Tending to enervate.  
**Arlasgu, v. a. (arlasg)** To enfeeble, or to enervate.  
**Arlasian, s. m. (arlas)** A great advantage.  
**Arlasin, a. (arlas)** That is tip with blue; covered with verdure.

*Cyn dalar dyfe-las arlasin,  
 Owr a wnaeth o'r dwf y gwin—  
 A wnaidd.*

*Ere I go to the deep earth clad with green, he that hath made  
 the wine into wine great protection. R. Benfras.*

**Arliethr, s. f.—pl. t. au (llethr)** A great steep.  
**Arliehrïd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arlathr)** Coruscation.  
**Arliethu, v. a. (llethu)** To over-lay, or to crush.  
**Arlieuf, s. m.—pl. t. au (llieuf)** Illumination.  
**Arlith, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llith)** Allurement.  
**Arlithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlith)** An enticing.  
**Arlithiaw, v. a. (arlith)** To entice, or allure.  
**Arliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lliw)** A glazing, or laying on the upper colours.

**Arliwaw, v. a. (arliw)** To glaze, or colour over.  
**Arliochi, v. a. (arlawch)** To guard, or protect safely.  
**Arliochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlawch)** A protection.  
**Arlaes, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lloes)** An emptying.  
**Arlaes, a. (lloes)** Empty; emptied, or poured out.

**Arloesedig, a. (arloes)** That is emptied; voided.  
**Arloesi, v. a. (arloes)** To empty: to evacuate.  
**Arloesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arloes)** An evacuation.  
**Arlog, s. m.—pl. t. au (llog)** Compound interest.  
**Arlog, v. a. (arlog)** To have compound interest.  
**Arlön, a. (llön)** Merry to excess; very sprightly.  
**Arlönadd, a. (arlön)** Enchanting; charming.

*Awn i llywyl arlönadd—  
 Yno dan bron m'a canfydd  
 Hw eiddig—*

*We will repair to the joyous groves, there beneath the trees we  
 shall not be seen by the old jealous one. D. ab Gwilym.*

**Arlöni, v. a. (arlön)** To please greatly; to enchant.  
**Arloniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlön)** Pleasing to excess  
**Arlosg, a. (llog)** Singed, or slightly burnt over.  
**Arlosgawl, a. (arlog)** Tending to singe over.  
**Arlosgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlog)** A singeing.  
**Arlost, s. f.—pl. t. au (llost)** The stock, or shaft  
 of a weapon: the butt end.  
**Arlóstawg, a. (arlost)** Having a shaft, or staff.  
**Arluad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lluad)** An obstructing.  
**Arluaw, v. a. (lluaw)** To obstruct, or hinder.

*Hefelys y llog na's arly estrawn  
 Hyd eogyr ei wyl o ddaly lawu.*

*Similar is he to the ship, which the stranger cannot obstruct  
 whilst his men will depart from holding the right. Afaon, i Gwswllawu.*

**Arluawl, a. (lluawl)** Tending to stop, or obstruct.  
**Arluch, a. (lluch)** Radiating, or glancing of rays.  
**Arluched, s. f.—pl. t. au (arluch)** Radiation of light.  
**Arluchedig, a. (arluch)** Radiated, or having rays.  
**Arluchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arluch)** Radiation.  
**Arluchiaw, v. a. (arluch)** To radiate; to fling over.  
**Arluchiawl, a. (arluch)** Radiating; darting rays.  
**Arlud, a. (llud)** Full of care, anxiety, or trouble.  
**Arludd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lludd)** A hindering, or  
 disquieting; what renders unquiet.

*Tri arludd tir; hawl yu nadlau, neu döb aradr, neu longi ty ar  
 y tir.*

*The three molestations of land; a cause in dispute, or the break-  
 ing of a plough, or the burning a house on the land. Welsh Laws.*

**Arluddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arludd)** Interception.  
**Arluddias, v. a. (arludd)** To retard; to let, or hinder  
**Arluddiaw, v. a. (arludd)** To retard; to cumber.

*O's ammodwy Duw y dewr orchordion,  
 Ni's arluddioi' gwyni a thöswar.*

*If God should covenant with the brave borderers, we shall not  
 be able to obstruct the wind and the waves. Afaon, i Gwswllawu.*

**Arluddiawl, a. (arludd)** Intercepting, or obstructive  
**Arluddiwr, a. m.—pl. arluddwyr (arludd—gwr)**  
 An obstructor, one who hinders or retards.

**Arlun, s. m. (llun)** A portrait; a copy.  
**Arluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlun)** A portraying,  
 or copying of an object.

**Arluniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlun)** Prefiguration.  
**Arluniaethu, v. a. (arluniaeth)** To prefigure.

**Arluniaw, v. a. (arlun)** To portray; to delineate.  
**Arluniawg, a. (arlun)** Having a form; imaginary.

*Petruslad yw dull arluniawg yu gofyn cyngor ar arach betrus-  
 lawu.*

*Hestition is a figure descriptive of the asking of advice in a  
 speech doubtfully. H. Perri.*

**Arluniawl, a. (arlun)** Tending to resemble.  
**Arluniedig, a. (arlun)** That is portrayed.  
**Arlwg, s. m.—pl. arlygon (llwg)** Perspective.  
**Arlwm, a. (llwm)** Very bare, naked, or exposed.  
**Arlwnc, s. m.—pl. arlyncian (llwnc)** A gulp.  
**Arlwrw, s. m.—pl. arlyryan (llwrw)** A deposit.  
**Arlwrw, adv. (llwrw)** Towards; forwards.  
**Arlwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (llwy)** A mess; a preparing;  
 provision. *Arlwy o luniaeth*, a mess of food.  
**Arlwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlwy)** Preparation.

**Arlwyant, s. m.—pl. arlwyannau (arlwy)** Prepara-  
 tion. *Arlwyannau materion*, great preparations  
**Arlwyaw, v. a. (arlwy)** To prepare, or provide; to  
 cook victuals.

*Ac efe a arlwyai iddynt arlwy fawr.*

*And he provided for them a great feast. 2 Kings, vi. 23.*

**Arlwyawl, a. (arlwy)** That is prepared, or provided.  
**Arlwybr, v. a. (arlwy)** To prepare, or provide.  
**Arlwyawl, a. (arlwy)** A track;  
 a print, or mark; a footstep.

*Nid oedd arno na gwad na' arlwybr.*

*There was on him neither blood nor the least trace of it.  
 Mabingion.*

*Ni chafai arwydd pechawd, na' arlwybr arni.*

*There was not found the sign of sin, nor the semblance of it on  
 her. L. G. Hergest.*

**Arlwydd, s. m.—pl. t. i (llwydd)** One causing to  
 prosper; a lord; a lord of a manor; a master.  
**Arlwyddaw, v. a. (arlwydd)** To effect, to prosper.

*Morwyn a welais mor ddrigedig—  
 Yn arlwydd arwydd ar a boendid.*

*A maiden I beheld so passing fair prospering her sign on the  
 one that was tortured. Ior. Fychan.*

**Arlwyddedig, a. (arlwydd)** That is produced,  
 or brought to perfection.

**Arlwyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (arlwydd)** A lady.  
**Arlwyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlwydd)** Dominion

**Arlwyddiaethu, v. a. (arlwyddiaeth)** To exercise  
 dominion; to govern.

**Arlwyddiaethus, a. (arlwyddiaeth)** Domineering.

**Arlwyddyn, s. m. (arlwydd)** A lordling.

**Arlwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwys)** A cleansing out.

**Arlwysaw, v. a. (arlwys)** To purge, or cleanse.

*Gwadr Oddaith—ei wylt ef a arlwyais ffordd i Arthur yn y llud.*

*Gwadr Oddaith, it was his breath that cleared the way of Arthur,  
 where there was obstruction. H. Culchuck—Mabingion.*

**Arlwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwyth)** A burden.

**Arlwythaw, v. a. (arlwyth)** To burden, or to load.

**Arlwythawl, a. (arlwyth)** Burdensome.

**Arlwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlwyth)** A burdening

**Arlwythwr, s. m.—pl. arlwythwyr (arlwy—gwr)** A  
 provider; a caterer.

**Arlwythaw, a. (arlwyth)** Superficial; on the surface.

**Arlwythaw, a. (arlwyth)** Superficial; on the surface.

**Arlwythaw, a. (arlwyth)** Superficial; on the surface.

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**Arlwythaw, a. (arlwyth)** Superficial; on the surface.

**Arlwythaw, a. (arlwyth)** Superficial; on the surface.

**Arlythyru, v. a. (arlythyr)** To superscribe.  
**Arlyw, s. m.—pl. t. au (llyw)** A governor; director.  
**Arlywel, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywel)** The extremity, or the farthest point of sight.  
**Arlywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlyw)** A governing.  
**Arlywiaw, v. a. (arlyw)** To govern, or guide.  
**Arlywiawd, s. m. (arlyw)** Government.  
**Arlywiwr, s. m.—pl. arlywyr (arlyw—gwr)** A governor, a director.  
**Arlywodraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlywodwr)** Government; directorship.  
**Arlywodraethu, v. a. (arlywodraeth)** To govern.  
**Arlywodwr, s. m.—pl. arlywodwyr (arlywiawd—gwr)** A governor.  
**Arlywydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlyw)** A president.  
**Arlywyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlywydd)** Dominion.  
**Arladiys, s. pl. aggr. (ariad)** The century.  
**Arlawd, s. m. (llawd)** Pomp, pageantry.  
**Arlenlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llen)** An elucidation.  
**Arma, s. f.—pl. t. au (âr—ma)** A prophecy; an omen.  
**Armaeg, s. f.—pl. t. au (mæg)** A prophecy.  
**Armael, s. m. aggr. (mael)** The second milk.  
**Armain, v. a. (arma)** To portend, or prognosticate.  
**Armau, v. a. (arma)** To declare; to prophesy.  
*Y sawl y dydd yn medd armaeth,  
 Traethaf, arnafaf orusiat ei yd.*  
 He that is in the grave I will sing of, I will describe, I will declare the greatness of his vigour.  
*Merth.*  
**Armeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (armael)** A milking of the second milk.  
**Armeliaw, v. a. (armael)** To milk the second milk.  
**Armell, s. f.—pl. t. au (mell)** What is covered with points; a hedgehog.  
*Cant arnell i'm arfed  
 A phym-mwent cathed.*  
 A hundred arches in my lap, and five millions of cats.  
*Talliesin.*  
**Armerth, s. m.—pl. t. au (merth)** A preparing, or providing; the making of bread. *Diwrnaud armerth, baking day. Sil.*  
*Armerth â gelyr, Mawrth, ac Iau,  
 Adar dauon dri-diau.*  
 There will be a preparing for Tuesday, and Wednesday, and black game for three days.  
*R. Nanmor.*  
**Armerth, v. a. (merth)** To provide; to make, or bake bread. *Sil.*  
**Armerthawl, a. (armerth)** Preparatory; previous.  
**Armerthedig, a. (armerth)** That is prepared.  
**Armerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (armerth)** Preparation.  
**Armerthu, v. a. (armerth)** To prepare, or provide.  
**Armes, s. f.—pl. t. au (arma)** A presage; omen.  
*Arffid i'g gwyd aar yn armes cynnygu  
 Yn agryniol rhyddod.*  
 The golden shield of protection, a presage of the foremost toll-  
 or, into the conflict he brought. *Ll. P. Mech, i E. at Ddunin.*  
**Arn, s. m.—pl. t. au (ar)** A piece, or fragment.  
**Arnabod, s. m. (nabod)** Recognition, cognizance.  
**Arnad, pron. prep. (arn)** Upon, or on thee. *Arnaech, arnoch, and arnochwi, upon you.*  
*Carsf elion myrr malth arnoddd,  
 Ellwrod aserw, a setrch cystudd.*  
 I love the sweet musicians, that long upon them have the clear  
 plaintive murmurs, and the trappings of woe. *Gwalchmai.*  
**Arnaf, pron. prep. (arn)** Upon or on me. Also *arnof, arnauff, and arnwyf.* *Arnaw, or arnom, upon us.*  
*Pan ddol dydd y farw arnom,  
 A chosb an becawd, a cham.*  
 When the day of judgment shall come on us, and punishment  
 for us, and iniquity—  
*Dr. S. Cent.*

**Arnawdd, s. f.—pl. arnodau (ar—nawdd)** Ploughbeam.

**Arno, pron. prep. (arn)** Upon or on him. *Arnaddu, arnaddyn, and arnynt, upon them.*

*Hen hawdd gofod arno.*

The aged, it is easy to be master on him.

*Adagr.*

*Ac ydd oedd gwyr Groeg yn rhyfeiu aruo yn wastad.*

And the Grecians were warring upon him continually.  
*Gr. ab Aithur.*

**Arnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (nod)** A mark, or character.

**Arnodi, v. a. (arnod)** To remark, note, or observe.

**Arnodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arnod)** Annotation.

**Arnodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arnod)** Annotator.

**Arnoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nawdd)** Protection.

**Arnoeth, a. (noeth)** Exposed out; naked, or bare.

**Arnoethder, s. m. (arnoeth)** Nudity, or nakedness.

**Arnoethi, v. a. (arnoeth)** To denude; to expose.

**Arnoethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arnoeth)** Denudation.

**Arnwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (nyfed)** Essential quality.

**Arnwydus, a. (arnwyd)** Essential; constitutional.

**Arnwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwyf)** Vigour; spirit.

**Arnwyfawg, a. (arnwyf)** Enervative.

**Arnwyfre, s. f.—pl. t. au (nwyf)** The higher current of ether; the empyrium.

**Arnwyth, s. m.—pl. t. on (nwyth)** A predominant quality; oddity.

**Arnwythas, s. f.—pl. t. au (arnwyth)** Oddity.

**Arnwythus, a. (arnwyth)** Whimsical, or fanciful.

**Arnyfed, s. m.—pl. t. au (nyfed)** Disposition.

**Arnyfel, s. m. (nyfel)** Ardour; temper.

**Aro, adv. of intreaty (ar)** Pray do! *Dyre yma, aro dyre!* do come here! *Sil.*

**Arobaith, s. m.—pl. arobeithiau (gobaith)** Expectation; an earnest looking for.

**Arobeithiaw, v. a. (arobaith)** To expect; to hope.

**Arobrid, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobrid)** Desert; merit.

**Arobrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (gobrwy)** A reward.

**Arobrwyaw, v. a. (arobrwy)** To reward.

**Arobryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobryn)** Desert; merit.

**Arobryn, v. (gobryn)** To deserve, or merit.

*Cacer ysydd gwydd, ni gryu;  
 Gwyn ei fyd yr enaid a'i harobryn.*

A city there is kindling love, it will not fall, it will not shake; blessed is the soul that shall deserve it.

*Talliesin.*

**Arobrynawl, a. (arobryn)** Meritorious; deserving.

**Arobryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arobryn)** A deserving.

**Arobrynn, v. (arobryn)** To deserve; to merit.

**Arodawr, s. m.—pl. arodorion (arawd)** A rhetorician.

*Aer daer derfug darl arodorion.*

A battle of severe tumult scattered by the weapon of the orators.

*Lynddeu.*

**Arodrudd, a. (godrudd)** Afflictive; & troublesome.

**Arodrydd, a. (arawd—rhydd)** Free of speech.

*Ni bydd arodrydd ar odre Prydain  
 Prydyddion arwyre.*

There will be none eloquent on the borders of Britain of the exalted bards.

*Ll. P. Mech.*

**Aroddef, v. a. (goddef)** To endure, bear, or suffer.

**Aroddefawl, a. (aroddef)** Passive; suffering.

**Aroddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aroddef)** Passiveness.

**Arodden, v. a. (goddeu)** To be intent.

**Aroed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (oed)** Assignment.

**Aroedi, v. a. (aroed)** To make an appointment.

**Aroediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aroed)** Assignment.

**Arofn, s. m.—pl. arofnau (ofn)** Terror, or dread.

**Arofnawg, a. (arofn)** Dreading; timid.

**Arofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ofydd)** A graduate disciple.

**Arofyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arofydd)** Discipline of a higher order.

**Arofn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gofyn)** Intent; design.

R



**Arofyn, v. a. (gofyn)** To intend, or design.

*Teulu Owain llary llo, oedd anhan trais  
Yn eu traws arofynt.*

The family of Owain the mild host, the turbulent in oppression  
was unjustly designing on them. *O. Cyfeiliog.*

**Arofyawl, a. (arofyn)** Intentional.

**Arofyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arofyn)** Intention.

**Arofyngwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (arofyn)** Intention.

One that has a design, or intends to do any act.

**Arofan, s. f.—pl. t. au (gogan)** A prophecy.

**Arofanawl, a. (arogan)** Portending; ominous.

**Aroganu, v. a. (arogan)** To portend, or presage.

**Arogl, s. m.—pl. aroglau (rhogl)** Odour, scent, or smell; perfume.

**Aroglaberth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arogl—aberth)** A burning of incense.

**Aroglber, a. (arogl—per)** Odoriferous; aromatic

**Aroglarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arogl—arth)** Incense

**Aroglarthawl, a. (arogldarth)** Incense-burning.

**Aroglarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arogldarth)** A burning

of incense.

**Aroglarthu, v. a. (arogldarth)** To burn incense.

**Aroglarthwyr, s. m.—pl. aroglarthwyr (arogldarth—gwr)** One that burns incense.

**Arogledig, a. (arogl)** Endowed with smell.

**Aroglidigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arogldedig)** The

sense of smelling.

**Arogledd, s. m. (arogl)** Odour, scent, or smell.

**Arogleuaw, v. a. (arogl)** To smell, or to scent.

**Arogleuber, a. (arogl—per)** Aromatic.

**Aroglu, v. a. (arogl)** To smell; to yield a scent.

**Arogluad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arogl)** A smelling.

**Aroglidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arogluad)** One that

smells, a smellier.

**Aroglus, a. (arogl)** Odorous; perfuming.

**Aroglwr, s. m.—pl. aroglwyr (arogl—gwr)** A smellier

**Arolo, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (golo)** A covering, or shading

*Dyffysiais innau yn aroloedd i Einryl;  
Dyfrdedd y Lloegr rhag llyeyr fy llaw.*

I also hastened with *arolds* for the Angles; lamentations were in Lloegr from the path of my hand. *Gwalchmai.*

**Aroload, s. m.—pl. t. au (arolo)** A covering over.

**Aroloi, v. a. (arolo)** To cover; to overwhelm.

**Arolwch, s. m. (golwch)** Earnest entreaty or request

**Arolwg, s. m.—pl. arolygon (golwg)** A survey.

**Arolychu, v. a. (arolwch)** To entreat earnestly.

**Arolygawl, a. (arolwg)** Surveying or looking over

**Arolygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arolwg)** A surveying.

**Arolygu, v. a. (arolwg)** To overlook, or survey.

**Arolygwr, s. m.—pl. arolygwyr (arolwg—gwr)** An

overseer, or surveyor.

**Aroll, s. m.—pl. t. au (oll)** A cleft, rift, or split.

**Arolli, v. a. (olli)** To split, divide, or lay open.

**Aronan, s. m.—pl. t. au (arowan)** An orator.

**Arosadwy, a. (araws)** Able to stay or tarry.

**Arosawl, a. (araws)** Staying; tarrying; lingering.

**Arosi, v. a. (araws)** To stay, or tarry; to wait, or

expect; to dwell, or abide; *aroswch oni ddolo*

*hi gma*, tarry till she comes here.

*Nid crys Mairdrecht ar Owain.*

The sands of Mairdrecht will not stay for Owain. *Adage.*

**Arosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (araws)** A tarrying.

**Arosrwydd, s. m. (araws)** A delaying, or tarrying.

**Arostwng, v. a. (gostwng)** To subjugate, or subdue

**Arostyngawl, a. (arostwng)** Subjective.

**Arostyngedig, a. (arostwng)** That is subjected.

**Arostyngedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arostyngedig)**

Subjection; a state of humiliation.

**Arostyngu, v. a. (arostwng)** To subject; to overcome

**Arpar, s. m.—pl. t. au (par)** What is in order.

**Arparadwy, a. (arpar)** Preparable; to be prepared

**Arparaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arpar)** Preparedness.

**Arparawl, a. (arpar)** Preparatory; preparative.

**Arparedig, a. (arpar)** That is prepared.

**Arpariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arpar)** Preparation.

**Arparu, v. a. (arpar)** To prepare, or provide.

*Moli rhi rhybuec yn arpar,  
Molawdr naws yd moes ei gydpar.*

For praising the chief, earnestly in preparing is the sweet  
panegyric; there exists no lie. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Arsad, a. (sad)** Firm, dense, or solid; permanent.

**Arsaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (saf)** A station, stand, or post

**Arsafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsaf)** Situation.

**Arsain, s. f.—pl. arseinian (sain)** A peal.

**Arsang, s. m.—pl. t. au (sang)** Imposition; pres-

sure, the instep; also a spell, or charm.

*Na fid yt au ddwywau. Yn y gair hwnw ydd arch Dduw Dad*

*olgyfoethawg na wneuer rhoian, nac arfangau, na chyfarwyddol-*

*au, na swynau gwaharddiedig gán yr eglwys.*

Thou shalt have no false gods. In that expression God the

Father Almighty commandeth that there should not be done

any mysteries nor impositions exorcisms, nor charms forbidden

by the Church. *Ll. Gwyn Hergest.*

**Arsangai, s. m. (arsang)** The instep.

**Arsangawd, s. m.—pl. arsongodion (arsang)** A

pressing down, or treading upon.

**Arsangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsang)** A trampling.

**Arsangu, v. a. (arsang)** To tread, or press down.

**Arsar, s. m.—pl. t. on (sar)** Offence, or insult.

**Arsardd, s. m.—pl. t. au (sardd)** Wrath.

**Arsarddain, a. (arsardd)** Abounding with wrath.

**Arsarddu, v. a. (arsardd)** To offer an insult; to offend

**Arsardd, a. (arsardd)** Perverse; rebellions.

**Arsarig, a. (arsar)** Perverse; rebellions.

**Arsathr, s. m.—pl. t. au (sathr)** A treading upon.

**Arsathrawl, a. (arsathr)** Trampling, or treading.

**Arsathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsathr)** A treading,

or trampling upon.

**Arsathru, v. a. (arsathr)** To trample, or tread upon

**Arsawd, s. m.—pl. arsdodion (sawd)** Opposition.

**Arsawr, s. m.—pl. arsawriau (sawr)** Savour.

**Arsedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (sedd)** A session or sitting.

**Arseddawl, a. (arsedd)** Sedentary; apt to be sitting

**Arseddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsedd)** A sitting upon.

**Arsedyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sedyliad)** A stationing

**Arsedfyll, v. a. (sedfyll)** To stand upon.

**Arssebiant, s. m. (seibiant)** Leisure, or rest from

work.

**Arsseiniaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (seiniaid)** A resounding.

**Arsseiniaw, v. a. (arsain)** To resound; to ring.

**Arsseiniawl, a. (arsain)** Resounding; sonorous.

**Arseliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (seliad)** Perspicacity.

**Arselu, v. a. (selu)** To descry; to perceive.

**Arsenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (senw)** Agnomen.

**Arserth, a. (serth)** Very steep, or abrupt.

**Arserthedd, s. m. (arserth)** A great declivity.

**Arserthu, v. a. (arserth)** To render very abrupt.

**Arsill, s. f.—pl. t. au (sill)** A component part.

**Arstain, v. a. (stain)** To reverberate; to echo.

**Arsteiniaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (arstain)** Reverberation

**Arsteiniawl, a. (arstain)** Reverberating; echoing.

**Arswl, s. m.—pl. arswyll (swl)** A prospect, or view.

**Arswll, s. m.—pl. arswyll (swll)** A steadfast look-

ing on; a stare.

**Arswllt, s. m.—pl. arswylltau (swllt)** Compactness.

**Arswn, s. m.—pl. arswyniau (swn)** A great noise.

**Arswyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (swyd)** Dread; terror.

**Arswydaw, v. a. (arswyd)** To dread; to stand in

awe; to apprehend; to be afraid.

**Arswydawl, a. (arswyd)** Dreadful, fearful; terrible

**Arswydfa, s. m.—pl. t. au (arswyd—ma)** A place

of terrors; hell.

**Arswydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arswyd)** A dreading.

**Arswydolrwydd, s. m. (arswydawl)** Dreadfulness.

**Arswydus, a. (arswyd)** Dreadful; fearful; awful.  
*Yr hwn sydd ofus ac arswydus dydwelod, ac ymadawed y bore o Fynydd Gilead.*

*He that is fearful and timorous let him return, and let him depart in the morning from Mount Gilead.*  
*Judg. vii. 3.*

**Arwydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (sywyd)** An ostensible office.

**Arwyddawg, a. (arswydd)** Ostensible. Also s. m.—pl. arwyddogion. One in an ostensible situation.

**Arwyddogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arswyddawg)** Ostensibility, or superior office.

**Arwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (swyn)** Felicity; charm.

**Arwynawl, a. (arwyn)** Very comforting, or soothing; enchanting.

**Arwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyn)** Felicitation.

**Arwys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (swys)** Torture, or pain.

**Arwysawg, a. (arwys)** Poignant; severe.

**Arsyberw, a. (syberw)** Arrogant; pompous.

**Arsyberwyd, s. m. (arsyberw)** Arrogance; pomposity.

**Arsyfyd, a. (syfyd)** Instantaneous; immediate.

**Arsywl, s. m.—pl. t. on (sywl)** A keen look; astare.

**Arsywad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsywl)** A staring, or looking earnestly.

**Arsywedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsylwedd)** Substance.

**Arsyweddawl, a. (arsylwedd)** Substantial.

**Arsywediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsylwedd)** Substantiation.

**Arsywedoldeb, s. m. (arsylweddawl)** Substantiation.

**Arsyweddu, v. a. (arsylwedd)** To substantiate.

**Arsylwag, a. (arsyll)** Looking, or gazing earnestly.

**Arsylwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsyll)** A gazing.

**Arsyll, v. a. (arsyll)** To look earnestly; to gaze.

**Arsyllwr, s. m.—pl. arsyllwyr (arsyll—gwr)** A gazer.

**Arsyn, a. (syn)** Stounded; stupified, or amazed.

**Arsynawl, a. (arsyn)** Astonishing; stupefactive.

**Arsyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsyn)** Perception; consideration, meditation.

**Arsynied, v. a. (arsyn)** To consider, or think upon.

**Arsyno, v. a. (arsyn)** To consider; to be astonished.

**Arsynth, a. (synth)** Rigid; upright; set strait up.

**Arsynthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsynth)** A rendering rigid.

**Arsynth, v. a. (arsynth)** To make upright; to become rigid, to become upright or erect.

**Artaith, s. m.—pl. artheithiau (taith)** Torment; torture.

**Artheithfa, s. f. (artaith—ma)** A place of torment.

**Artheithgiwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (artaith—clwyd)** A rack; instrument of torture.

**Artheithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (artaith)** A tormenting.

**Artheithiaw, v. a. (artaith)** To torment; to torment.

**Artheithiawl, a. (artaith)** Tormenting; excruciable.

**Artheithiwr, s. m.—pl. artheithwyr (artaith—gwr)** A tormentor.

**Artheithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (artaith)** A torturer.

**Arth, s. m.—pl. t. od (ar)** A bear.

*North arth yn ei breichiau.*

*The strength of the bear is in her fore legs.*  
*Adage.*

*Yr arth sy hŷs gyfarthfa, am ei bod yn gic hely o'r penaf, ac am ei bodd fawr ymlod araf, am na's gall gwerddio ond yn araf, ac ni bydd ond ei bawdd, a'i chyfarth, a'i lloedd.*

*The bear is a hunt by barking, because her flesh is one of the best of the chase, and because there is no long hunting of her, as she cannot go but slowly, and there is only to hunt, bark, and kill her.*  
*Hunting Laws.*

**Arthaid, a. (arth)** Having the nature of a bear.

**Arthai, v. a. (arth)** To bark; to growl, or grumble.

**Arthan, s. f. (arth)** That is rough: *alban arthan*, the winter solstice.

**Arthawg, a. (arth)** Bearish; like a bear; gruff.

**Arthen, s. f. (arth)** A bear's cub, or young one.

*Rhoth arthwr eirhiaw arthen unbenn.*

*A terrible assault of a chief who speaks as gruff as a young bear.*  
*Gynddelic.*

**Arthes, s. f.—pl. t. au (arth)** A she-bear.

*Gwell i wr gyfarfod ag arthes wedi colli ei chennawon, nag a'r goly ei ffollics.*

*It is much better for a man to meet with a she-bear after losing her cubs, than with the fool in his foolishness.*  
*Prov. xviii. 12.*

**Arthfar, a. (arth—bar)** Fierce as a bear.

*Yn muchedd Arthen arthfar yn ing.*

*In the life of Arthen ferocious in the toll.*  
*Cynddelic.*

**Arthgi, s. m.—pl. arthgwn (arth—ci)** A bear-dog.

*s. f. arthast; pl. artheist, bear bitch.*

**Arthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arth)** A barking.

**Arthiaw, v. a. (arth)** To bark; to speak gruffly.

**Arthlef, s. f.—pl. t. au (arth—llef)** A hoarse voice.

**Arthleifain, v. a. (arthlef)** To cry out hoarsely.

**Arthlwg, s. m.—pl. arthlgan (arth—llwg)** A be-setting by barking.

**Arthlygu, v. a. (arthlwg)** To beset with barking; *Arthlygu yr arth*, to buffet the bear.

**Arthu, v. a. (arth)** To bark roughly, or hoarsely.

**Aru, v. a. (ar)** To plough; to till.

**Arucha, prep. (ar—uch)** Over; upon; uppermost.

**Aruchaf, a. (arucha)** Upmost; uppermost; topmost.

**Aruchafad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aruchaf)** Exaltation.

**Aruchafawl, a. (aruchaf)** Uplifting; tending to raise.

**Aruchafu, v. a. (aruchaf)** To exalt, uplift, or raise.

**Aruchaw, v. a. (uchaw)** To ascend; to exalt, or uplift.

**Aruchedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (uchedd)** The overmost; the outside; the upper part; the top; surface.

**Aruchel, a. (uchel)** Very high; lofty, or exalted.

*Eryr Pengwern pengarn llwyd*  
*Aruchel ei adaf.*  
*Eiddig a'n gic Cynddylion.*

*The eagle of Pengwern, with the brown beak, Very loud is his scream.*  
*Jalous for the flesh of Cynddylion. Lt. Hen, m. Cynddylion.*

**Aruchelder, s. m.—pl. t. au (aruchel)** The highest point, or region.

**Aruchelu, v. a. (aruchel)** To exalt, or uplift highly.

**Aruthr, a. (uthr)** Marvellous; prodigious; dire.

*Y mae'r porth aruthr heb dalin portiorion.*  
*A'i dai'n egorod i bob dyu gwrlon.*

*The prodigious porch is without porters, and his houses are open to every innocent man.*  
*Rhys Brycheu.*

**Aruthraw, v. a. (aruthr)** To wonder; to be amazed.

**Aruthrawl, a. (aruthr)** Amazing, or wonderful.

**Aruthredig, a. (aruthr)** That is amazed.

**Aruthredd, s. m.—pl. t. au (aruthr)** Amazement; marvelling.

**Aruthriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aruthr)** Admiration.

**Aruthroldeb, s. m. (aruthrawl)** Amazement.

**Aruthrwr, s. m.—pl. aruthwyr (aruthr—gwr)** One that marvelleth.

**Arwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwad)** Public denial.

**Arwadawl, a. (arwad)** Denying openly.

**Arwadu, v. a. (arwad)** To deny openly.

**Arwaedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwaedd)** An outcry.

**Arwaeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwaedd)** Exclamation.

**Arwael, a. (gwael)** Very low; vile, base, or ignoble.

**Arwaelu, v. a. (arwael)** To become low, or indisposed.

**Arwaen, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwaen)** A rupture, or parting.

**Arwaenawg, a. (arwaen)** Separable; divisible.

**Arwaered, adv. (gwaered)** Adown; downward.

**Arwaes, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwaes)** Earnest, or pledge.

**Arwaesaf, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwaesaf)** Support;

maintenance; authority; warranty; *deuws arddelw anifail o arwaesaf*, to choose the proving a beast one's own by warranty; *palu ei arwaesaf*, he failing in his covenant; *arddelw arddelw arwaesaf*, to avouch a warranty.

*Tri arddelw all fod i ddyn o anifeil a gollo; geni a meithrin, cadw cyn coll, ac arwaesaf.*

The three avouchments that can be to a man that has lost a beast; birth and rearing, keeping before the loss, and warranty.

*Arwaesawg, a. (arwaes)* Having earnest, or pledge  
*Arwaesedig, a. (arwaes)* That is certified.  
*Arwaesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwaes)* Certification  
*Arwaesogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwaesawg)* Certitude by warranty.

*Arwaesaf* a dyddo dyn arwaesogaeth yn ei ben, i'w gadw rhag drwg; neu arwaesaf i addawo gymeryd drwg o law dyn.

A warranty is a man's bringing upon himself a suretyship, to keep him from harm; or a warranty is an undertaking to take the harm off a man's hands.

*Arwaesu, v. a. (arwaes)* To render certain or secure  
*Arwaeswr, s. f.—pl. arwaeswyr (arwaes—gwr)* A certifier; a giver of a warranty.

*Arwaethl, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwaethl)* Contention.  
*Arwain, v. a. (gwaith)* To conduct, or lead; to bear

*Syllid ef yn dawed à tharian uch ei law—  
Ac yn arwain cleddyf ar ei ystlys.*

He was seen coming, with a shield on his arm, and bearing a sword by his side.

*Arwaith, s. m.—pl. arweithiau (gwaith)* Superstructure, or upper work.

*Arwall, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwall)* Omission; neglect.  
*Arwar, s. m.—pl. t. au (ar—gwar)* A quiescent state, or state of general rest; pacification.

*O arwar dair down i gyd ddabrawd,  
O arwain pechawd lleiddawd lleddyf.*

From the silent state of earth we all shall come at the judgment day, for leading a life of sin, and grovelling inaction of mind.

*Arware, v. a. (gware)* To play, or skip about.  
*Arwarawl, a. (arware)* Jocund; sportive; merry

*Arwarëus, a. (arware)* Playful; sportive.  
*Arwarn, v. a. (arwar)* To soften, or assuage; to extinguish; to pacify; to civilize.

*N'ym arwar na char, na chywaith;  
N'ym arfa araws anghyfaith.*

Nor friend, nor mutual aid will pacify me; I shall not be impelled to stay for the barbarian.

*Arwas, s. m. (gwas)* That upholds, assistance.  
*Arwasg, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwasg)* A press; a pressure.  
*Arwasgawd, s. f.—pl. arwasgodion (gwasgawd)* An overshadow.

*Arwasgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwasg)* A pressing upon  
*Arwasgodi, v. a. (arwasgawd)* To overshadow.

*Arwasgodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwasgawd)* An overshadowing.

*Arwasgu, v. a. (arwasg)* To press upon; to squeeze.

*Arward, s. m. (gward)* Panegyric; praise.

*Arwardiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arward)* A panegyrizing; a flattering.

*Arwardiaw, v. a. (arward)* To panegyrize.

*Arwardus, a. (arward)* Panegyric.

*Arwawl, s. m.—pl. arwoleodd (gwawl)* A luminary.

*Arwc, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwe)* Texture; a woof.

*Arwëad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwe)* A weaving upon.

*Arwëawl, a. (arwe)* Textile; weaving upon.

*Arwedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwedd)* A carriage.

*Arwedd, v. a. (arwedd)* To deport, bear, or carry.

*Pop pren à arwedd d'rwyth un werth à cholliw yn.*

Every tree that bears fruit is of the same value as a hazel bush.

*Arweddadwy, a. (arwedd)* Portable; that may be borne.

*Arweddawd, s. m.—pl. arweddodau (arwedd)* A carrying, or bearing.

*Bum llad rhag gwledig,  
Bum i arweddawd,  
Rhag Duw bum tyisawd.*

I have been drunk before a king, I have been a conroy, before God I have been poor.

*Arweddawg, a. (arwedd)* That is carried.  
*Arweddawl, a. (arwedd)* Portable; carrying.  
*Arweddedig, a. (arwedd)* That is borne.  
*Arweddadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwedd)* A conducting.  
*Arweddig, a. (arwedd)* Of a tendency to bear.  
*Arweddodwr, s. m.—pl. arweddodwyr (arweddawd—gwr)* A bearer, a conductor.  
*Arwedu, v. a. (arwedd)* To bear, or carry; to lead, or conduct.

*Dangaws eu bysardannau a' orugynt i'r meirch; a gosod pob en ar en gilydd y dyroddau mwyaf à clynt à wneynt; ac enoes cyweinach yd arweddus Arthur ei laif gan ochel dymand Frolo.*

They showed their spurs to their horses; each laid on the other the heaviest blows that they could; and at length it was seen that Arthur conducted his sword more accurately by avoiding the blow of Frolo.

*Arweddwr, s. m.—pl. arweddwyr (arwedd—gwr)* A bearer; a conductor.

*Arweddwrraig, s. f. (arwedd—gwrraig)* Midwife.  
*Arweiddus, a. (arwedd)* Comely, or handsome.

*Arwyddion angru i'w arweiddus dal,  
A gloes o'r wyal, a glaw'r weus.*

The signs of death on thy comely front, and a pang on the temple, and the lip growing pale.

*Arweini, v. a. (gweini)* To administer; to labour.

*Arweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwain)* A conducting.

*Arweiniadwy, a. (arwain)* That may be conducted.

*Arweiniawd, s. m. (arwain)* A ministering.

*Arweiniawdwr, s. m.—pl. arweiniawdwyr (arweiniawd—gwr)* A conductor.

*Arweiniawg, a. (arwain)* Conductitious.

*Arweiniawl, a. (arwain)* Introductory; leading.

*Arweiniwr, s. m.—pl. arweinorion (arwain)* A leader.

*Arweinid, s. m. (arwain)* Conduct, or guidance.

*Arweinidawg, a. (arweinid)* Having a leading, or ostensible office: s. m. an upper servant.

*Arweinidogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arweinidawg)* A superior service.

*Arweinidogawl, a. (arweinidawg)* Administering.

*Arweiniedig, a. (arwain)* That is conducted.

*Arweinig, a. (arwain)* Leading; foremost.

*Arweiniawr, s. m.—pl. arweinwyr (arwain—gwr)* A leader, a conductor.

*Arweinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arwain)* A leader.

*Arweinyddawl, a. (arweinydd)* Ministerial.

*Arweinyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (arweinydd)* A female leader, a conductor.

*Arweinyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arweinydd)* The situation, or office of a leader.

*Arweithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwraith)* Superstruction

*Arweithiawl, a. (arwraith)* Superstructure.

*Arwel, a. (gwel)* Conspicuous; manifest; evident

*Arwëled, v. a. (arwel)* To perceive; to observe.

*Arwëlediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwëled)* Perception.

*Arwellyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwellyg)* Defectibility.

*A wnaeth dedwydder deddyf iawn,  
Ac arall ar wall, arwellyg diawn,  
Yn eisweddig, ac yn iddill iawn.*

What the prudent has done to restore equity, and another failing, from a fallacy of endowment, in want, and wrathful.

*Arwellygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwellyg)* Defection.

*Arwellygiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwellyg)* Defectibility, a state of failure.

*Arwellygiaw, v. a. (arwellyg)* To render defectible.

Arwellygiawl, a. (arwellyg) Defective, fallible.  
Arwellygiwr, s. m.—pl. arwellygwyr (arwellyg—gwr) A defaulter.

Arwellygus, a. (arwellyg) Defective; fallacious.  
Arwep, a. (gwep) Supremely fair, or beauteous.  
Arwen, a. (gwen) White topt; covered with white.  
Arwen, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwen) A smile, or simper.  
Arwenawl, a. (arwen) Wearing a smile.  
Arwenn, v. a. (arwen) To wear a smile, to simper.

— I ddwyo dyn,  
Tri gelysion guson gynt  
I'r enaid yr arwenai.

To entice man, three false enemies of yore to the soul they smiled.  
Dr. S. Crad.

Arwep, s. f.—pl. t. iau (gwep) The visage.  
Arwerth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwerth) A public sale.  
Arwerthawl, a. (arwerth) Saleable, or vendible.  
Arwerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwerth) A selling publicly, or by auction.  
Arwerthiant, s. m. (arwerth) A public sale.  
Arwerthwydd, s. m. (arwerth) Saleableness.  
Arwerthu, v. a. (arwerth) To set, or offer to sale.

Nym arwerth er sur i arglyddi ereill,  
Nym arwat arall er fy mberch.

He will not part with me for gold to other lords, I should not be pacified by another, though I should be respected.  
Ll. P. Moch.

Arwerthwr, s. m.—pl. arwerthwyr (arwerth—gwr) Auctioneer.

Arwerthydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arwerth) Auctioneer.  
Arwest, s. f.—pl. t. i (ar—gwest) The seat of the voice, or the breath: also the utterance of the voice; vocal music.

Cerdd arwest, a. cherdd dannau.

Vocal song, and instrumental song. Car. Llangorfan.

Marw Nest, mae f' arwest yn for.

Since Nest is dead, my bosom is drenched with tears.  
D. ab Gwilym.

Arwestddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arwest—dyn) A vocalist, a minstrel.

Elliau a orag ei ben a'i farf a chymeryd telyn yn ei law; ac yn rhith croeso, ac arwestddyn, ac yn gwareyd dawed ymmlith y lla ac y lluestac.

He shaved his head, and his beard, and taking a harp in his hand, under the appearance of a jester and minstrel, he came playing amongst the army and the tents.  
Gr. ab Arthur.

Arwestl, s. m.—pl. arwestlau (gwestl) A great confusion.

Arwestlawg, a. (arwestl) Very confused.

Arwestr, s. f.—pl. arwestri (gwestr) A string, or band, by which a thing is suspended; as a purse, pouch, or satchel. *Arwestri cerbyll*, the loops of panniers, by which they are hung.

Arwestrawl, a. (arwestr) Having loops.

Arwestriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwestr) A looping.

Arwestru, v. a. (arwestr) To loop.

Arwir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwir) Plain truth.

Arwiredd, s. m. (arwir) An established maxim.

Arwiran, s. m. (arwir) Certitude; attestation.

Arwisg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwisg) Upper garment.

Arwisgaw, v. a. (arwisg) To enrobe, or to array.

Yr ydym yn ochenocidlaw; gan ddeisyfio cnel ein harwisgaw a'n i' ydd o'r deil.

We sigh, wishing to be arrayed with our house that is from heaven.  
S. Cr. v. 2.

Arwisgawl, a. (arwisg) Appertaining to raiment.

Arwisgiedig, a. (arwisg) That is arrayed, or enrobed.

Arwisgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwisg) An arraying.

Arwiw, a. (gwiw) Super-excellent, or supreme.

Arwni, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwni) A sewing over.

Arwniaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwni) To quilt.

Arwr, s. m.—pl. arwyr (ar—gwr) One above human; more than man; a hero.

Ti serwr, arwr arwynawl fosaed,  
Mi a' th wawd a' th waddawl.

Thou man of slaughter, leading hero of the conflict, I will extol thee and endow thee.  
Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.

Arwr, s. m.—pl. arwyr (ar—gwr) A ploughman.

Arwraidd, a. (arwr) Heroic; gallant, or valiant.

Arwraidd dy llaidd law,

Gallant is thy well-formed hand.

Iolo Goch.

Arwraig, s. f.—pl. arwreidd (gwraig) A heroine.

Arwrawl, a. (arwr) Heroic; gallant, or brave.

Nerthiad fawd, llwyr gymrawd llyr,  
Nerthawl, arwrawl cryr.

The supporter of prosperity, a perfect brother of Llyr; the powerful, heroic eagle. Gr. ab Merddudd, i D. ab Tudur.

Arwredd, s. m. (arwr) Heroism; gallantry; bravery.

Arwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwr) Heroism.

Arwron, s. m. (arwr) A worthy; a hero.

Arwrwas, s. m.—pl. arwrweision (arwr—gwas) A heroic man.

Arwryd, s. m. (arwr) Heroism, or gallantry.

Arwybod, a. (gwybod) Knowing of; aware.

Arwybodawl, a. (arwybod) Cognitive.

Arwybodus, a. (arwybod) Well-informed.

Arwydd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ar—gwydd) That is in presence, or on the prospect; a sign, token, or proof; an ensign, banner, or colours.

Owain bebawg cyfnewtynion—  
Gwraidd blaidd blant arwyddion.

Owain the hawk of those who hold prerogatives, who is at bottom like a wolf, with his hunters of fine lines. Hywel Foel.

Arwydd, s. m.—pl. t. i (ar—gwydd) A plough; the same as *gwydd arad*.

Arwyddiad, s. m. (arwydd) Signification.

Arwyddfawr, a. (arwydd) Significant; that denotes

Arwyddadwy, a. (arwydd) Improbable; signifying.

Arwyddai, s. m. (arwydd) An ensign.

Arwyddair, s. m.—pl. arwydddeiriau (arwydd—gair) A token word; a motto.

Arwyddau, v. a. (arwydd) To signify; to imply.

Arwyddaw, v. a. (arwydd) To signify; to imply;

to symbolize; to represent; to blazen.

Arwyddawd, s. m.—pl. arwyddodau (arwydd) A signifying, or intimating.

Arwyddawg, a. (arwydd) Intimating; implying.

Arwyddawl, a. (arwydd) Emblematic; implying.

Arwyddawr, s. m.—pl. arwyddawyr (arwydd—gwr) One that signifies, or implies.

Arwyddedig, a. (arwydd) That is signified.

Arwyddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyddedig)

Implication, intimation.

Arwyddedigawl, a. (arwyddedig) Significant.

Arwyddfardd, s. m.—pl. arwyddfeirdd (arwydd—bardd) Herald bard; herald at arms: his office

in the field was to be a herald, or bear a flag of

truce between contending armies; or, strictly

speaking, his uni-coloured dress, or *barddguoc-*

*uwl*, which he always wore on the occasion,

was the distinguishing sign of his inviolable

character. In more modern times, he had,

chiefly, the domestic employ of recording and

delineating arms and pedigrees.

Arwyddfarddoniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwydd—barddoniaeth) The office of the herald bard;

the knowledge of arms and pedigrees; heraldry

Arwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwydd) Signification.

Arwyddlun, s. m.—pl. t. iau (arwydd—lun)

Emblem.

Arwyddlunawl, a. (arwyddlun) Emblematical.

**Arwyddlunwr, s. m.—pl. arwyddlunwyr** (arwyddlun—gwr) **Emblematisat.**  
**Arwyddocâd, s. m. (arwyddawg)** A signifying.  
**Arwyddocâwl, a. (arwyddawg)** Symptomatical.  
**Arwyddocâu, v. a. (arwyddawg)** To signify; to imply  
**Arwyddocâu, a. (arwyddawg)** Implying; signifying  
**Arwyddocâwr, s. m.—pl. arwyddocawyr** (arwyddawg—gwr) One that informs; a director.  
**Arwyddolrwydd, s. m. (arwyddawl)** Significancy.  
**Arwyddwr, s. m.—pl. arwyddwyr** (arwydd—gwr) One that gives a sign; a director.  
**Arwyddyd, s. m. (arwydd)** Direction; guidance.  
**Arwyl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwyl)** The weeping over; funeral solemnities, or obsequies.

Arwyl o fedw islon  
 Y foru a gaf dan frig ion;  
 Ando wensing am danaf,  
 A llain boew feillion haf.

*Funeral obsequies with green birch I shall have to-morrow beneath the branches of the ash; and a white covering shroud I shall have round me, and the linen will be the lively trefails of summer.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Arwylad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyl)** A mourning.  
**Arwylaw, v. a. (arwyl)** To mourn over the dead.

*Yr Aiffrid a'i harwyliant ef ddeg niwrnawd a thriugain.*

*The Egyptians mourned over him seventy days. Gen. 1. 3.*

**Arwylawl, a. (arwyl)** Weeping over; funeral; sepulchral.

*Ac wedi eu claddu yr erfyniai Prifaf wneuthur gwara arwylawl y dydd ag ef.*  
*And after they were interred, Prifaf commanded funeral games to be performed for him.*  
*H. Dared—Mabingion.*

**Arwyledig, a. (arwyl)** That is wept over; sepulchred  
**Arwyledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyledig)** Sepulture  
**Arwyliannawl, a. (arwyliant)** Funeral, funereal.  
**Arwyliannu, v. a. (arwyliant)** To perform the funeral obsequies.

**Arwyliannus, a. (arwyliant)** Appertaining to a funeral, or sepulture.

**Arwyliant, s. f.—pl. arwyliannau (arwyl)** Funeral exequies.

*Nynlaw—y pymthegfed dydd gweidi y frwydr a fu farw, ac yu nghaer Llundain, ger porth y gogledd, y cyddid, y gyda breninawl arwyliant.*

*Nynlaw, the fifteenth day after the battle died; and in the city of London, near the gate of the north, he was buried with royal funeral honours.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Arwylwisg, s. f. (arwyl—gwisg)** Mourning dress.

**Arwylwr, s. m.—pl. arwylwyr** (arwyl—gwr) A mourner; one who attends a funeral.

**Arwyp, a. (gwyp)** Very fair, fine or beauteous  
*Llad Dafydd, liyw deon!*

*A just gift supremely fair was he; most chilling will be the memory that Dafydd has been slain, the leader of strangers.*  
*Bledydd Fardd, i D. ab Gruffydd.*

**Arwypedd, s. m. (arwyp)** Elegancy; fairness.  
**Arwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyn)** Blessing; happiness  
**Arwyn, a. (gwyn)** Happy; blessed; sanctified.

*Arwyn yw geoff arwain ei feddiwl,  
 A'i feddiant hyd Llundain.*

*Happy am I that his thought is conducted, and his possession as far as London.*  
*Lt. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

*Arwyn o'i drwydded cyn noi drengi ydoedd  
 Yn cadw rhag cyhoedd anioedd Enlli.*

*Happy is his freedom was he before he died, keeping from public view the wealth of Enlli.*  
*Llywelyn Fardd, i Gwifan.*

**Arwyn, a. (gwyn)** Very white; splendid; bright.

*Ys i mi wr a ward ei rad i reidus,  
 Galarus gelluad;  
 Ys i mi ner yn arwyn dillad.*

*There is to me a hero that will part with his gifts to the necessitous, the cherisher of the mourner; there is to me a hero in shining white robes.*  
*Elin. ab Gwgawn, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Arwyn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gwyn)** Violent passion.

**Arwynawg, a. (arwyn)** Enjoying happiness.

*Cyfarhaf ym ciodieu lallawg,  
 Annwynawg yn lluydd;  
 Fwy yr unig arwynawg!*

*I will greet the partner of my birth, untractable in the wars;  
 who the only one enjoying happiness? Cyfoesi Myrddin.*

**Arwynawl, a. (arwyn)** Wrathful; passionate.

*Dwyn meillion Cynan, cyn bu llwyd yr an,  
 Arwynawl yn mhilymnydd.*

*Taking away the sons of Cynan, before one was become grey,  
 wrathful in the conflict.*  
*Lt. P. Moch.*

**Arwyneb, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyneb)** Surface, face.

*Pan yw arwyneb y ddalar wedi ei barotol efelly, gan dan ddeith, a damwnebiawl, i wneuthur ffordd i'r tan oddi fewn dori allan.*

*When the surface of the earth is prepared in that manner, by a foreign, and casual fire, to prepare the way for the internal fire to break out.*  
*Ier. Owain.*

**Arwynebawl, a. (arwyneb)** Superficial; outward.

**Arwynebedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyneb)** Surface.

*Grediawl arwynawl arwynebedd gilyw,  
 Glowc eryr teyrned;  
 Cwylf dygn Deuben, a wogledd,  
 Clywed ei fnyed i fedd!*

*Fiery and wrathful is the countenance of the chief, the bright eagle of royalty; it is a severe pang to the South and the North, to hear of his going to the grave.*  
*Lt. P. Moch.*

**Arwynebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyneb)** A forming a surface or superface.

**Arwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyn)** One of keen desires.

*Gwell trwch nog arwyniad.*

*The bluster is better than the one of the violent desires. Adage.*

**Arwyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyn)** Consecration.

**Arwynieithiad, s. m. (arwyniaeth)** Consecration.

**Arwynieithu, v. a. (arwyniaeth)** To consecrate.

**Arwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwynt)** Scent, or odour

**Arwyntiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwynt)** A scenting.

**Arwyntian, v. a. (arwynt)** To smell about.

*I'r offordd i'n plaid ni,  
 Maent'n arwyntian am renti.*

*The priests round about us, they smell about for rents.*  
*Dr. S. Cent.*

**Arwyntiaw, v. a. (arwynt)** To scent or smell about

*Duw tri nad iml, fy Ner, arwyntiaw,  
 Ar wantau both ofer.*

*Thou triune God, my Lord! preserve me from scenting on desires for a vain thing.*  
*H. D. ab Ifan.*

**Arwyntiawl, a. (arwynt)** Scenting, or smelling.

**Arwynu, v. a. (arwyn)** To bleach; to whiten.

**Arwynyg, a. (arwyn)** Glaring; glittering.

**Arwynygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwynyg)** A glaring reflection, or glittering.

**Arwynygiaw, v. a. (arwynyg)** To glare or glitter.

**Arwynygiawl, a. (arwynyg)** Very glittering.

**Arwyry, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyry)** A being uplifted.

**Arwyraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyry)** Celebrity.

*Dor dewdor deun arwyraeth,  
 Doeth dewr-geoth dewr-glod ganymdaith.*

*A thick shelter the excellencies of the supreme to him, wise, and truly pure with the fame of bravery his attendant.*  
*Cynddelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

**Arwyrain, s. f. (arwyry)** Exaltation; encomiastic hymn, or song of praise.

**Arwyrain, v. a. (arwyry)** To raise, to extol.

*Mi a'th arwyry, a'th arwyrain myfyr.*

*I will celebrate thee, the contemplative will extol thee.*  
*Lt. ab Llywelyn.*

**Arwyrawl, a. (arwyry)** Exalted; uplifted.

**Arwyre, v. a. (arwyry)** To raise, or spring up;

*pedair ffynnon yn arwyre o Baradwys, four springs rising out of Paradise.*

**Arwyreawl, a. (arwyre)** Exalting; extolling.

**Arwyreiniawl, a. (arwyrain)** Encomiastical.

Arwyreinydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (arwyrain) A panegyrist, or eulogist.  
 Arwyrth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (gwyrrth) Cardinal virtue.  
 Arwyrthiant, *s. m.* (arwyrth) Glorification.  
 Arwyrthiawl, *a.* (arwyrth) Highly miraculous.  
 Arwyrthioldeb, *a.* (arwyrthiawl) Miraculousness.  
 Arwyrtyf, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (gwyrrtyf) A spotless virgin.  
 Arwyrtyf, *a.* (gwyrrtyf) Very pure, or fresh.  
 Arwys, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwys) A public summons.  
 Arwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwys) A citation.  
 Arwysiaw, *v. a.* (arwys) To summon; to cite.  
 Arwysiawl, *a.* (arwys) Citatory; summoning.  
 Arwystl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (gwystl) A pledge; a test; a sacrament.

Graffudd waerudd-elys  
 Ddraig Arwystl arwystl lerys.

Graffudd a foe with a crimson spear, the exalted head of Arwystl, the security of the boundary. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Medrodd mawr ri  
 Mawr ran gan delith  
 Arwystl arwystl cad.

The great chief was impressed, great his share, with the disposition of Arwystl the security of the battle. *Gwalchmai.*

Arwystlaw, *v. a.* (arwystl) To pledge.  
 Arwystlawr, *s. m.*—*pl. arwystlorion* (arwystl) A pledger, or one who deposits.  
 Arwystledig, *a.* (arwystl) Pledged; mortgaged.  
 Arwystleyniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwystlawr) The act of mortgaging.  
 Arwystliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwystl) A pawning; a mortgaging.  
 Arwystloriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwystlawr) A mortgaging; a pawning.  
 Arwystlwr, *s. m.* (arwystl-gwr) A mortgager.  
 Arwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwyth) Fury; violence.  
 Arwythaw, *v.* (arwyth) To become furious.  
 Arwythawd, *s. m.*—*pl. arwythodau* (arwyth) Ferocity, furiousness.  
 Arwythawg, *a.* (arwyth) Ferocious; cruel; fierce.  
 Arwythedd, *s. m.* (arwyth) Ferocity; cruelty.  
 Arwythen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (gwythen) An artery.  
 Arwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwyth) A rendering ferocious; indignation.  
 Arwythlawn, *a.* (arwyth) Wrathful to excess.  
 Arwythlonedd, *s. m.* (arwythlawn) Wrathfulness.  
 Aryfedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. (rhyfedd)* Marvellous.

Arwydd nef a llaw mawr aryfedd.

The Lord of heaven and earth greatly marvellous. *Phyllip Brydydd.*

Aryffe, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (rhyffe) Defence; security.  
 Dychwyny aerffysg yn aryffe seudder.

Turning the sudden conflict in the protection of a shield of steel. *Lt. P. Mech.*

Aryffe, *v. a.* (rhyffe) To defend, guard, or protect.  
 Arygledd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhygledd) Eloquence.

Need na'm dydd bodd; bwn arytydd;

Need na'm dydd lild llaw blynydd.

Am I not unapposed by benefits; I have been eloquent; am I not assuaged by wrath for a number of years. *Gwili. Ddu.*

Arymchwl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymchwl) Reversion.  
 Arymchweldwy, *a.* (arymchwl) Reversionable.  
 Arymchwelawg, *a.* (arymchwl) Reversionary.  
 Arymchwelidig, *a.* (arymchwl) That is reversed.  
 Arymchweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymchwl) Reversion.  
 Arymchwelyd, *v. a.* (arymchwl) To revert upon.  
 Arymdaith, *s. f.*—*pl. arymdeithiau* (ymdaith) A sojourning; a journey.  
 Arymdawyn, *s. m.* (ymddawyn) Conduct; character.  
 Arymdygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddygiad) A conducting of one's self.  
 Arymgais, *s. f.*—*pl. arymgeisiau* (ymgais) Effort.  
 Arymgrych, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgrych) Recurrence

Arymlediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlediad) Expansion.  
 Arymledu, *v. a.* (ymledu) To expand over.  
 Arymred, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymred) A run about.  
 Arymred, *v. a.* (ymred) To over-run.  
 Arymredawl, *a.* (arymred) Over-running.  
 Arymrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arymred) A running about or over.

Arymsawdd, *s. pl.* arymsoddion (ymsawdd) Adjunct.  
 Arymsoddawl, *a.* (arymsawdd) Adjunctive.  
 Arymsoddiaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymsawdd) Adjunction.  
 Arymwr, *s. m.* (ymwr) Exertion of manhood.  
 Arymwrw, *v. a.* (arymwr) To vie manfully.  
 Arynaig, *s. m.*—*pl. aryneigiau* (rhynaig) Terror.

Arynaig wyd i'r anaoeth.

Thou art a terror to the foolish.

*L. G. Cefai.*

Aryneigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. (arynaig)* Intimidation.  
 Aryneigiaw, *v. a.* (arynaig) To intimidate; to be terrified; to cause awe.

O!a! Dwywan nef a dalar, fy arwydd i, y gwr a oedd cyn no  
 hyn yn meddwl o honaf, a'r awrion y mae yn erchi i mi d'ang-  
 neddodd of ar emherawdwr; yr hwn a fawst ddaidd ganddaw  
 cyn no hyn cuffed tangfedd y gaddo of; ac wrth hys y  
 dyal ynta arwyddedd, ac arwyddiaid y gwr a gymhellodd y gyl  
 ag of emherawdwr Rheithin of gyfoeth.

Hear! Gods of heaven and earth, my lord, the man eye now to whom I belonged, is at present entreating me to pacify him and the emperor; he that once before that time had been glad to have peace from him. From these things he ought to honour and fear the man who put to flight with him the emperor of Rome from his dominion. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Aryneigiawl, *a.* (arynaig) In intimidating; scaring.  
 Aryneigus, *a.* (arynaig) Timorous; fearful.  
 Arysgain, *a.* (ysgain) Sprinkling over.  
 Arysgeliad, *s. m.* (arysgain) A sprinkling over.  
 Arysgawd, *s. m.*—*pl. arysgodion* (ysgawd) Shelter.  
 Arysgodawg, *a.* (arysgawd) Sheltering over.  
 Arysgodig, *a.* (arysgawd) Afording shelter.  
 Arysgr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (ysgr) A loud outcry.  
 Arysgrif, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ysgrif) A writing on the back, or indorsing.  
 Arysgrifen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (arysgrif) Indorsement.  
 Arysgrifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arysgrif) Superscription.  
 Arysgwif, *s. m.*—*pl. arysgylfion* (ysgwif) Voracity.  
 Arysgwn, *s. m.* (ysgwn) Superiority.  
 Arysgwr, *s. m.* (ysgwr) A branching over.  
 Arysgylfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arysgwif) A devouring.  
 Arysgylfu, *v. a.* (arysgwif) To devour; to eat up.  
 Arysgynawl, *a.* (arysgwn) Highly raised, or exalted.  
 Aryspai, *s. m.*—*pl. aryspelon* (yspai) A retrospect.  
 Aryspath, *s. m.*—*pl. aryspeithiau* (aryspai) A prospect.

Aryspelaw, *v. a.* (aryspai) To take a retrospect.  
 Aryspeithig, *a.* (aryspath) That is open to view.  
 Arysplan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ysplan) Splendour.  
 Arysplenydd, *a.* (arysplan) Very splendid, or bright.  
 Arysteiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ysteiniad) Detonation.  
 Arysteiniaw, *v. a.* (arysteiniaw) To detonate.  
 Arysteiniawl, *a.* (ysteiniawl) Resounding.  
 Arystrin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ystrin) A commotion.  
 Arystryw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ystryw) Stratagem.  
 Arystrywgar, *a.* (arystryw) Very subtle, or wary.  
 Arystrywiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arystryw) Great subtlety, wariness, or cunning.  
 Arystum, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ystum) Curvature.  
 Arystumiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arystum) Recurvation.  
 Arystumiaw, *v. a.* (arystum) To recurve.  
 Arystumiawl, *a.* (arystum) Recurved; bent back.  
 Arystywyth, *a.* (ystwyth) Very pliant, or supple.  
 Arystythaw, *v. a.* (arystywyth) To make pliant.  
 Arystythawl, *a.* (arystywyth) Apt to be pliant.  
 Arystythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arystywyth) Pliancy.  
 Arystyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ystyr) Distention.  
 Arystyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ystyr) Deep thought.  
 Arystriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arystyr) Contemplation.

**Arystyriaw, v. a. (arystyr)** To contemplate.  
**Arystyriawl, a. (arystyr)** Contemplative; studious.  
**Arystried, v. a. (arystyr)** To contemplate.  
**AS, s. f. r.—pl. t. au.** An atom, or small particle;  
 a mere nothing. *Ni unetha o as, he has done nothing. Ni chlywais i as am dano, I have not heard the least of him. Sil.*  
**AS, s. f. r.—pl. t. au.** A plain surface; a plane.

*Odd uch y'ngbawdd  
 Nedd Urien al blaidd!  
 Uch bynt uch as,  
 Uch yn mhob camas.*

*If there is a sigh in oppression,  
 Is it not Urien that uttereth it!  
 A sigh of a journey over the plain;  
 A sigh in every meandering vale.*

Talesin.

**As, conj.** That is. It is used in S. Wales for *ys*, of N. Wales; so the compound prefix *das*, for *dys*. *As* is also used as a prefix, giving an idea of parting, or separation; and generally mutates into *ES*.

**Asach, s. f.—pl. t. au (as—ach)** An oath; a troth.  
**Asaf, s. f.—pl. t. au (as)** A plane, or flat body.  
**Asafar, s. f.—pl. asefyr (asaf)** A shield, or buckler.  
**Asafeiriad, s. m.—pl. asafeiriad (asafar)** A shield-bearer.

*Yr oedd yno—asafeiriad a phedydd, y rhai ni ellid rhif arynt.*

*There were those that bore shields, and infantry, who could not be counted. H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Asant, s. f.—pl. esynt (as)** A plane; a shield.  
**Asbant, s. m.—pl. t. au (as—pant)** The eaves.

*Mor hylithr â dwfr hyd asbant.*

Adage.

*As gib as water from the eaves.*

**Asborth, s. m. (porth)** That supports or sustains.  
*Nid asborth ond milgi.*

*A greyhound is the greatest provider.*

Adage.

**Asbri, s. m.—pl. t. au (pri)** Trick; mischief; *dyn ag asbri ynddo*, a person full of mischief or tricks.  
*Fancy; genius; invention; nid oes dim asbri ynddo*, he has no genius or invention. *Sil.*  
**Asbriaw, v. a. (asbri)** To play mischievous tricks.  
**Asbriawl, a. (asbri)** Mischievous, full of tricks.  
**Asdell, s. f.—pl. esdyll, or esdyllod (as—dell)** A board, or plank; a shingle.  
**Asdellawg, a. (asdell)** Having boards; planked.  
**Asdelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (asdell)** A boarding over  
*Asdyllawd, s. m.—pl. t. au (asdell)* A planking.  
**Asdylledig, a. (asdyll)** Boarded; planked.  
**Asdyllen, s. f. (asdyll)** A board, plank, or shingle.  
**Asdyllenes, s. f. (asdyllen)** Ribwort plantain.  
**Asdyllenylys, s. m. (asdyllen—llys)** Ribwort plantain  
*Asdyllfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (asdyll—ma)* Plank yard.  
**Asdyllodi, v. a. (asdyll)** To cut into boards; to board, or to plank.

*Asdyllodi'n byst llydan  
 Asau'r maes fal seiri main.*

*Cutting out into ample pillars the ribs of the field, like masons. O. ab Ll. Mael an arddin.*

**Asdyllodiawd, s. m. (asdyll)** A planking, boarding  
**Asedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (as)** A gashing; slicing.

*Goglysu'r heiyrn lifedd  
 Llafo yn aseudd.*

*There is little cause for sharpened iron to be a blade in the gash. Ancurin.*

**Asen, s. f.—pl. t. au, or asau (as)** A rib; *asen y fran*, a spare-rib of pork.

**Asen, s. f.—pl. t. od (asyn)** A she, or female ass.  
**Asenig, s. f. dim. (asen)** A little, or young she-ass.  
**Aserw, a. (as—erw)** A flat body, or plane; a board.

**Aseth, s. f.—pl. esyth (seth)** A kind of small darting spear, used by the Britons; a javelin; a sharp pointed spar to fasten thatch; a wagget; a broach; a splinter.

*Goreu wyd lfor gorf syth, ein rhi,  
 Yn rhod Deifr ar esyth.*

*The best is lfor, strait and comely chief, for putting Deivriass on the spit. D. ab Gwilym.*

*Aseth ni phlyco nid da.*

*The shaft that will not bend is not good.*

Adage.

**Asethawl, a. (aseth)** Pointed like a dart.

**Asethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aseth)** A fastening with broaches.

**Asethu, v. a. (aseth)** To broach; to wagget.

**Aseu, s. f. (asw)** The left; the left, or shield side.

**Asg, s. f.—pl. t. au (as)** A piece split off; a splinter.

**Asgafaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cafaeth)** A prey; game

*Tri asgafaeth milgi, gysyfarnawg, iwrch, a llywynawg.*

*The three preys of a greyhound, a hare, a roe, and a fox. Welsh Laws.*

**Asgafaethawl, a. (asgafaeth)** Predatory; preying.

**Asgafaethedig, a. (asgafaeth)** That is depredated.

**Asgafaethiad, s. m. (asgafaeth)** Depredation.

**Asgafaethu, v. a. (asgafaeth)** To depredate.

*Pwybynnag, hagen â gyfodol un o'r tri anifeil a'i asgafaethu o'i filgi, eife a'i piecylodd.*

*Whoever then that starts one of three animals, and if his greyhound should take it, it belongs to him. Welsh Laws.*

**Asgaethus, a. (asgafaeth)** Predatory, preying.

**Asgafaethwr, s. m.—pl. asgafaethwyr (asgafaeth—gwr)** Depredator, or that seeks after prey.

**Asgafaethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (asgafaeth)** A depredator; a huntsman.

**Asgai, s. f. (asg)** A tool for cleaving with.

**Asgell, s. f.—pl. esgyl (asg)** A wing. *Corn. esel,*

*pl. esili, a member.*

*Dichonaf ystafell o esgyl ysgwydwar,*

*Tra fyddai yn sefyll.*

*A tired arm angai Pyl.*

*I can form a room with the wings of shields, for me standing, that have been broken on the grasp of Pyl. Llywarch Hen.*

**Asgellawg, a. (asgell)** Having wings; winged.

**Asgellhaid, s. f.—pl. asgellheidiau (asgell—haid)**

A winged swarm: A law term for a swarm of bees that go out of hive after the first day of August.

**Asgelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (asgell)** The use of wings

**Asgellu, v. a. (asgell)** To wing; to put on wings.

*Ar iad bun erioed y bu*

*Wing i ailel asgellu.*

*On the fair one's head hath ever been a dress to make it possible to fly. D. ab Edmwnd.*

**Asgellwaith, s. m.—pl. asgellweithiau (asgell—gwaith)** Flank-work; a flanker.

**Asgellwr, s. m.—pl. asgellwyr (asgell—gwr)** One that makes, or uses wings.

**Asgellwrych, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrych)** Spray.

*O damweliu bod neb yn sefyll a'i wnech ar y llyn Llŷon, o chyfarfau dim o asgellwrych y dwfr hwnw a'i dillid anhwildfyddiaid ymatal hyd na sugni y llyn ef ynddo.*

*If it happened that any body stood with his face towards the lake of Llŷon, if any of the spray of that water fell on his clothes it would be difficult for him to withstand being drawn into the lake. Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Asgellwynt, s. m. (asgell—gwynt)** A side wind.

**Asgen, s. f.—pl. t. au (asgen—cael)** Harm; damage.

*Er gloes dy gref ddyddoddefaint,*

*Ysgafnha asgen eu haint.*

*For the pang of thy violent suffering, lighten the severity of their disease. H. D. ab Ifan.*

**Asgenawl, a. (asgen)** Hurtful; pernicious; harmful

**Asgenael, a. (asgen—cael)** Apt to be injured.

**Asgeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (asgen)** A damaging.

**Asgennu, v. a. (asgen)** To hurt, injure, or damage.



**Asgethr, s. f.**—*pl.* asgethran (cethr) A splinter, or a piece cleft off with a wedge.  
**Asgethrang, a.** (asgethr) Splintered; spiked.

*Gweld cloddy ysgwrn—*  
*A llawr dilacw asgethrang.*

There was seen the uplifted sword, with many a spiked shield  
 armily heid.  
*Ll. ab Ilywciyn.*

**Asgethrawl, a.** (asgethr) Cleaving, or splitting.  
**Asgethriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (asgethr) Splintering.  
**Asgethru, v. a.** (asgethr) To cleave with a wedge.  
**Asglawd, s. m.**—*pl.* asglodion (asg—llawd) Chip.  
**Asglinen, s. f.** (asg—llin) Stem; pedigree; lineage.  
**Asglodi, v. a.** (asglawd) To cut into chips; to chip.  
**Asglodion, v. a.** (asglawd) To cut chips; to shiver.  
**Asglodyn, s. m.** (asglawd) A chip; a shaving.  
**Asgloff, a.** (as—cloff) Limping, halting, hopping.  
**Asglof, a.** (con) Humble; low; brought low.  
**Asgor, v. a.** (asg) To separate, divide, or part.

*Nid asgyr a gaffo trefiodd.*

He that gets an inheritance will not separate. *Adage.*

**Asgre, s. f.**—*pl. t. on* (as—cre) The first principle; stamina; the heart; because the Bards judged it to be the first part formed of an animal, as well as the fountain of life; also figuratively the bosom; the conscience.

*Asgre lan diogel ei pherchen.*

Safe is the owner of a clear conscience. *Adage.*

**Asgrêawl, a.** (asgre) Appertaining to the heart.  
**Asgrêawl, a.** (asgre) Proceeding from the heart.  
**Asgri, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cri) A tremor, or shivering.  
**Asgrwn, a.** (cwn) Depressed, debased; humble.

*Llid ysgwrn asgrwn y gorau,*  
*Y gwrdd y'n cyd cyn barau.*

The anger that is raised had been better to be depressed in order to take what will come before the spear. *Cynddelw.*

**Asgrwn, s. m.**—*pl.* esgyrn, (as—cwrn) A bone; *asgrwn y goe*, bone of the leg; *asgrwn y werrdd*, y share-bone; *asgrwn yr ysgwydd*, the shoulder-bone; *asgrwn cefn*, back-bone; *asgrwn twm*, a broken bone.

*Asgrwn yr hen yn yr angen.*

The bone of the old in case of necessity. *Adage.*

**Asgyrnaidd, a.** (asgrwn) Bone-like; osseous.  
**Asgyrnawg, a.** (asgrwn) Bony; full of bones.  
**Asgyrnaw, a.** (asgrwn) Like a bone; osseous.  
**Asgyrnyd, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (asgrwn—ty) Ossuary.  
**Asgyrnedig, a.** (asgrwn) Boned; made of bone.  
**Asgyrneiddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (asgyrnaidd) Ossification.  
**Asgyrneiddiaw, v.** (asgyrnaidd) To become osseous.  
**Asgyrneiddiaw, a.** (asgyrnaidd) Tending to ossify.  
**Asgyrnfa, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (asgrwn—ma) Ossuary.  
**Asgyrmiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (asgrwn) Ossification.  
**Asgyrnig, a.** (asgrwn) Bony; having large bones.

*Oedd am dano—*

*Asgyrnig wisg hainrwydd.*

There was about him a stout ferruginous coat. *H. ab Reinalt.*

**Asgyrnu, v. a.** (asgrwn) To turn to bone; to ossify.  
**Asgyrnwg, s. m.**—*pl.* asgyrnygoedd (asgrwn) An osseous quality, that is of bone.  
**Asgyrnigawl, a.** (asgyrnwg) Formed of bones.  
**Asgyrnygiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (asgyrnwg) A boning, or the structure of bones.

**Asgyrnygu, v. a.** (argyrnwg) to cut up a carcass.

*Y cyrruall a ddoly yddfa yn yr ystrabl i laddu yn y llys; sef schaw y dyff, wrth eu hegyrnygu a'i fwyall ef.*

The felon has a right to the necks of the beasts that are slaughtered at the court; the reason that he has the right is because they are cut up with his hatchet. *Welsh Laws.*

**Asgyrnygwyr, s. m.**—*pl.* asgyrnygwyr (asgyrnwg—gwr) One that cuts up carcasses.  
**Asgyrny, s. m.** *dim.* (asgrwn) An ossicle.

**Asiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (as) A joining; a soldering.  
**Asiaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (as) A joining of splinters.  
**Aslaw, v. a.** (as) To join or fasten; to solder.  
**Asledig, a.** (as) Joined, soldered, or put together.  
**Asiwr, s. m.**—*pl.* asiwyr (as—gwr) A cementer.  
**Aspygan, s. f.** (as—pwg) The greater daisy.  
**Assedda, v. a.** (as—sedd) To sit down; to be seated.  
**Asseddu, v. a.** (as—sedd) To sit down; to seat.  
**Asserw, a.** (as—serw) Sparkling; glittering.

*Pell o Fon fain ydydd ti dwythwl wario,*  
*Esamwyth pydd yn sawer gyfrin.*

Far from fair Môn art thou, the elastic smooth couch of the people, a splendid place of secrets. *Gwalchmai.*

**Asswyn, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (as—synw) Absence; a leaving; a dependance on another. In law, an excuse for being absent; *essoin*.

*Ac i Rhy, a gwr asswyn,*  
*Ac i'r llyb wrth gwr y llyb.*

And to Rhys, who loves excuse, and to the court hard by the grove. *L. G. Co.*

**Asswynadwy, a.** (asswyn) Excusable; remittable.  
**Asswynaw, v. a.** (asswyn) To absent; to leave, or rely on another. In law, to excuse absence.  
**Asswynawl, a.** (asswyn) Excusing being present.  
**Asswyniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (asswyn) An absenting.  
**Asswynwr, s. m.**—*pl.* asswynwyr (asswyn—gwr) An absentee; one who excuses appearing.

*Od i'g feddauw ar arall, a myno myned i wrtho i dref ei dal*  
*ei hau, eie a ddoly dalu iddo ddi ugiat: a hwnu a elwir yn*  
*asswynwr.*

If a proprietary should become dependent upon another, and should then want to go from him to his own patrimony, he ought to pay to each sixth pence; and that person is called an *excuser*. *Welsh Laws.*

**Astrus, a.** (trus) Perplexed; entangled; crabbed.

*Astrus pob anaf.*

Perplexing is every deformity. *Adage.*

**Astrusi, s. m.** (astrus) Intricacy; perplexity.

*Bu twrfyg ier—*

*A dygylwr Lloegr, a dygylwrac a bi,*  
*Ac ei dygylwyr yn astrusi.*

There was severe commotion with the host of Lloegr, there was contention with it, and the throwing of it into perplexity. *Gwalchmai, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Astyr, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (as—tyr) An adjunct.  
**Asu, v. a.** (as) To join, or put splinters together.  
**Asur, s. m.** (as—ur) The blue sky; azure.  
**Asw, s. f.** (as) The left; the shield, or sinister side.  
**Asw, a.** (as) Left; sinister; awkward, clumsy.

*Llyna rodd un llan a'r w,*  
*Lloswag i'm llaw asw.*

Behold a gift of the same form as W that is handsome in my left hand. *G. Glyn, i darian.*

**Aswellt, s. m.** (gwellt) Pasture, land for grazing.

*Tair rhydd brenin ynt; ei deulu; ac sawell ei ro farch, o bob march a ddaler arnt; a'i braid wartheg; o cyll dyn anell, a'i gaffael ymbhili anellid y brenin, eie a ddoly bedair cainawg am bob un o'r a gaffo.*

The king's three sons; this family; the pasture of his stud of horses, for every horse caught upon it; and his herd of cattle: if a person should lose a beast, and should be found amongst the king's cattle, he is entitled to four pence for every one that he shall find. *Welsh Laws.*

**Aswy, s. f.** (asw) Left; the sinister, or shield side.  
**Aswynaw, v. a.** (asw) To treat earnestly.

*Aswynawdau Duw ddiannhaw.*

I will crave the secure protection of God. *Cynddelw.*

*Nodaf arnat caffael i'm Olwen, merch Yspaddaden Bencwr;*  
*a'i haawynaw a wnaif ar dy llywyr.*

I will depend upon thee to procure me Olwen, the daughter of Yspaddaden Bencwr; and I do demand her by thy warriors. *H. Cwch—Mabington.*

*Math a gwddion—a gynnwnt fochu y deri, a blodau y bandi, a blodau yr erwau; ac oddi y rhan hyaf aswynaw an rhan deul a theidwaf a sylwnt dyllion arnat.*

Math and Gwddion—look of the flowers of the oak, and the flowers of the broom, and the flowers of the meadow-sweet; and out of such as these they obtained that one damsel the fairest and most beautiful that men ever looked upon. *Mabington Math.*



**Aswynawl, a. (swyn)** Entreating, or craving.  
**Aswyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (swyn)** Earnest entreaty  
**Aswynwr, s. m.—pl. aswynwyr, (aswyn—gwr)**  
 One who conjures or entreats, a petitioner.  
**Aswys, s. m.—pl. t. au (asw)** The left, or shield side

*Gwnaed—yn llys Baradwys o'i asen aswys.*

*She was made in the mansion of paradise from his left rib.*  
*Awdi Prath.*

**Aswys, v. a. (asw)** To choose with the left hand:  
*deuys*, to choose with the right hand.  
**Aswysaw, v. a. (aswys)** To choose; to elect.

*Aswyswn i heddyw farch gloew-llw glas.*

*I would have chosen to day a steed of bright grey colour.*  
*H. ab Owain.*

**Aswysawg, a. (aswys)** That is chosen, or elected.  
**Aswysawl, a. (aswys)** Elective; that is chosen.  
**Aswysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aswys)** A choosing.  
**Asyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (syn)** A male ass.  
**Asynaid, a. (asyn)** Of the nature of an ass.  
**Asynig, s. f. dim. (asyn)** A young she ass.  
**Asynyn, s. m. dim. (asyn)** A little male ass.  
**At, prep.** To, toward; *dos at dy waith*, go to thy work; *hyd at yma*, as far as here.

*Uchenaid at ddoeth.*

*A sigh towards the wise.* *Adage.*

*Tra to Hafren wrt ben bys,*

*Tro d'wynech at dir d'ynys.*

*Whilst the Severn is by thy finger's end, turn thy face to the land of thy island.* *H. Davi.*

**At, a prefix in composition; again; back; answering to *re*, in regenerate, and the like. It is a mutation of *Ap*.**

**Ataf, a compound of the preposition, at, to, and pronoun me; to me: *ataf* or *atad*, to thee; *at-uwch*, to you; *atan, atam, and atom*, to us; *ato*, to him; *atynt*, to them; *ati*, or *ateti*, to her.**

*Och hyd atat ti, Daw, y ddaif yn dde,*  
*O weled fy lle ar lled eithaf.*

*A cry to thee, O God, I will give fervently, from seeing my place to the utmost extent.* *Phyllip Brydydd.*

**Atbaid, s. m.—pl. atbeithiau (paith)** A purview.  
**Atbarotod, s. m.—pl. t. au (parotod)** A reprovind  
**Atbarotdi, v. a. (parotdi)** To reprove.  
**Atbawr, s. m.—pl. atbawrion (pawr)** Refuse of fodder  
**Atbeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atbaid)** Retrospection  
**Atbeithiaw, v. a. (atbaid)** To lay open to view again, to take a retrospect.  
**Atbeithiawg, a. (atbaid)** Retrospective.  
**Atbeithiawl, a. (atbaid)** Reviewing.  
**Atbeithig, a. (atbaid)** Prospective; in view.  
**Atberchenawg, a. (perchen)** That repossesses.  
*s. m.* a repossessor, a next proprietor.  
**Atberchenogaeth, s. (atberchenawg)** Repossession  
**Atberchenogi, v. a. (atberchenawg)** To repossess.  
**Atblyg, a. (plyg)** Reduplicative; redoubled.  
**Atblygdd, s. m. (atblyg)** Reduplication.  
**Atblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atblyg)** Reduplication.  
**Atblygu, v. a. (atblyg)** To redouble; to re-fold.  
**Atbri, v. a. (atbawr)** To chew again, to re-chew.  
**Atbriion, s. m. aggr. (atbawr)** Leavings; scraps, or fragments; mummings.

*Well's bwrw yn atbriion*  
*Garw-fyd gryn, gorffod a gawn.*

*Being cast off as the refuse of the terrible times of yore, yet we shall overcome.* *D. Llwyd.*

**Atbriion, v. a. (atbriion)** To mummoc.  
**Atchwaeth, s. pl. atchweithiau (chwaeth)** Ill-taste.  
**Atchwaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atchwaeth)** Retasting  
**Atchwaethu, v. a. (atchwaeth)** To taste again.  
**Atchwaethus, a. (atchwaeth)** Without savour.

**Atchwedi, s. m.—pl. atchwedl (chwedl)** Report.  
**Atchwedlled, s. m. (atchwedl)** A reporting; ramour

*O's dyfraf yn dygw atchwedlled.*

*If I hear what is a severe report.* *Cyrdolow.*

*Llywelyn llew gawr ciodfawr cheddyf-lir,*  
*Pell ydd edmygir ei atchwedlled.*

*Llywelyn the lion of the ruddy field, renowned with a long sword, far will be honoured the report of him.* *Phyllip Brydydd.*

**Atchwedlu, v. (atchwedl)** To report; to to ramour.  
**Atchwel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (chwel)** A return.  
**Atchwelawg, a. (atchwel)** Apt to return.  
**Atchwelriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atchwel)** A returning.  
**Atchwelyd, v. a. (atchwel)** To come back.

*Atchweilyn Wyddyl at eu henydd.*

*Rhyddychwyni Cymry cadwr gyweithydd.*

*The Gwyddelians returned to their original stock, the Welsh raised up a powerful support.* *Taliesin.*

**Atchwyil, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwyil)** Repercussion; a turn back; a rebound.  
**Atddodawl, a. (dodawl)** That is set in apposition.  
**Atddodi, v. a. (dodi)** To place, or set in apposition.  
**Atddodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dodiad)** Apposition.  
**Ateb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (at—eb)** An answer, or reply.  
**Ateb, v. a. (ateb)** To answer; to response.  
**Atebadwy, a. (ateb)** Answerable; responsible.  
**Atebawl, a. (ateb)** Answering; responding.  
**Atbiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ateb)** An answering.  
**Atethol, a. (ethol)** That is outcast; rejected.

*Gwarth i'r budr-beth atethols,*  
*Murnis fardd, mae arnafol.*

*Shame to the nauseous dirty thing, it was-lays a hard, I fear its mark.* *D. ab Edmwnd, i'f Breyar.*

**Atfod, v. a. (bod)** To be; to be again; to re-exist.

*Atfai gell i gi mynych ydd i ddi.*

*If there should be a pantry for a dog he would often go into it.* *Adage.*

**Atgor, s. m.—pl. etgyr (cor)** What turns over; a plough team, or a team in general. *Sil.*

*A'r atgor—*

*A roed i'r chwech araf chwyrr,*

*And the team was put to the six ready plough.*

*D. ab Edmwnd, i'f Breyar.*

**Atgorawl, a. (atgor)** Returning; coming back.  
**Atgordd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cordd)** A re-circling.  
**Atgoredig, a. (atgor)** That is reversed or returned.  
**Atgori, v. a. (atgor)** To turn back; to return; to prepare the team. *Sil.*

*Rhag peyll Madawg pan atgorai,*  
*Namyn un o gant yno diel.*

*The door of Madog's tent when opened, hardly one in a hundred there would come.* *Adage.*

*Mwynfawr o garcharawr a gyrhaent—*

*Neud oedd gochys pawb pan atgorasant.*

*A magnanimous prisoner they have assaulted; was the sweet not trickling when they returned?* *O Cyfiliog.*

**Atgoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atgor)** A coming back.  
**Atgrymawl, a. (crymawl)** Incructing; recurvans  
**Atgrymmedd, s. m. (crymmedd)** Incructure, recurve  
**Atgrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crymiad)** Incructation.  
**Atgrymu, v. a. (crymu)** To incurvate; to bend in.  
**Atoralw, v. a. (goralw)** To call again; to reply.

*Atolewis Fflamddwyn fawr drydestawd:*

*A ddyddyn gyngysyllon, a ynt parawd i*

*Fflamddwyn in great haste replied again—"Would they give hostages; were they prepared?"* *Taliesin.*

**Atoralwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atoralw)** Replication.  
**Atorwedd, v. a. (gorwedd)** To lie prostrate again.  
**Atorweddawl, a. (atorwedd)** Recumbent.  
**Atorweddriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atorwedd)** Recumbency.

**Atre, a. (rhe)** Pleasing; jocund; playful.

*Neud adnau cogau, coed neud atre!*

*Are not the cuckoos melodious; the woods are they not pleasant?* *L. P. Moch.*

**Atre, v. a. (rhe)** To please, or to delight.

**Attanawl, a. (taen)** Responsive; respreading.

**Attanedig, a. (taen)** That is respersed.

**Attanied, s. m.---pl. t. au (taen)** Respersion.

**Attanenn, v. a. (taen)** To spread again; to resperse.

**Attaniedig, s. m.---pl. t. au (at---gafael)** A distraining, attaching, or seizing; attachment:

also a giving power to attach; a pledging.

**Rhoi attafael ar uteb i gyfraith**, to enter into a recognizance to answer a suit.

**Attafael, v. a. (attafael)** To distrain, attach, or seize; to confiscate; to pawn.

**Attafaeladwy, a. (attafael)** Distrainable.

**Attafaelaeth, s. m.---pl. t. au (attafael)** Mortgage.

**Attafaelai, s. m.---pl. attafaelion (attafael)** A holder of pledge; a mortgagee.

**Attafaeliedig, a. (attafael)** Distrained; confiscated

**Attafaeliad, s. m.---pl. t. au (attafael)** Confiscation

**Attafaelu, v. a. (attafael)** To make a distress; to attach; to confiscate.

*O derydd i ddydd attafaelu yn anghyfrethiawl, adered yr adaf ad druchel, a golydd yr hawl fal cwt.*

*If a man distrain unlawfully, let him restore the distress, again, and let him prosecute the cause as before. Welsh Laws.*

**Attafaelwyr, s. m.---pl. attafaelwyr (attafael---gwr)**

A taker to a mortgagee.

**Attafaelydd, s. m.---pl. t. ion (attafael)** A mortgagee.

**Attafodawg, s. m. (tafodawg)** Secondary speaker.

*Tri attafodog llys: plaid, tyst, a gwedd gwlad.*

*The three secondary speakers of a court; a party, a witness, and the country crier. Triedd Llyfrwal.*

**Attal, s. m.---pl. atteion (at---ty)** A vagabond.

*---Cas attal*

*Coes gyhan Craig, teidiwraig tral.*

*An odious vagabond with legs like the gull of the rock, the wanderer on the strand. D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.*

**Attaiath, s. m.---pl. atteithiau (taith)** A return.

**Attal, s. m.---pl. t. oedd (at---dal)** A stop, let, or hindrance; a withholding, or detaining. *Atal dygwedd*, an impediment of speech.

**Attal, v. a. (at---dal)** To stay, stop, or hinder; to detain, or withhold.

*No attal air.*

*Diminiad not a word. Jer. xxi. 3.*

*Cwell maen garw s'm attallo,*

*Ne maen llyfn s'm gollynno.*

*A rough stone that will stop me is better than a smooth stone that will let me slip. Adage.*

**Attaladwy, a. (attal)** Detainable; restrainable.

**Attaliedig, a. (tal)** That is repaid, or reimbursed.

**Attaliedigweth, s. m.---pl. f. au (attaliedig)** Repayment

**Attaliedigawl, a. (attaliedig)** Remunerative.

**Attalfa, s. f.---pl. t. au (attal---ma)** Impediment.

**Attalgar, a. (attal)** Retentive; apt to be stopping.

**Attaliald, s. m.---pl. t. au (attal)** Retention.

**Attaladawl, a. (attaliald)** Retentive; controlling.

**Attaliaeth, s. m.---pl. t. au (attal)** A checking, or controlling; apostrophe, in rhetoric.

**Attaliaith, s. f. (attal---iaith)** Impediment in speech

*Taled y mab attaliaith.*

*Tal au wawd, taln yn o'i waln.*

*Let the son of stuttering repay the price of his praise, I have enough of his work. D. ab Gwilym, i Gr. Gryg.*

**Attaliedig, a. (attal)** Impeded; detained; debarred

**Attaliedigweth, s. m.---pl. f. au (attaliedig)** Impediment; retention, or stoppage.

**Attaliedigawl, a. (attaliedig)** Retentive; stopping.

**Attaliedigwrydd, s. m. (attaliedig)** Retentiveness.

**Attaliedydd, s. m.---pl. t. ion (attaliald)** Restrainer

**Attalwyr, s. pl. attalwyr (attal---gwr)** Restrainer.

**Attalm, s. m.---pl. t. au (talm)** Re-action.

**Attalmu, v. a. (attalm)** To act upon again.

**Attalu, v. a. (ad---talu)** To repay; to reimburse.

**Attalwr, s. m.---pl. attalwyr (talwr)** A reimburs-  
er, one who pays back.

**Attalydd, s. m.---pl. t. ion (attal)** An imped-  
er.

**Attaraw, v. a. (taraw)** To strike again.

*Duwr differ, sefery,*

*Along thine head olwyn.*

*Cystaf attaryr,*

*Attalra tros fordwyr.*

*God of heaven defend, against the spreading influence of tyrann-  
y; the first recharge the retaliated wrongs beyond the sea. Taliesin.*

**Attarawedig, a. (attaraw)** Striking again.

**Attarawedigawl, a. (attarawedig)** Repercussive.

**Attarawlad, s. m.---pl. t. au (attaraw)** Repercussion.

**Attardd, s. m.---pl. t. oedd (tardd)** A springing anew

**Attarddawl, a. (attardd)** Renascent, springing anew

**Attarddedig, a. (attardd)** Shooting out anew.

**Attarddiad, s. m.---pl. f. au (attardd)** Regeneration

**Attarddu, v. a. (attardd)** To spring, or shoot again.

**Attarw, s. m.---pl. atteiwr (tarw)** A gelt bull.

**Attawr, s. m.---pl. attorion (tawr)** Repentance.

*Cad llys Lloegwyr llyswawl*

*Rhy beydd ar hyd ydi attawr.*

*The bright battle of the tribes of the Lloegrians great pain  
it will give whilst repentance shall last. Aneurin.*

**Atteb, s. m.---pl. t. ion (at---dy---eb)** An answer.

**Atteb, v. a. (at---dy---eb)** To answer, to reply.

**Attebadwy, a. (atteb)** Responsible; answerable.

**Attebadig, a. (atteb)** Responsive; answerable.

**Attebedig, a. (atteb)** Answering; reditive.

**Attebedigawl, a. (attebedig)** Responsive; reditive.

**Attebiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (atteb)** Replication.

**Atteboldeb, s. m. (attebawl)** Responsibleness.

**Attebu, v. a. (atteb)** To respond; to answer.

**Attebwr, s. m.---pl. attebwr (atteb---gwr)** One  
that answers or replies.

**Atteg, s. f.---pl. t. ion (teg)** A support, or prop.

**Attegawl, a. (attag)** Propping; staying; upholding

**Attegiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (attag)** A propping.

**Attegrwydd, s. m. (attag)** An upholding, or staying

**Attegu, v. a. (attag)** To restrain, to uphold.

*Byddyn deiryddion pryddion Prydain,*

*Nes gwacw yu ddalau add attedig.*

*The poets of Britain, they would be happy ones, till the spear  
was on the wing they would not be restrained. Phyllip Brydydd.*

**Attegwr, s. m.---pl. attegwyr (attag---gwr)** A  
supporter, or upholder.

**Attegydd, s. m.---pl. t. ion (attag)** A supporter.

**Atteimlad, s. m.---pl. t. au (teimlad)** A retouching.

**Atteimladwy, a. (atteimlad)** That may be felt again

**Atteimladrwydd, s. m. (atteimlad)** Second feeling.

**Atteimlaw, v. a. (teimlaw)** To feel again.

**Atteimlwr, s. m.---pl. atteimlwyr (teimlwr)** One  
that feels anew, or that reconsiders.

**Atteithiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (attaiath)** A returning

**Atteithiaw, v. a. (attaiath)** To retrace a journey.

**Atteithiawl, a. (attaiath)** Retracing a journey.

**Atteithiwr, s. m.---pl. atteithiwr (attaiath---gwr)**  
One that returns; a returner.

**Atterchaf, s. m.---pl. t. ion (derchaf)** A lifting again

**Atterchafael, v. a. (atterchaf)** To reascend.

**Atterchafiad, s. m.---pl. f. au (atterchaf)** Reascension

**Atterchafu, v. a. (atterchaf)** To lift up again.

**Attethol, a. (dethol)** That is rejected; outcast.

*Nid ederydd ym namyn attethol bodd, a chyfnawdwy, a llafur-  
wyr dalar.*

*There were left here only the subject people, tradesmen, and  
illars of the ground. Gr. ab Artur.*

**Attill, s. m.---pl. t. ion (ad---dy---hil)** A conceiving  
after a first young; a second conception.

**Attil, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ad—dill)** Reduplication; place; a rhetorical figure, whereby a word is emphatically so repeated as to denote not only the subject, but the quality of it also. *F. A. Yr orchest a wneist, oedd yn orchest iawn!*  
**Attoedd, adv. (ad—dy—oedd)** Otherwise.

*Ac attoedd of a rhygwael ddymrawd angauwl.*  
*And otherwise he would have received a mortal wound.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Attoi, v. a (at—daw)** To come on again; or return.

*Attoi pen gadaw heb emmennydd.*  
*Attoi'r brain eith rhag rhaith codwyr.*  
*A llaw law ammar cyu gwaggar llydd.*  
*There will come again the head of a salmon without brains:*  
*there will come again the ominous ravens before the ruthless*  
*warriors, and many a pairless hand before scatterers of the host.*  
*Talliesin.*

**Attolwg, s.—pl. attolygion (dyolwg)** Impunity.  
**Attolwg, v. a. (dyolwg)** To treat, or implore.

*Dywedwch, attolwg, pe gyfrith yr ydych chi yn ei hystyried!*  
*Declare, we pray you, what law do you respect!*  
*Shen Treddyn.*

**Attolygawl, v. a. (attolwg)** Craving humbly.  
**Attolygedig, a. (attolwg)** That is implored.  
**Attolygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attolwg)** Entreating.  
**Attolygu, v. a. (attolwg)** To implore, or beseech.  
**Attolygwr, s. m.—pl. attolygwyr (attolwg—gwr)**  
 Importuner; one who craves or implores.  
**Attor, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tor)** The act of uncovering, a denuding.

*Alluys ar gychwyn alluwydd.*  
*Oi writh ol, atorw ar eu benydd.*  
*The Germans preparing an emigration one after another, leaving*  
*a nakedness the place whence they sprang.*  
*Talliesin.*

**Attorch, s. f.—pl. t. au (torch)** What is folded back  
**Attorchadwy, a. (attorch)** That may be folded back, or reduplicated.

**Attorchawl, a. (attorch)** Reduplicative.  
**Attorchl, a. (attorch)** To fold; to write back.  
**Attorchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attorch)** A folding back; a writhing.

**Attori, v. a. (tori)** To refract, or break afresh.  
**Attoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attori)** Rescission.  
**Attraidd, s. m.—pl. attreiddiau (traidd)** A penetrating, or passing through again.

**Attrais, s. m.—pl. attreisiau (trais)** A reprisal.  
**Attraws, a. (traws)** Recrossing; crossing back.  
**Attref, s. m.—pl. t. au (tref)** A deserted place, a desolate spot.

**Attrefawl, a. (attref)** Deserted, or depopulated.  
**Attrefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attref)** Depopulation.  
**Attrefn, s. f.—pl. attrefnau (trefn)** A repair, a disposing again in order; a re-ordering.  
**Attrefnawl, a. (attrefn)** Reformed; repaired.  
**Attrefnawr, s. m.—pl. attrefnawrion (attrefn)** A reformer; a repairer.

*Gogwn attrefnawr,*  
*Rhwng nef a llawr.*  
*I know who is the regulator between heaven and earth.*  
*Talliesin.*

**Attrefniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attrefn)** Reformation.  
**Attrefnu, v. a. (attrefn)** To put into another order; to reform.

**Attrefnwr, s. m.—pl. attrefnwyr (attrefn—gwr)**  
 A reformer; a repairer.

**Attrefu, v. a. (attref)** To waste; to depopulate.  
**Attreg, s. m.—pl. t. au (treg)** Delay, or stop; demur.

*Cenyn chn ein Daw ned de!*  
*Cyryw attreg, cof a're.*  
*We have it from God, is it not right! such delay is a pleasant*  
*thought.*  
*Gwalchmai, Iw Wroleg.*

**Attregawl, a. (attreg)** Hindering; repulsive.  
**Attregiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attreg)** Repulsion.  
**Attregu, v. a. (attreg)** To hinder; to repulse.

**Attregwch, s. m. (attreg)** A delaying, prolonging.

*Gnawd wedi rhedeg attregwch.*  
*A stopping is common after running.*  
*Adge.*

**Attreiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atraidd)** A repassing  
**Attreiddiaw, v. a. (atraidd)** To penetrate again.  
*Pe raiid hyd byll i gell attreiddiaw.*

*If necessary to the centre I would penetrate the chamber.*  
*Talliesin.*

**Attreiddiawl, a. (atraidd)** Re-entering; repassing

**Attreiddiwr, s. m.—pl. attreiddwyr (atraidd—gwr)** One that re-enters, or re-penetrates.

**Attreigl, s. m.—pl. attreigliau (treigl)** Return.

**Attreiglad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attreigl)** Revolving.

**Attreiglaw, v. a. (attreigl)** To roll back again.

**Attreigledig, a. (attreigl)** Revolving; recurring.

**Attreigledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (attreigledig)** Revolution; the act of revolving back.

**Attreigliwr, s. m.—pl. attreiglwyr (attreigl—gwr)**

A revolver or one who turns back.

**Attreislad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atrais)** The making a reprisal; a returning of violence.

**Attreisiaw, v. a. (atrais)** To make reprisal.

**Attreisiawg, a. (atrais)** That makes reprisal.

**Attreisiawl, a. (atrais)** That is making reprisal.

**Attreisiwr, s. m.—pl. attreisiwyr (atrais—gwr)**

One that makes a reprisal.

**Attreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (treth)** A re-assessment.

**Attrethawl, a. (attreth)** Rateable the second time.

**Attrethu, v. a. (attreth)** To re-assess; to tax again.

**Attro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tro)** A return, recurrence.

**Attroad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attro)** Recurrence.

**Attroawl, a. (attro)** Recurrent; turning back.

**Attroi, v. a. (attro)** To turn back; to return.

**Attrosawl, a. (attrows)** Recurrent; reverting.

**Attrosedd, s. m. (attrows)** A second transgression

**Attrosi, v. a. (attrows)** To pass over again.

**Attrosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attrows)** A passing over again; remigration.

**Atttrwch, s. m.—pl. atttrychion (trwch)** Rescission.

**Attrws, s. m. (trws)** A second dress or garment.

**Atttrwsiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attrws)** A dressing over again; a putting again in trim.

**Atttrwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (trwydd)** Regress, return

**Atttrwydded, s. f.—pl. t. au (atttrwydd)** A renewed leave, licence, or liberty; regression.

**Atttrwyddedogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (atttrwydded—awg)** Re-acquirement of liberty.

**Atttrwyddedogi, v. a. (atttrwyddedawg)** To confer, or obtain renewed liberty.

**Atttrwyddedu, v. a. (atttrwydded)** To renew leave or liberty of regression.

**Atttrychawl, a. (atttrwch)** Rescissory; abrogating.

**Atttrychedig, a. (atttrwch)** Broken again.

**Atttrychedigawl, a. (atttrychedig)** Rescissory.

**Atttrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atttrwch)** Rescission.

**Atttrychni, s. m. (atttrwch)** Rescission; re-cutting.

**Atttrychu, v. a. (atttrwch)** To refract; to cut anew.

**Atttrychwyr, s. m.—pl. atttrychwyr (atttrwch—gwr)**

A refractor, or one that cuts over again.

**Attudd, s. m. (tudd)** A second cover, or casing.

**Attuddaw, v. a. (attudd)** To cover, or case again.

**Attuddawl, a. (attudd)** Covering, or casing again.

**Attuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attudd)** Second covering

**Attuedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (tuedd)** A contrary bias.

**Attueddaws, a. (attuedd)** Inclining back.

**Attueddawl, a. (attuedd)** Having a bias to return.

**Attueddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attuedd)** Inclination back

**Attueddoldeb, s. m. (attueddawl)** A tendency, or bias to return back.

**Attueddoli, v. a. (attueddawl)** To give a tendency to return; to be apt to tend back.

**Attneddrrwydd, s.m. (attnedd)** A bias to return back  
**Attneddu, v. a. (attnedd)** To incline back.  
**Attneddwr, s. m.—pl. attneddwr** (attnedd—gwr) one that has a bias, or inclination to return.  
**Attuell, s. f.—pl. t. l (tuell)** A new shade or cover  
**Attuelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atnuell)** Shading again.  
**Attuellu, v. a. (atnuell)** To shade, or cover again.  
**Attum, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tum)** A recurve.  
**Attumiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attum)** Recurvation.  
**Attumiaiw, v. a. (attum)** To curve; to bend back.  
**Attumiaiw, a. (attum)** Recurved; repandous.  
**Attwff, s. m.—pl. attwyffion (twf)** That which doth not grow up with the first; but after the rest of the seed; seed springing up again; that which grows of itself without sowing.

*Y dyddyn hon y bywyd i dyfo o hono ei hun; ac yn yr ail dyddyn yr attwff.*

*This year thou shalt eat that which growth of itself; and in the second year that which growth from the same.*  
*Isaiah xxxviii. 30.*

**Attwys, s. m.—pl. attwygion (twg)** A re-prospering.  
**Attwyn, v. a. (dwyn)** To bring, or carry back.

*Cynghor hen n'ith attwg.*

*The counsel of the aged will not bring thee back. Adage.*

*Ou a morwyn wryf yn lliathrud heb genad ei chomed, ei thad a ddichawn ei hattwyn o'i hanfod rhag ei gwr.*

*If a virgin girl goes to debauchery without the consent of her family, her father can bring her back against her consent, from her husband. Welsh Laws.*

**Attwys, s. f.—pl. t. au (twysg)** A second part.  
**Attwysgaw, v. a. (attwysg)** To rediminish.

**Attwysgawl, a. (attwysg)** Reductive, subdivisible.

**Attwysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attwysg)** Reduction.

**Attwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (twyth)** A spring, or a bound back, resilience.

**Attwythaw, v. a. (attwyth)** To spring back.

**Attwythawl, a. (attwyth)** Resilient; rebounding.

**Attwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attwyth)** Resilience.

**Attyb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tyb)** A second opinion.

**Attybiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attyb)** Reconsideration.

**Attybiaw, v. a. (attyb)** To imagine again.

**Attybiawl, a. (attyb)** Ruminant, or meditating.

**Attyblyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyblyg)** Reduplication.

**Attyblygawl, a. (attyblyg)** Reduplicative.

**Attyblygiad, s. m. (attyblyg)** Reduplication.

**Attyblygu, v. a. (attyblyg)** To reduplicate.

**Attyblygawl, a. (attyb)** Reminiscent.

**Attybygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attyb)** Reminiscence.

**Attyciannawl, a. (attybant)** Prospering again.

**Attybant, s. m. (attybant)** Prosperous again.

**Attyciant, s. m. (attybant)** Renewed prosperity.

**Attyciaw, v. a. (attwg)** To be prospering again.

**Attychael, a. (dychwel)** A returning back again.

**Attychaelaw, a. (attychwel)** Reversionary; re-current; having the power of regression.

**Attychweledig, a. (attychwel)** Returned again.

**Attychweledigawl, a. (attychweledig)** Reversionary

**Attychwelad, s.m.—pl. t. au (attychwel)** Reversion

**Attyfawl, a. (attwf)** Having a tendency to grow again; tending to regenerate.

**Attyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attwf)** Regermination.

**Attyfiant, s. m. (attwf)** Regermination.

**Attyfu, v. a. (attwf)** To bud again; to repollinate.

**Attygawl, a. (attwg)** Prospering, or flourishing anew

**Attygu, v. a. (attwg)** To prosper, or flourish again.

**Attygynnuil, v. a. (dygynnuil)** To reassemble.

**Attygynnuiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attygynnuil)** A reassembling; the act of collecting again.

**Attygyrchawl, a. (dygyrchawl)** Recurring to again

**Attygyrchiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (dygyrch)** Recurrence

**Attygyrchu, v. a. (dygyrchu)** To recur to again.

**Attymchwel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dymchwel)** A re-curring, receding, or falling back.

**Attymchwelawg, a. (attyamchwel)** Being retrograde  
**Attymchwelad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attyamchwel)** Retrogression; retrocession.

**Attymchwelyd, v. a. (attyamchwel)** To restore back again; to recur back; to return again.

**Attymddwyn, a. (dymddwyn)** To bear young again

**Attymguddiaw, v. a. (dymguddiaw)** To make a second appearance; to come out of concealment

**Attymguddiawl, a. (dymguddiawl)** Appearing again

**Attymp, s. m. (tymp)** A second time, or season.

**Attyngawl, a. (tyng)** Drawing, or pulling back again.

**Attyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tyng)** A drawing back.

**Attynu, v. a. (tyng)** To draw back again; to attract

**Attynsenawl, a. (dysbenawl)** Inferring again.

**Attynseniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysbeniad)** A second inference, or conclusion.

**Attysbennu, v. a. (dysbennu)** To re-infer, or conclude

**Attywallt, v. a. (tywallt)** To pour out again.

**Attywalltiad, s. m. (attywallt)** Regurgitation.

**Attywyn, s. m. (tywyn)** Reflection; refulgence.

**Attywynawl, a. (attywyn)** Resplendent; refulgent; reflecting a light; reluctant.

**Attywyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attywyn)** Reflection.

**Attywynu, v. a. (attywyn)** To reflect; to reluminate

**Attywys, v. a. (tywys)** To lead back; to reconduct

**Attywysaw, v. a. (attywys)** To lead back.

**Attywysawl, a. (attywys)** Having a tendency to lead back or to reconduct.

**Attywysiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (attywys)** Retroduction

**ATH, s. m.—pl. t. au. A pervading quality; heat**

**Athafar, a. (atar)** Magnificent; pompous.

*Pan orfu pen lle i'fhar*

*Llywelyn llyw Arian athafar.*

*When the chief of the splendid host overcame Llywelyn the magnificent leader of Arian.*  
*L. F. Mock.*

**Athalmu, v. (talm)** To impress strongly.

**Atharddu, v. a. (ardd)** To gush out violently.

**Atharf, v. a. (tarf)** To disperse, or scatter.

**Athaw, a. (taw)** Very silent, tranquil, or still.

*Uffern—*

*A fluocdd pobloedd, pawb yn athaw.*

*A liwedd a rhod yn eu rhwydau.*

*And a host of people, every one silent, and lions with a wheel entangling them.*  
*D. Benfras.*

**Athech, s. m. (tech)** A skulking, or lurking.

**Athechawl, a. (athech)** Apt to skulk or to lurk.

**Athechlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athech)** A skulking.

**Athechu, v. a. (athech)** To lurk, or skulk back.

*Ac er bod a'm deus-fetech o du balch-freiddyn,*

*Nid atsechaf drin drwy ymythred.*

*Notwithstanding I was with my two steeds by the side of the towering hill of Freiddyn, I did not skulk from the conflict though I should meet with trouble.*  
*Geulchael.*

**Atheilwng, a. (teilwng)** Meritorious; deserving.

**Atheimlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (teimlad)** A feeling.

**Atheithi, s. pl. aggr. (teithi)** Quality, or faculty.

**Athelaid, a. (telaid)** Very fair, or uniform.

**Atherydd, a. (terydd)** Vehement; ardent, or fierce

**Athesawg, a. (tesawg)** Very hot; scorching.

**Athewl, v. (athaw)** To become silent, or tranquil.

**Athirion, a. (tirion)** Very beautiful, or pleasant.

**Athlaw, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (llaw)** A foreigner.

**Athlwg, s. m.—pl. athlygon (llwg)** A glance.

**Athlygawl, a. (athlwg)** Glancing, or looking over.

**Athlygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athlwg)** Retropection.

**Athlygu, v. a. (athlwg)** To take a retrospect; to contemplate.

*Y ffordd nesaf orau i wybod hys, yw i chwi droi yn eich ol; a than athlygu ar eich calon ystyried pa weithredoedd a achafat trwyddi; canys yn wir dyna'r bodd sydd i'r enaid darwyllus; ei bod hi yn gallu atlygu ar ei hunan.*

*The nearest way to know this is for you to turn back, and by looking into your heart, to consider what actions have passed through it; for truly the advantage which the reasonable soul hath is the being able to examine itself.*  
*Shaw Trefferdy.*

**Athlygwr, s. m.—pl. athlygwyrr (athlyw—gwr)** A contemplator; one who takes a review.

**Athôn, a. (tôn)** That is broken, or fractured.

**Athônawl, a. (athôn)** Having a break, or rent.

**Athôr, a. (tôr)** Brittle; fragile; breaking.

**Athoræth, s. m.—pl. t. au (athoræth)** A store, or heap.

**Athôr, v. a. (athôr)** To fracture, break, or cut.

**Athoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athôr)** A fracturing.

**Athost, a. (tost)** Pungent; severe; lamentable.

**Athostedd, s. m. (athost)** Pungency; intenseness.

**Athrabludd, s. m. (trabludd)** A tumult, or uproar.

**Athrach, a. (trach)** Overcoming; relationship.

**Athrafod, s. m.—pl. t. au (trafod)** Intermeddling.

**Athrafn, s. m.—pl. t. au (trafn)** A turning, a putting in action.

**Athrai, s. m. (tral)** A falling away, or wasting.

**Athraidd, s. m.—pl. athreiddiau (traidd)** A passing over or through frequently.

**Athraigl, s. m. (traigl)** A turning or going round.

**Athraill, s. m.—pl. athreilliau (traill)** Rolling round.

**Athrain, s. m. (train)** A bustling, or turning about.

**Athrais, s. m.—pl. athreisiau (trais)** Violence.

**Athramwy, v. a. (tramwy)** To traverse over.

**Athraul, s. m. (traul)** Great waste; lavishness.

**Athraw, s. m.—pl. t. au (traw)** A doctor; an instructor, or teacher; a master.

*Goren athraw caled.*

*The best teacher is adversity.*

*Adage.*

**Athrawaidd, a. (athraw)** Didactic; instructive.

**Athrawawl, a. (athraw)** Doctrinal; preceptive.

**Athrawd, s. m.—pl. athrodion (trawd)** Calumny.

**Athrawdig, a. (athraw)** That is instructed.

**Athrawdigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrawdig)** Instruction; the act of teaching.

**Athrawdigawl, a. (athrawdig)** Instructive.

**Athrawiaethawl, a. (athrawiaeth)** Instructing.

**Athrawiaethedig, a. (athrawiaeth)** Instructed.

**Athrawiaethu, v. a. (athrawiaeth)** To indoctrinate; to inculcate learning; to instruct.

**Athrawiaethus, a. (athrawiaeth)** Instructive.

**Athrawiaethwr, s. m.—pl. athrawiaethwyr (athrawiaeth—gwr)** An instructor.

**Athrawiaethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (athrawiaeth)** An instructor, or teacher.

**Athrawlith, s. m.—pl. t. iau (athraw—llith)** Philosophy; that tends to knowledge.

**Athrawn, s. m.—pl. athronau (trawn)** Acquaintance with strange matters; metaphysics.

**Athrawu, v. a. (athraw)** To discipline; to instruct.

**Athrawus, a. (athraw)** Doctrinal; edifying.

**Athrawydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (athraw)** Instructor.

**Athrech, a. (trech)** Overpowering; vanquishing.

**Athrechawl, a. (athrech)** That is overpowering.

**Athrechriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrech)** An overthrow.

**Athrechu, v. a. (athrech)** To overcome, or vanquish.

*Pybwr pell athrechwy, coed gyth*

*Y godiawd.*

**Athrechwr, s. m.—pl. athrechwyr (athrech—gwr)** One that overcomes; a vanquisher.

**Athref, s. f.—pl. t. i (tref)** A domain, a mansion.

**Athrefawl, v. (athref)** Domestic; homely.

**Athrefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athref)** Domestication.

**Athrefig, a. (athref)** Domesticated; homely.

**Athrefnawl, a. (athrefn)** Regular; in order.

*The potent overcame far and near, the pushing wood was the master weapon.*

*Talliesin.*

**Athrefnaw, a. (athrefn)** Regular; in order.

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**Athrefnaw, a. (athrefn)** Regular; in order.

**Athrefnau, s. f.—pl. athrefnau (trefn)** Rule.

**Athrefniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrefna)** Regulation.

**Athrefnid, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrefn)** Adjustment.

**Athreiauw, v. a. (athrai)** To diminish, or to lessen.

**Athreiauw, v. a. (athrai)** Diminishing; lessening.

**Athreiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athreidd)** Penetration.

**Athreiddiaw, v. a. (athreidd)** To penetrate.

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**Athreiddiaw, v. a. (athreidd)** To penetrate.

**Athreiddiaw, v. a. (athreidd)** To penetrate.

*Gorffwyd fy mhwyll yn abell amgant,*

*Heddw ym freiddiau tir i Erynn.*

*My passion, inflamed with longing, wanders far this day,*

*whilst roving through the vale to the banks of Erynn.*

*Gwalchmai.*

**Athreiddiaw, a. (athreidd)** Penetrative; piercing.

**Athreiddiedig, a. (athreidd)** That is penetrated.

**Athreiddiwr, s. m.—pl. athreiddwyr (athreidd—gwr)** A penetrator; one that passes through.

**Athreigliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athraigl)** Revolution.

**Athreigliaw, v. a. (athraigl)** To revolve, or turn.

**Athreilliaw, v. a. (athraigl)** To revolve, or roll about.

**Athreisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrais)** Violation.

**Athreisiaw, v. a. (athrais)** To oppress; to violate.

**Athreisiawl, a. (athrais)** Oppressive; tyrannical.

**Athreisig, a. (athrais)** Violate; oppressed.

**Athrem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (trem)** A glance, or look.

**Athremiaw, v. a. (athrem)** To glance; to view.

**Athremiawl, a. (athrem)** Glancing; viewing.

**Athremynt, s. m.—pl. athremynnau (athrem)** A glancing; a piercing look.

**Athrewyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (trewyn)** Pacification.

**Athrewyn, v. a. (trewyn)** To conciliate, or pacify.

**Athrewynawl, a. (athrewyn)** Pacificatory.

**Athrewyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrewyn)** A pacifying.

**Athrig, s. m. (trig)** A staying, or tarrying.

**Athrigaw, v. a. (athrig)** To continue, or abide.

**Athrigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrig)** An abiding, or tarrying in a place; continuance.

**Athrigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrig)** An abiding, or tarrying in a place; continuance.

**Athrigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrig)** An abiding, or tarrying in a place; continuance.

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**Athrigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ath**

**Athrollthlaw, v. a. (athrolith)** To instruct in philosophy, to philosophise.

**Athroniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrawn)** Philosophy.

**Athronddysg, s. m. (athrawn—dysg)** Acquired learning; philosophy.

**Athr, s. m. (ath)** Pressure; a trample, a tread.

**Athru, v. a. (athru)** To trample, to tread.

**Athru, a. (thru)** Very pitiful, poor, or miserable.

**Athrugar, a. (athru)** Pitiful; merciful; vast; huge.

**Pell dufn athrugar ei faint, a** deep pit of a terrible size. *Mabinogion.*

*Ac yna y rhoddes y cawr lef fawr athrugar, a dygwddaw yn*

*au cwymp, megis derwen pau fwrta gwyt mawr lli.*

*And then the giant gave a terrible cry, and fell down all in a*

*heap, like an oak when thrown down by a great wind.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Athrugarn, v. a. (athrugar)** To have pity, or mercy.

**Athrwch, s. m. (trwch)** A cut through; thickness.

**Athrwu, a. (trwm)** Very heavy; pensive, or sad.

**Athrwst, s. m. (trwst)** A great noise, or tumult.

**Athrydd, a. (trwydd)** Very free, or flowing.

*A'rh rodd yw athrydd awen.*

*And thy gift is the flowing muse.* *Edm. Fryx.*

**Athrydded, s. f. (athrydd)** Perfect freedom.

**Athrybelid, a. (trybelid)** Very beautiful, splendid

**Athrychawl, a. (athrwch)** Excisary; cutting away

**Athrychedig, a. (athrwch)** Cut quite through.

**Athrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (achrwch)** Excision.

**Athrychineb, s. m. (athrwch)** A cutting off.

**Athrychu, v. a. (athrwch)** To cut, or break through

**Athryfar, a. (tryfar)** Malignant; *gair athryfar,*

*an ill-natured, or malignant expression. Monm.*

**Athrylith, s. m.—pl. t. au (trylith)** A pervading

*disposition; intuition; genius; invention; fancy;*

*O ba athrylith bynag, by what scheme soever.*

*Yno yr oedd ystafell—ni orug dyfawl athrylith ei chyffelyb.*

*In there was a chamber, the like humane invention had not*

*found.* *H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Athrylithdawd, s. m.—pl. athrylithdodau (athrylith)** Discipleship; scheme of instruction.

**Athrylithfawr, a. (athrylith—mawr)** Ingenious.

**Athrylithgan, s. m. (athrylith)** One who conforms to discipline.

**Athrylithgar, a. (athrylith)** Intuitive; tractable.

*Nid athrylithgar ond bythedol.*

*There is none so tractable as a hound.* *Adage.*

**Athrylithgarwch; s. m. (athrylithgar)** A towardly

*disposition, or aptitude to learn.*

**Athrylithiaw, v. a. (athrylith)** To indoctrinate.

**Athrylithiawg, a. (athrylith)** Literary; learned.

*A mi mal athrylithiawg.*

*Myfyr yw yno cof cddieriair.*

*And I like a well-instructed master, I contemplate the presiding*

*traditions.* *Llygad Gwr.*

**Athrylithiawl, a. (athrylith)** Instructive; learned.

**Athrylithus, a. (athrylith)** That is instructed.

**Athrymder, s. m. (athrwu)** Weightiness.

**Athrymedd, s. m. (athrwu)** Weightiness.

**Athrysiaw, v. a. (athrwst)** To make a great din.

**Athrysiawl, a. (athrwst)** Rumbling; very noisy.

**Athrywyllt, a. (trywyllt)** Very wild, or ferocious.

**Athrywyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trywyn)** Happiness,

*or tranquillity of mind; pacification.*

**Athrywyn, v. a. (trywyn)** To conciliate; to reconcile;

*to part those that quarrel.*

**Athrywynadwy, a. (athrywyn)** Reconcilable.

**Athrywynawl, a. (athrywyn)** Reconciliatory.

**Athrywynedig, a. (athrywyn)** That is reconciled.

**Athrywyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrywyn)** Conciliation; pacification.

**Athrywynwr, s. m.—pl. athrywynwyr (athrywyn**

**—gwr)** A reconciler of variances; a pacifier.

**Athu, v. a. (ath)** To go; *athuwyf, or aethum, I have*

**gone; can ethu, since he is gone.**

*Athuyf o'm gwis-wyrf a'm gweidd.*

*I have left my brack vivacity, and my colour.* *D. ab Gathym.*

**Athwll, a. (twll)** Having holes; torn; rent; ragged

*Gwelw wr yn nos staf, ac am dano ydd oedd—gwing athwll o*

*ball.*

*I perceived a man drawing near to me, and around him was a*

*ragged garment of silk.* *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

**Athwn, a. (twn)** That is broken, or all in pieces.

**Athwr, s. m.—pl. athyroedd (twr)** Heap, or mound

**Athwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (twyth)** Elasticity; spring

**Athwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athwyth)** A rendering

*elastic, or springing.*

**Athyn, a. (tyn)** Tenacious; cohesive; pulling.

**Athynawl, a. (athyn)** Tensile; abstractive.

**Athyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athyn)** Tenseness.

**Athynu, v. a. (athyn)** To draw; to attract.

**Athyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athwr)** A heaping up.

**Athru, v. a. (athwr)** To accumulate, to heap.

**Athryu, v. a. (athwr)** To accumulate, to heap.

**Athryuwl, a. (tywyll)** Tenebrous; gloomy.

**Athrywn, s. m. (tywyn)** Splendour, or lustre.

**Athrywnawl, a. (athrywn)** Resplendent.

**Athrywnu, v. a. (athrywn)** To glitter, to shine.

**Athryws, v. a. (tyws)** To lead, or conduct.

**Au, s. m.—pl. euon (a)** The liver; *cryd au melyn,*

*the yellow jaundice.*

**Au, v. a. To go. So in Corn.** We do not use it

*now in the infinitive, but substitute *myned* for it.*

*Nid a chosb ar ynyd.*

*Punishment will not affect the fool.* *Adage.*

*Nid eir i'w bwyd talaw yn rhad.*

*The victuals of the bannkin will not be gone with gratta.*

*Adage.*

**A'u, conjunctive pronoun (a—eu)** And their; with

*their; gwyr a'u gworeidd, husbands and their*

*wives; aethont a'u tynged i'w dylyn, they went*

*with their fate to follow them.*

**Auad, s. m.—pl. t. au (au)** Affection of the liver;

*a pulmonary consumption.*

**Auch, pron. (a—ych)** Your; yours. It is the same

*as EICH and AWCH.*

*Acwyndf such nawdd,*

*Teyru-welch Prydain prydaf auch prif-gerdd,*

*Auch prif-glod a ddyddaf,*

*Auch bardd, such beirniad fyddaf.*

*I will entreat your protection, royal presidents of Britain, I*

*will sing your superior song, your superior fame I will spread,*

*your bard, your judge I will be.* *Cynaddellus.*

**AUL, s. m. r.** The dung of animals; manure. *Sil.*

**Anon, s. f.—pl. t. au (au)** Halfpenny; a scruple.

**Aur, s. m. (au)** Gold; *aur dilin,* pure, native gold;

*aur tawdd,* solvent gold; *aur mal,* maleable gold

*aur clamp,* bullion; *fy aur,* my jewel.

*Gwell car yn llys nog aur ar fya.*

*A friend at court is better than gold on the finger.* *Adage.*

*Aur yw gair i'wraw gwr,*

*O bal'n glod i'ben gwladwr;*

*Ychwi yw'r gair—*

*A word is gold to adorn a man,*

*If it were fame to a chief patriot;*

*You are the word—* *Llywarch Beirnech.*

**Aw, s. m.—pl. t. on (a)** That is past beyond motion,

*and thus become a moving agent; a fluid; also*

*a flow. From this expressive root are derived*

*all words that imply fluidity, or the motion, or*

*action of fluids; and also immaterial qualities,*

*as the impulse, or emotion of the will, mind,*

*or soul.*

**Awall, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwall)** A lapse; an error.

**Awallu, v. a. (awall)** To fail; to elapse.

*Saith aengerd an senyrt dwfn, dwfn gwddyn gwaddyn awallu,  
Tri gair am dri phair tri theulu.*

Seven qualities of a lie was implanted deep, and deep the hollow of the accumulation that will fail; the three words for the three cauldrons of three tribes. *Melant, m. Cynddelw.*

**Awch, pron. Your; yours. The same as EICH and AUCH; awch tadoliaeth, your fatherhood, your reverence.**

*Moswylton maeon, mawr cyanedd awch llyw,  
Awch llywawdr rhag aneddff;  
Modur fur parhau ddedd,  
Haid myr gwaidd gredff.*

Ye commonalty of the people of Mons, great is the quality of your leader, and your governor against anarchy: a wise regulator whose statute is lasting for the swarm, whose disposition is fiery impulse. *Sis. Wen, m. Ll. ab Iorwerth.*

**Awch, s. m.—pl. t. au (aw)** The sharpness, or edge of a weapon; arduency, or vehemency; liveliness

*Ychwi a gewch wybod awch ein cleddyfau ni.*

You shall know the sharpness of our swords.

*H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Awchaid, a. (awch)** Keenish; sharp; cutting.

**Awchawl, a. (awch)** Keen, or sharp; ardent.

**Awchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awch)** Acuity.

**Awchlydan, a. (awch—lydan)** Broad-edged. In the Welsh Laws, *buyall gynnu*, is called *buyall awchlydan*, a felling hatchet.

**Awchlym, a. (awch—lym)** Sharp-edged; acute.

**Awchlymder, s. m. (awchlym)** Sharpness.

**Awchlymedd, s. m. (awchlym)** Keenness.

**Awchlymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awchlym)** Sharpening

**Awchlymrwydd, s. m. (awchlym)** Sharpness.

**Awchlym, v. a. (awchlym)** To sharpen; to acuate.

**Awchruth, s. m. (awch—ruthr)** Violent assault.

*Awchruth blaidd aruthr b'ledd al, serodd,  
A flyu, rhag terfyn rhwyg torfodd.*

The terrible assault of the terrible wolf, where would it go, also the conflicts and the spears, from the end of the tearing of hosts. *T. Aled.*

**Awchu, v. a. (awch)** To sharpen; to give arduency

**Awchus, a. (awch)** Keen; ardent; greedy.

*Awchus arf a ellio.*

*Keen is the tool that will shave.*

*Adage.*

**Awchusrwydd, s. m. (awchus)** Keenness; greediness

**Awchwr, s. m.—pl. awchwr (awch—gwr)** Sharpener

**Awd, s. m. (aw)** Season; opportunity; a song:

**Awdl, s. f.—pl. odlau (awd)** The flowing of the mind or imagination, the name of a principal class of metres; which is subdivided into various sorts; an ode.

*Adlais ion o dios lancherch,*

*Odlau a mesurau serch.*

A cheerful echo from the pleasant dale, of songs, and tuneful notes of love. *D. ab Gwilym, fr Fronfrith.*

**Awdur, s. m.—pl. t. on (awd)** One that gives being, power, or action; an author.

*Awdur cerdd a'i gwael.*

*The author of a song is he that makes it.*

*Adage.*

**Awdurdawd, s. m.—pl. awdurdawd (awdur)** Authority; a power of commanding.

**Awdurdodawl, a. (awdurdawd)** Authoritative.

**Awdurdodi, v. a. (awdurdawd)** To authorize.

**Awduriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (awdur)** Authorship.

*Yn all arwar mawr myn yd grynau  
Yn all awduriaeth meddhaeth madlain;  
Yn all awen ddofn o ddwfn gofain,  
Yn farch awydd gwael gorfain.*

Like a great calm, when he is in unity like the formation of the mead banquet abounding with pleasure: like the penetrating muse, from intense studying, exalted with disposition of a hawk on the hovering wing. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Awdwl, s. m.—pl. awdlan (awd)** Opportunity; *ni cheis i arddul i wrel y gwaith*, I did not get an opportunity to see the work. *Sil.*

**Awdd, s. m.—pl. oddion (aw)** A participating. **Awddwfr, s. m.—pl. awddwyfroedd (aw—dwfr)** running water: fresh water.

*Wrth hyn y para y mor yu hallt, er a elyddo o'r awddwfr,  
ac y gwlaw.*

From that arises the cause of the sea being salt, and of what falls into it of running water, and rain. *Dew Dyd.*

**Awel, s. f.—pl. t. au (aw—el)** A gale; a blast of wind, a current of air.

*Tawel awel, t hir-glyw,  
Odd a fo moleidyw,  
Nam Urien, cea nid yw!*

Silent-breathing gale, long wilt thou be heard: there is scarcely another deserving praise, since Urien is no more! *Llyparch Hen.*

**Awelaid, a. (awel)** Gale; blowing soft gales.

**Awelan, s. f. dim. (awel)** Small gale, or breeze.

**Awelawg, a. (awel)** Blowing soft breezes; gale.

**Aweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awel)** Current of air.

**Awelu, v. a. (awel)** To blow a gentle gale.

**Awelyn, s. m. dim. (awel)** A short puff of wind.

**Awel, s. f.—pl. t. au (aw)** A medium through which any thing flows.

**Awen, s. f.—pl. t. au (aw—en)** Genius; fancy;

*taste; mae genyf rhyngaint o awen at y peth.* I have some degree of taste for the thing. *Sil.*

It means simply that endowment of the mental faculty directing it to a particular object; but it is mostly understood to signify the gift of poetry; the muse.

*Tri phrif anhegwr awen: llygad yn gwelad anian, calon yn teimlad anian, a glawder a fuidd gydfydd ag anian.*

The three primary requisites for a poetical genius: an eye that can see nature, a heart that can feel nature, and boldness that dares to follow nature. *Barddeis.*

**Awen, s. f.—pl. t. au (awyn)** The mandible; also the rein of a bridle.

**Awenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awen)** Slap on the chops.

**Awenawl, a. (awen)** Poetical; harmonious.

*Y fwyachen awenawl,*

*Ymlai gerdd yn mision gwawli.*

The harmonious thrush, thou wilt follow the song before the dawn. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Awenddrud, a. (awen—drud)** Having a bold fancy

**Awengar, a. (awen)** Having a genius, or taste;

**Awengerdd, s. f. (awen—cerdd)** A piece of poetry

**Awenolder, s. m. (awenawl)** Intuitiveness.

**Awenu, v. a. (awen)** To smile; to sipper; to smirk.

*Ar weiniad yr awenau,*

*Ac ar draws y gwyrda yr ll.*

On helpless objects he would smile,

And would oppose the men of wealth. *T. Penllyn.*

**Awenwr, s. m.—pl. awenwyr (awen—gwr)** A man of genius; one that has a taste for poetry.

**Awenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (awen)** One endowed with genius; a poet.

*Rhodddwch, gwir roddwch air o'r gwreiddion,*

*Rhodddwch a noddwch awenyddion.*

Give, give nobly, a word that comes from the root, give to, and protect those who are endowed with the muse. *W. Llŷn.*

**Awenyddawl, a. (awenydd)** Scientific: poetical.

**Awenyddfawr, a. (awenydd—mawr)** Highly poetical

*Awenyddfawr gwaneddus,*

*Gwrych, a goddauw y gwau.*

Very poetical the qualifications, fine and excellent the tissue. *Farch. Ewan Evans.*

**Awenyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (awenydd)** The production of genius; poetry; the art of poetry.

*Nyddu o awenyddiaeth,*

*Mwynen ym a'i min a waeth.*

From the store of genius, the kind one wove with her lips for me. *D. ab Edmunt.*

**Awg, s. m. (aw)** Keenness; arduency; eagerness.

**Awgrym, s. m.—pl. t. au (aw—grym)** A sign, or a token; a beck, or nod.

*Awgrym pawb ni's gwybydd.*

*The taken every body doth not know.*

*Adage.*

**Awgrymawl, a. (awgrym)** Beckoning; betokening  
**Awgrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awgrym)** Beckoning.  
**Awgrymu, v. a. (awgrym)** To beckon, or nod; to make postures.

**Awl, s. m. (aw)** Illumination, or strictly, primeval light considered independent of reflection; and figuratively prayer, or praise, as being a recurrence to that light.

**Awn, s. m. (aw)** A joining, or blending together; a flowing together of particles.

**Awon, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (aw—on)** A flowing of water; a stream, or a river.

**Awr, s. f.—pl. orlan (aw)** An hour; *ym awr*, or *yr awr hon*, at present; *ym awr-hyn*, off-hand, presently; *ym awr fach yr aeth*, he is but just now gone.

*Ton wea orewys wychr wrth drefydd,  
Cyflw ag arien awr yd gnydd.*

*The white bright foaming wave against the towns it boldly  
runs, tided like the gliding hour the time it swells.*

*H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

**Awran, s. f. dim. (awr)** A little space of time. It is used adverbially; as, now, at present.

**Awrawl, a. (awr)** Horary; relating to the hour.

**Awrfedd, s. m. (awr—medd)** An hour's possession momentary enjoyment.

**Awrgylch, s. m.—pl. t. au (awr—cylch)** Horary circle.

**Awrhon, adv. (awr—hon)** Now; at present.

**Awrlais, s. m.—pl. awrleisiau (awr—llais)** Clock.

**Awrydr, s. m.—pl. t. au (awr—gwydr)** Hour-glass.

**Aws, s. m.—pl. oisiau (aw)** A beginning to move; a daring, defiance, or challenge; *rhoi aws iddo*, to give him a challenge.

**Awsidd, a. (aws)** Beginning to go; ripe; tender; soft; *afal awsaidd*, a ripe, soft, tender apple; *dyn o synwyr awsaidd iawn*, a man of very weak sense.

**Awst, s. m. (aws)** The month of August.

*Mae fal—*

*Afal Awst o falydder.*

*It is like the apple of August for sweetness. D. ab Gwilym.*

**Awydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (aw)** An ardent desire; eagerness; greediness.

*Cae ethyw llawr llyw llawn awydd,  
Llawch Gwyndd, gwendud eangwydd.*

*Hence to the ground is gone the leader full of ardency, it is  
Gwyndd that is the retreat of the prosperity of the blessed re-  
gio.*

*Cynddelu.*

**Awyddaw, v. a. (awydd)** To covet earnestly.

*Ac wedi dardd i lwl Cesar barotol pob beth ag a oedd raid iddo,  
of a gwynwys at y mor y gyd ag aneirif amlder marchogion,  
cys ddiarnachu ac awyddaw gwnethur ddaenodig seflla o'r Pryd-  
daidd.*

*And after Julius Caesar had prepared every thing that was ne-  
cessary for him, he set out on the sea with an immense number of  
warriors, with preparing, and desiring to execute the wished-for  
slaughter of the Britons.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Awyddawg, a. (awydd)** Eager; full of desire.

*Owain fab Gruffudd fudd fynog,  
Awyddawg farclawg feirch digrogl.*

*Owain the son of Gruffudd accumulating benefits, the eager  
rider of prodigal steeds.*

*Bladdyn Fardd.*

**Awyddawl, a. (awydd)** Eager; coveting; greedy.  
**Awyddfalc, a. (awydd—balch)** Eagerly exulting.

*Eryr cad brasol borthiad brain,  
Aerwalch awyddfalc Owain.*

*The eagle of battle is the great provider of the ravens, the  
hawk of slaughter is the eagerly exulting Owain.*

*Bladdyn Fardd, i O. Goch.*

**Awyddfawr, a. (awydd—mawr)** Full of eagerness.

**Awyddfryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (awydd—bryd)** Zeal.

**Awyddfrydawl, a. (awyddfryd)** Zealous; eager.

**Awyddgar, a. (awydd)** Covetous; greedy.

**Awyddgarwch, s. m. (awyddgar)** Covetousness.

**Awyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awydd)** A hankering.

**Awyddu, v. a. (awydd)** To covet, or be anxious.

**Awyddus, a. (awydd)** Very desirous; eager.

**Awyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyn)** The rein of a bridle.

**Gwastrawd awyn, a** groom of the rein.

**Awyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (aw—yr)** The air, one of the four elements; the sky, the firmament.

**Awyrraid, a. (awyr)** Partaking of air; aerial; airy.

**Awyrw, v. a. (awyr)** To turn into air; to air.

**Awyrwag, a. (awyr)** Abounding with air.

**Awyrwail, a. (awyr)** Tending to be air; aerial.

*Y dan yr awyrolion fynyddid y mae ffynonau eglur; ac yn eu  
cylch hwynt gwirgloddiau gwastad.*

*Beneath the aerial mountains there are pellucid springs; and  
around them there are level meadows.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Awyrbwyssi, s. m.—pl. awyrbwyseion (awyr—pwys)** A barometer.

**Awyrbwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awyr—pwys)**

Aerostatics; the pressure of the air.

**Awyrdysg, s. m. (awyr—dysg)** The science

which treats of the property of air; pneumatics.

**Awyrell, s. f.—pl. t. au (awyr)** Air vessel.

**Awyren, s. f.—pl. t. au (awyr)** Air vessel, balloon.

**Awyrgoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (awyr—goel)** Aeromancy.

**Awyrgylch, s. pl. t. au (awyr—cylch)** Atmosphere.

**Awyrgylchaid, a. (awyrgylch)** Atmospheric.

**Awyrrnen, s. f.—pl. t. au (awyr—nen)** Firmament.

**Awyrogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (awyrawg)** Pneumatic.

**Awyrogawl, a. (awyrawg)** Pneumatic.

**Awyrogwr, s. m.—pl. awyrogwyr (awyrawg—**

**gwr)** A pneumatist, or teacher on the prop-  
erty of air.

**Awyrolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (awyr)** Pneumatics.

**Awyroldeb, s. m. (awyrawl)** Airiness.

**Awyrol, v. (awyrawl)** To render, or become airy.

**Awyrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (awyr)** An aerostatist.

**Awyryddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (awyr)** Aerostation.

**Awys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwys)** A general invita-  
tion; marriage solemnities.



## B.

## B A C

**B**, A radical consonant of the class of labials, mutable into *F* and *M*; as *BARA*, *bread*; *FI FARA*, *his bread*; *FY MARA*, *my bread*. It is itself also one of the mutations of *P*; as *FEN*, *a head*; *FI BEN*, *his head*.

**BA**, *s. m. r.—pl. t. oedd*. A being in; immersion.  
**Ba**, *pron. (mutation of pa)* What. *Bafath*, what sort  
**Baban**, *s. m.—pl. t. od (mutation of maban)* A babe, or infant; a doll. *Buarth baban*, a baby ring, a lighted stick turned round to divert a child.  
**Bacon**, *s. pl. aggr. (mutation of macon)* Berries.  
**Baconyn**, *s. m. dim. (bacon)* A berry.  
**BACH**, *s. m. r.—pl. t. au*. A hook; a crook; ten-ter; grappling-iron. *Bach arad*.

*Mal tynu bach trwy rood.*

*Like drawing a hook through a wood.*

*Adage.*

**Bach**, *a*. Little; small. *Da fy ngeneth fach*, that's my good little girl.

**Bachawg**, *a*. (bach) Hooked; having many windings, turnings, or bendings; crooked.

**Bachawl**, *a*. (bach) Tending to hook, or to grapple.

**Bachdro**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (bach—tro)* Sharp turn.

**Bachdrôad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (bachdro)* A turning sharply.

**Bachdrôawl**, *a*. (bachdro) That turns acutely.

**Bachdrofa**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (bachdro)* A labyrinth.

**Bachdroi**, *v. a*. (bachdro) To turn in acute angle.

**Bachell**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (bach)* A corner; a grapple, or grasp; a snare.

**Bachelliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (bachell)* A getting into a corner; a grappling.

**Bachellu**, *v. a*. (bachell) To grapple; to ensnare; to trip one's heels; to supplant.

**Bachellwr**, *s. m.—pl. bachellwyr (bachell—gwr)*

A grappler; one that ensnareth.

**Baches**, *s. f. dim. (bach)* A term of endearment; a pretty little woman.

*A gwneuthur, flafer nid lies,*

*Yn feichiawg fy nys faches.*

And occasioning (a labour of no benefit) to be pregnant my fair my little one.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bachgen**, *s. m.—pl. bachgyn (bach—gen)* Boy; child

*Rhodd ac adrawdd, rhodd bachgen.*

A gift and telling, is the gift of a child.

*Adage.*

**Bachgenaidd**, *a*. (bachgen) Boyish; like a boy.

*Mi a rois heblio bethau bachgenaidd.*

*I have cast away childish things.*

*1 Cor. xiii. 2.*

**Bachgeneiddiaw**, *v. a*. (bachgenaidd) To be boyish

**Bachgeneiddrwydd**, *s. m* (bachgenaidd) Boyishness

**Bachgênes**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (bachgen)* A young girl.

*Cell bid rhag gwrid gwres*

*I gain fagênes.*

A retreat let it be against the flush of shame for the fair young girl.

*Stans Thomas.*

**Bachgenos**, *s. pl. aggr. (bachgen)* Little boys.

**Bachgenyn**, *s. m. dim. (bachgen)* A little boy.

**Bachiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an (bach)* A hooking, or grappling; a bending like a hook; a winding.

**Bachig**, *a*. (bach) Smallish; diminutive.

**Bachigyn**, *s. m. dim. (bachig)* A very little thing.

*Ychydig bachigyn etto,*

*For yet a little while.*

*Heb. x. 37.*

**Bachogrwydd**, *s. m. (bachawg)* Crookedness.

## B A G

**Bachu**, *v. a*. (bach) To hook, or hitch; to grapple; to go into recesses, full of windings; to lurk.

*Bachu'r wyd yn mhob buches.*

Thou dost lurk in every dairy yard.

*D. ab Iwan Du.*

**Bachwr**, *s. m.—pl. bachwyr (bach—gwr)* One that hooks, or hitches; a grappler.

**Bad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ba)* A boat; a ship's boat.

*Nid rhaid march busn ddaud,*

*Neu bont ar aber, na bad.*

There need no fleet steed under thee,

Nor a bridge over the river, nor boat.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Badaid**, *s. m.—pl. badeidiau (bad)* A boat-full.

**Badwr**, *s. m.—pl. badwyr (bad—gwr)* Boatman.

**Badwriaeth**, *s. m. (badwr)* Boatman's calling.

**Badd**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ba)* Bath; a bathing place.

*Y byd o ddynion fal i'r badd, a hoddlyna i'r noddfa nadd.*

A world of people, like to the bath then will go the fair built refuge.

*L. G. Cuth.*

**Baddon**, *s. m. aggr. (badd)* A bathing place; a bath

**Baddug**, *s. m. (badd)* A mist, or a fog.

**Baedd**, *s. m.—pl. t. od (aedd)* A boar. *Baedd*

*gwyllt*, a wild boar; *baedd cefnaint*, a boar set

apart for breed. *Welsh Laws.*

**Baeddaiid**, *a*. (baedd) Boarish; like a boar.

**Baeddau**, *s. m. (baedd)* One that is like a boar:

a warrior living in the time of Arthur was so

called.

**Baeddawg**, *a*. (baedd) Like a boar; boarish.

**Baeddawl**, *a*. (baedd) Like a boar; boarish.

**Baeddig**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (baedd—cig)* Boar's flesh

**Baeddaiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (baedd)* A wallowing in

dirt, a bedaggling.

**Baeddredawg**, *a*. (baedd—rhedawg) Going after

the boar.

*Teithi hwch yw na bo baeddredawg, ac nad yso ei pherebyll.*

The lawful qualities of a sow is that she be not apt to follow the boar, and doth not devour her young.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Baeddau**, *v. a*. (baedd) To tumble about in the dirt.

*Pob edn o'r byd allodd-ryw*

*A'i baedd, ond rhyddid ei byw!*

Every bird of this heterogeneous world huffs her, is it not a wonder that she lives!

*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Dylluan.*

**Baeddwr**, *s. m.—pl. baeddwyr (baeddu—gwr)*

One that tumbles about in the dirt.

**Baesg**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (aes)* The ring of a wheel.

**Bagad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (mutation of magad)* A

cluster, or bunch; a troop; a multitude. *Bag-*

*adau*, pendants.

**Bagadawg**, *a*. (bagad) Clustered, or in bunches;

hung with clusters; having pendants.

*Nid forest rywiawg.*

*Heb goed bagadawg.*

It is not a genuine forest that hath no clustered trees.

*L. G. Cuth.*

**Bagadu**, *v. a*. (bagad) To cluster; to bunch.

**Bagell**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (bachell)* A corner; a snare.

*Yr oedd efe yn y fagell:* or, *yn y faig*, he had a

hand in it, or was in the secret. *Sil.*

**Bagl**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (bach)* A crook; or crutch.

**Baglau**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (bagl)* A crook; a hook.

*Baglan breu, neud cynhauf*

*Rhudd rheithyn, melyn cula!*

*Neu'r digerau a gura!*

My wooden crook, is it not the time of harvest when the fern is brown, the reeds are yellow! Have I not once dislaid what now I love!

*Llywarch Hira.*

**Baglaw, a. (bagl)** Having a crook; crutched.

Cyn bam ceta faglwg bun eirian,  
Oedd Cynwawr fy mhar,  
Oedd cynwylf ceta-grwm;  
Wyltrem wyltrem.

Before I appeared on crutches I have been comely, the fore-  
most of the spears was my lance; my round back was first in vi-  
sion—I am heavy; I am crutched. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Baglu, v. a. (bagl)** To hold with a crook; to hook.  
**Bagwn, s. m. (cwn)** Strength; potency; or might.  
**Bagwnawg, a. (bagwn)** Strong; potent.  
**Bagwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (mutation of magwy)** A cluster.  
**Bagwyon, the hanging clusters of the ash.**

Rhinau archfain—  
Ac ach wnebw gwyn gwineu fagwy.

A maiden of slender waist, and above her fair face bowed the  
brown locks. *Cynddelw.*

Gorwynn bisen afall bionas fagwy,  
Balch caen coed, bryd pawb parth yd garwy.

Brightly glare the branches of the apple-trees with blossoms;  
in clusters the woods display their proud robes; all look pleased  
towards those they love. *Gwalchmai.*

**Bagwyaw, v. a. (bagwy)** To cluster; to bunch.  
**Bagwyawg, a. (bagwy)** Clustering; in clusters.  
**Bagwyawl, a. (bagwy)** Clustering; bunching.  
**BAI, s. m. r.—pl. beiau.** A fault; a vice; a crime.

Cas a'ogano arall am y beiau a fo arno ei hun.  
Hateful is he that blames another for the faults he hath him-  
self. *Adage.*

Ami bai lle ni charer.  
Frequent are the faults where there is no love. *Adage.*

Ni wyl diriad arno fal.  
The mischievous sees in himself no fault. *Adage.*

**BAICH, s. m. r.—pl. beichiau.** A burden, or load.

Nid baich oed baich o bechod,  
Yn y farw gwae ddy'n o' fod.

There is no such a burden as a burden of sin; in the judgment  
wee to man it should be. *D. M. ab Tudar.*

**Baich, s. m.—pl. beichiau (aich)** Outcry, or scream.  
**Baid, s. m.—pl. beidiau (aid)** Briskness; liveliness.  
**Baid, s. m.—pl. beiddiau (aid)** A challenging,  
daring, or adventuring.

**Bais, s. pl. aggr. (bas)** Flats, or shallows; a ford.

Y don—  
Na lodd, goel budd, i'm gael bais.

Thou wave—hinder not, omen of prosperity, me from finding  
the ford. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bal, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (al)** A prominence, or what  
jets out. It is applied to mountains that ter-  
minate in a peak, in some parts of Wales, for  
which *moel* is used in other parts: the bud, or  
first shooting out of trees and plants, is also  
called *bal*. *Bal o lin*, a boll, or bundle of flax.  
*Gwedd rhy y fal*, a hue like the snow of the  
peak; *Bal cwn*, a white peak; and this the  
present local name of the celebrated mount  
*Hemus*.

A' th dal, lliw manod baloedd,  
Y ngwen wyl.

The forehead is of the hue of the fine snow of the *Allis*, my  
lovely fair one. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bala, s. m.—pl. t. on (bal)** A shooting out, or dis-  
charge; eruption: a wolf's cub; *Bala coed*, the  
budding, or blossom of trees; *Bala llyn*, the  
outlet, or efflux of a lake: hence it is the name  
of many places in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.

A mal balaen Saeon sythyn,  
Cymwry cyanyrhaid cyflun ddullyn.

And like the budding *Balaenae* the Saxons fell, the Welsh ga-  
thering strength with union of action. *Taliesin.*

**Balaen, s. m.—pl. balain (mutation of malaen)** Steel

Ban wisgoed, rudd gynnolled ri,  
Balain uch llethr ben Gieul.

When he put on, the ruddy chief of tamul, the steel over the  
side of Bala's head. *Iolo Goch.*

**Balai, s. m.—pl. t. od (bal)** The tong of a buckle.  
**Balaify, s. f.—pl. t. au (bala—llwyf)** Palm tree.  
**Balaunaw, a. (balant)** A shooting forth; budding.  
**Balaun, v. a. (balant)** To spring forth; to bud.  
**Balant, s. m.—pl. balannau (bal)** A springing, or  
shooting out; a sprouting or foliation.

Am bren dyfaler ei dwf teg ei falnt, a'i frig, a tharddiad ei  
fagur, a'i falant, a'i fiodas, a'i ffrwyth.

With respect to a tree describe its fair growth, its branches,  
the springing out of its sprigs, its budding, its blossoms, and its  
fruit. *Dardas.*

**Balasar, s. m. (llasar)** Azure; sky-colour.

**Balasarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (llasarn)** Ballast.

**Balasarnaw, a. (balasarn)** Having or in ballast.

**Balasarnu, v. a. (balasarn)** To put in ballast.

**Bala, v. a. (bal)** To spring out; to drive out.

**Balaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (bal—aw)** Efflux of water.

**Balawg, s. f.—pl. balogion (bal)** What springs up,  
or jets out; what is uppermost; a pinnacle:  
tong of a buckle; a fibula; a priest, *Arm.* a  
flap, or valve; an apron; the flap of the breech-  
es; *balawg fan*, or *meisugn*, the lonsewort.

Y marchwag ag arwydd balawg arno.  
A knight with a banner of a fibula on him.

*Hi. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

**Balawg, a. (bal)** Springing up; jetting; having  
an outlet; *balawg fechni*, a slip suretiship, or a  
suretiship that is imperfect, or defective; where  
one party, out of the three necessary to consti-  
tute a lawful suretiship is wanting; these are  
the creditor, debtor, and surety.

Oni bydd y tair llaw, wrth roddi mach, balawg fechni y gelwir:  
au-odd balawg yw bod y unall ben iddo yn rhywys, ac y llall yn  
rhydd.

If the three hands are not together in giving bail, it is called  
a slip suretiship: the nature of an outlet is that one out is fast  
and the other loose. *Welsh Laws.*

**Balc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bal)** A balk of land: in  
ploughing, a break in the furrow.

**Balciad, s. m.—pl. t. eu (balc)** A breaking of  
the irregularities in furrows.

**Balciaw, v. a. (balc)** To break down irregu-  
larities in furrows.

**Balciawg, a. (balc)** Having balks in furrows.

**Balciedig, a. (balc)** That is balked, or broken.

**Balcwr, s. m.—pl. balcwr (balc—gwr)** One  
that breaks furrows.

**Balch, a. (bal)** Prominent; towering; superb;  
proud; *gwenith balch*, fine grown wheat; *tyfu*  
*yn falch*, to grow up fine, or lofty; *cerddediad*  
*balch*, an erect airy walk; *balchfre Freiddin*,  
the towering hill of Breiddin; *mae hi gan falch-*  
*ed o'i swydd*, she is so proud of her office.

Dwg hyn yn falch, fwyalch fas,  
Yn garlad i'r dyn gorau.

Bear this proudly, my dear coz, as a token of love to the  
best of men. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Balchaid, a. (balch)** Rather proud, or piousish.

**Balchder, s. m. (balch)** A towering up; pomp.

Balchder heb droed.

Pride without a foot.

*Adage.*

**Balchedd, s. m. (balch)** Haughtiness; or pride.

Tri pheth a was wralg yn anniawd: tegwch yn ei gwynneb, fol-  
lneby yn ei phen, a balchedd yn ei chalon.

Three things that will make a woman anachste: beauty in her  
face, foolishness in her head, and pride in her heart. *Triodd Moe.*

**Balchiaw, v. (balch)** To become proud or high.

**Balchneby, s. m. (balch)** Arrogance; pomp; pride.

**Baldar, s. pl. aggr. (bal—tar)** The herb satyrion.

**Baldardd, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal—tardd)** A budding,  
or breaking out of the buds.

**Baldardd, v. a. (bal—tardd)** To bud; to spring.

**Baldarddawl, a. (baldardd)** Budding; sprouting.  
**Baldarddu, v. a. (baldardd)** To bud; to shoot.  
**Baldarddus, a. (baldardd)** Budding; sprouting.  
**Baldawg, s. m. (bal—tawg)** A short punch; a squab

Oes baldawg o Sais boldyn?

Is there a short punch of a tight belled Englishman? *G. Trew.*

**Baldordd, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal—tordd)** A babbling, prattling, or idle talk.  
**Baldordd, v. a. (bal—tordd)** To prattle; to tattle.  
**Baldorddi, v. v. (baldordd)** To prattle; to mutter.  
**Baldorddus, a. (baldordd)** Prattling; tattling.  
**Baldorddwyr, s. m.—pl. baldorddwyr (baldordd—gwr)** A prattler, or an arrant babbler.  
**Baldorfi, v. a. (bal—torf)** To speak foolishly.  
**Balennyn, s. m. (balant)** A vegetable bud.  
**Balgur, s. m.—pl. t. on (bale)** A sprout, a germ.  
**Balogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (balaug)** Presidency.  
**Balon, a. (lôn)** Contented; willing; at ease.  
**Balwg, s. pl. aggr. (bal)** The tufts, or seed of flax. *Sil.*  
**Balwyf, s. m. aggr. (bal—llwyf)** The palm wood.  
**Balwyfen, s. f. (balwyf)** A palm tree.  
**Ball, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal)** Eruption; protuberance: the plague; *ball a newyn*, plague and famine.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Ballasg, s. m.—pl. t. au (ball—asg)** The prickly, or rough shells of fruit; a porcupine.

B'ond ballasg tew sy'r cnewyll?

Have not the nuts thick husks?

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ballasgawg, a. (ballasg)** Covered with prickles.  
**Ballasgaw, a. (ballasg)** Tending to be prickly.  
**Ballasgu, v. a. (ballasg)** To form into a husk; to shoot out prickles.  
**Ballaw, v. a. (ball)** To shout out, cry, or scream.  
**Ballawg, s. m.—pl. ballogion (ball)** A hedgehog.  
**Ballaweg, s. f.—pl. t. au (ballaw)** A wear-net.  
**Balleg, s. f.—pl. t. au (ball)** A purse; also a wheel or bow net.

Y gwr dall mawr ei falleg,  
 Yn hnef Aber, dyner deg.

Great is the net of the blind man in the fair and pleasant town of Aber. *R. ab Daf. Llwyd.*

**Ballegrwyd, s. f.—pl. t. i (ballegr—rhwyd)** Wear-net  
**Bân, s. m.—pl. t. au (ân)** Prominence; what is conspicuous; *bân cyngeni*, a mole on the skin. It is the appellative of several mountains; as, *Bân-uch-dên*, in Breconshire; also *Bânau Brycheiniawg*, and the high lands of *Tal y Fan*, in Glamorgan; *bân hydd*, a hart's horn; hence a drinking cup, or horn, is called *bân*; *bân pen-nill*, a division or part of a stanza; a strain; *bân corydd*, a distich of a poem.

Gwelais i hael yn hellaug bân llawn,  
 Yn meddu meddied i oru eirchlaw.

I saw the generous one ministering the full horn, possessing the boon of mead to supply those that asked. *Gwalchmes.*

Ef a'm rhoddes medd a gwin o wydrin bân.

He gave me mead and wine from the transparent horn. *Taliesin.*

**Bân, a. (ân)** Conspicuous; high; lofty. *Adar bân*, mountain birds; *uchenaid fân*, a loud sigh; *cog fân*, the loud cuckoo.

Bân gwyr pan dygylair,  
 Bânach pan lefair.

High is truth when it shines,  
 Higher when it is spoken.

*Taliesin.*

**Ban, adv. (mut. of pan)** When; *ban yw*, when it is Banad, *s. pl. aggr. (ban)* Broom, a shrub so called.  
**Banadi, s. m.—pl. t. au (banadi)** Broom; *banadi pigawg*, broom; butcher's.

**Banadlawg, a. (banadi)** Abounding with broom.  
**Banadlawr, a. (banadi)** Of or relating to broom.

Gwerth ysbail Taliesin—

Un yw hyddegre hyd yd yn difant,  
 Un yw blaidd banadlawr aunchant.

The price of the spoil of Taliesin—one is the cry of the stag, in its flight; one is the wolf uncovetous of the broom. *Taliesin.*

**Banaden, s. f. (banadi)** A broom bush, or plant; *banaden aur*, *banadlos*, dyer's broom.  
**Banadios, s. pl. aggr. (banadi)** Sweet broom; dyer's weed. *See Eurfanadi.*  
**Banal, s. m.—pl. t. au (ban)** Broom, a shrub.  
**Bânan, s. m. (bân)** Alarm; an alarming report.  
**Banâu, v. a. (bân)** To render conspicuous.  
**Banawg, a. (bân)** Prominent; conspicuous; notable; *nod banaug*, an article in grammar: *ychain banaug*, the large horned oxen, were some kind of animals formerly in Britain; probably either the moose, the elk, or bison, most probably the latter. These gave rise to many stories, which are current over all Wales and there is hardly a lake, but is asserted in the neighbourhood to be the one of which the *ychain banaug* drew the *afanc*; another terrible animal the crocodile. At Llan Dewi Brefi, they shewed, till lately, some very large horns, which they asserted were those of the *ychain banaug*; *cainc yr ychain banaug* is a strange piece of music, and still known to a few, intended as an imitation of the howling, and rattling of the chains of the *ychain banaug* in drawing the *afanc* out of the lake.  
**Banc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bân)** A platform; a table.

Ysidi hyn ar fryn gwyn polau uchel,  
 Gan ochei dry goedd drygwethredau;  
 Mynoei, a phierch a pharch beincias,  
 Yn eglwys, a chynnyws, a chawyllas;  
 Ysidi gryddoch gan gyfodlan,  
 A charu Daw yn drech na phenachau.

All this is on a blest bright and lofty hill, by eschewing the evils of bad actions; kindness and reverencing with the honour of tables in the church, and accommodation and tapers; there is feasting in the feasts, and loving God more than princes. *Gwr. Brycheiniawg, i Ddewi.*

**Bancaw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ban—caw)** A tying of the top, or end; a tuft.

Tyf iddi, o etfeddiath, gryn aur,  
 Mal bancaw ar saeth.

There grows to her of inheritance, a golden crop, like the feather on the arrow. *D. ab Edmunt. i Wallt Merch.*

**Bancawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bancaw)** A tying the end, or forming into a tuft.

**Bancawiauw, v. a. (bancaw)** To tie or whip round the top, as, *bancawiauw bach*, to whip a hook to the end of a line.

**Bancawiauw, a. (bancaw)** Having the end tied.

**Bancawydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bancaw)** One who binds together, or consolidates.

**Bancyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (bân—cwr)** A basket made with rods, or rushes; a dorser.

**Baner, s. f.—pl. t. au (bân)** A banner, or ensign.

Pan ddei hael o hil Llywelyn,  
 A' faner o guch ac o felyn,  
 A' frya ar ddifa a goresgryn,  
 Y to plau'n wir dir terfynas Cynfyn.

When the generous of the line of Llywelyn comes, with his banner of red and of yellow, and his passion for destroying and conquering, he in truth shall possess the land of the borders of Cynfyn. *Gwronwydd.*

**Bangaw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ban—caw)** The conspicuous band; the bandage of honour.

**Bangaw, a. (ban—caw)** Highly compact together: so *isith fangaw*, poetical language, as flowing in harmony, being bound together, as the lines, or strains, agreeably to the metres; fluent; eloquent.

*Y ffronfrith—  
Ac dwy gais fela fangaw,  
O gwyr! hwyta ger ei llaw.*

The thrush—and the sweet eloquent nightingale, near her in the corner of the grove.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bangawlaw, v. a. (bangaw)** To plat or lay the upper row of rods, in hedging.

**Bangawrwydd, s. m. (bangaw)** Compactness.

**Bangeibr, s. f.—pl. t. au (ban—ceibr)** High rafters, or high roof. It was an appellative for a principal or collegiate church; as, *Bangeibr Henllan* and *Bangeibr Tudoch*.

*Nu chm leferydd ar lid Echdôr,  
Ni chabwydd rwydd ar rwydd ior;  
Ni chabwydd all yn ei achor faran,  
Bangawir gadw'r ffrith fegys Bangor.*

Make no false report on the wrath of Hector, never was insulled a shield on the shoulder of the chief; it will not insult my lord in his encircled presence, the protecting outskirt of Cadvan, like that of Bangor.  
*Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Bangor, s. f.—pl. t. au (ban—cor)** The conspicuous or principal row; the upper row of rods, thicker than the rest, in a wattle fence, that strengthens, or locks the inner parts together; and in high fences, it was common to have two or three such platings; *tair bangor a ddwy fod ar ysgubwr o gulan gawf allan.* *Welsh Laws.* *Bangor* is used metaphorically for defence, or security: *enwir bangor ar yr hawl yn gadernid i'w harchwiriaw*, the defence of a cause is called a strengthening of it to render its truth manifest. *Welsh Laws.* *Bangor* was a name given to some of our most noted monasteries; one in Flintshire, one in Caernarvonshire, another in Ireland, and another in Belleisle, on the coast of Brittany.

**Bangor, s. f. (bangor)** The top row joined, or wattled together; a coping.

**Bangori, v. a. (bangor)** To cope, or bind together; to wattle the top, or binding row of a fence.

**Banflagl, s. f.—pl. t. au (ban—flagl)** A bonfire.

**Banflaglad, s. m. (banflagl)** A making a bonfire.

**Banflagla, v. a. (banflagl)** To make a bonfire.

*Flag-lyfr, rhaid ei fanflagla.*  
A book of falsehood it must be made a bonfire of.

**Banhwch, s. f.—pl. banhychod (ban—hwch)** A wild sow.

*Bum syw, bum swch,  
Bum ban, bum banhwch.*

I have been a sage, I have been a snout, I have been a bore, I have been a wild sow.  
*Taliesin.*

**Banlar, s. f.—pl. banleri (bân)** A banner.

**Banierawg, a. (banlar)** Bearing ensign or banner.

**Banierdd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (banlar)** Standard-bearer.

**Banllef, s. f.—pl. t. au (ban—llef)** A loud shout.

**Banlleflin, v. a. (banllef)** To set up an outcry.

**Banllefwr, s. m.—pl. banllefwyr (banllef—gwr)** One that makes an outcry; a screamer.

*Gosteg yn enw y brenin! ebal rhyw banllefwr cythrenlig. I  
Silence, in the name of the king! bawled some infernal  
screecher.*  
*E. Wyn, Berdd Cwyr.*

**Bannas, s. m.—pl. t. au (ban—das)** A mat; *bannas gweily*, a bed mattress, made of bairnishes woven together in large plaits. *SH.* A kind of straw hangings to cover walls. *Mona.*

**Bannod, s. m.—pl. t. au (bân—nod)** A clause; a part of a sentence; an article, in grammar.

**Bannodawl, a. (bannod)** Clausal; divided in parts.

**Bannodi, v. a. (bannod)** To make a clause; to divide into parts, or clauses.

**Bannodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bannod)** The forming of a clause, or principal part.

**Banon, s. f. (bân)** One that is exalted; a queen.

*Mal Arthur gield llachar.  
A'i fason Gwenwyfar.*

Like Arthur with his gleaming sword,  
And Gwenwyfar his fair queen.

*W. Wyn.*

**Bant, s. m.—pl. bentydd (bân)** A high place; a height. *Gwent.*

**Bant, a. (bân)** Prominent; high; lofty; *tir bant*, a *thir morfa*, upland, and lowland. *Gwent.*

**Bân, v. a. (bân)** To raise up, to render prominent; to erect.

**Banw, s. m.—pl. t. od (bân)** A farrow swine; a store pig. *Gwent.*

*Gnawd i faww faga hân,  
Gnawd i foch tyrlaw ctylor.*

A sow is apt to breed vermin, a swine is apt to turn up the ground.  
*Llynarch Hen.*

**Banwel, s. m.—pl. t. au (bân—gwel)** A looking up; the upward look; the sky. *Sil.*

*Un o'i llongau, yn null angel,  
O nefcwau, yn ei fawel.*

One of their ships in an angel's form, of heavenly names, in his front.  
*D. ab Edmwnd.*

**Banwes, s. f.—pl. t. od (banw)** A farrow sow, *Gwent.* also the fish called gilt-head.

**Bâr, s. m. (ar)** The top, or summit; an expanse; a bunch, or tuft; the branch of a tree; *Bryn Barlum*, the bare-topt hill, in Glamorgau; and *Mynydd Berwyn*, the white-topt mountain, in Powys.

**Bar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ba—ar)** Affliction; fury.

*Rhan o'rh farth, a rhan o'rh far  
A ddwy fen ddwyg fela-wâr;  
Cyffredin cyf o rhanau  
Yw ych da rhyngoch ych dau.*

A share of thy food, a share of thy trouble, she will take, the spotless gentle fair one; a common source of beauty are your goods between you both.  
*S. Philip, i Bryddas.*

**Bâr, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar)** A bar, or bolt; a rail; the shaft of a spear.

**Bara, s. pl. aggr. (bar)** Bread; sustenance; *bara gwyn*, white bread; *bara canrhyg*, brown bread, or rye and wheat mixt; *bara rhyg*, rye bread; *bara haidd*, barley bread; *bara ceirch*, oat bread; *bara coch*, brown bread; *bara coesod*, *bara peilliad*, *bara mangan*, and *bara gwyn*, white bread; *bara cri*, and *bara croew*, unleavened bread; *bara surdoes*, leavened bread; *bara llechwen*, unfermented bread; *bara plymyrd*, muffins, and the like sort of bread; *bara chwiaug*, sugar bread; *bara gwersyll*, ammunition bread; *bara planc*, *bara llech*, and *bara greiddell*, household cake-bread, baked on a griddle; *bara gosawd*, shew bread; *bara miod*, fritters; *bara laur*, and *bara lafan*, laver bread; *bara huch*, sow-bread, in botany; *bara cân y deifad*, sea plantain; *bara cân y gog*, wood sorrel.

**Baran, s. m.—pl. t. edd (bar)** What is open or in view; a presence; the countenance; a wren.

*Pan wael Duw dangawu ei faran,  
Dyddwyr dy ddaer truan;  
Dyckwyr twr torffodd yn eban,  
Dyckwyr llyn dychwre gwyn gwaddfan;  
Dyckwyrwre ddu snailw m hân,  
Dyckwyrwre allfar bar ban,  
Dyckwyrwre gwyn gwre tadde allan.*

When God shall reveal his countenance, the house of earth will uplift itself over us; a panic of the noise of legions in the conflict, will urge on the fight; hardly the shrill voiced wind will call; the noisy-dried ware will have with hoarse cry around the shore, the glancing flame will take to itself the vengeance of justice, recruited by the heat of contending fires ever breaking out.  
*Cassidy.*

**Baran, a. (bar)** Appearing, or that is in view.  
**Baranedd, s. pl. (baran)** Presence; appearance.

Ugals punt o'r fodd  
 A'm rhoddes yn rhodd  
 O'r faranedd ni'm didoles.

Twenty pounds with good will he as a gift on me bestowed;  
 from his presence he did not separate me.

**Baranres, s. m.—pl. t. i (baran—rhes)** A rank, or  
 file of soldiers.

Hoffi digoni a ddigones llew,  
 A'r llew trefw trwy faranres.

Delighting in satiating with what satiated the lion, and the thick  
 vigorous host through the front rank.

**Baranu, v. a. (baran)** To appear; to come in view  
**Baranwg, s. m. (baran)** A presence; appearance.

Y ffordd yd gerddwyl gwild yd gre branes,  
 Gwr ystg o faranwg yu ei haryle,  
 Llauer uchensid i'm rhaid yd re.

The way I walk eagerly do the ravens cry; a man who out of  
 presence defends her, many a sigh escapes for his fate.

*Ld. P. Nock, i Wewilliant.*

**Barawg, a. (bar)** Full of wrath. *s. f.* a spur.  
**Barcud, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar—cud)** Kite, puttock

Haws gwnethur hebawg o farcud, no marchawg o dalawg.  
 It is easier to make a hawk of a kite, than a knight of a bumpkin.

**Barcutan, s. m.—pl. t. od (barcud)** A kite.  
**Bardys, s. pl. aggr. (bar—tys)** Shrimps: *bardysa-*  
*en*, a single shrimp.

**Bardd, s. m.—pl. beirdd (bar)** One that makes  
 conspicuous; a priest, a philosopher, or teacher:  
 and as poetry was a principal requisite, and  
 the vehicle for spreading of knowledge, he was  
 necessarily a poet. The system of Bardism  
 having fallen to almost total oblivion, poetry  
 is the only characteristic preserved, by which  
 the ancient Bardd is recognised by the vulgar  
 of the present time; therefore they consider  
 him in no other view, but simply a poet, the  
 same as *prydydd*. After passing the gradations  
 of tuition, as an *Awenydd*, he was styled *Bardd*  
*Ynys Prydain*, or Bard of the Isle of Britain;  
 a title that originated with the system. His  
 dress was uncoloured, of sky blue, an emblem  
 of peace and truth, his person was sacred; for  
 he might pass in safety through hostile coun-  
 tries; he never appeared in an army but as a  
 herald, or under the modern idea of a flag of  
 truce, and never bore arms, neither was a naked  
 weapon to be held in his presence. Such of  
 the order as performed the functions of religion  
 were called *Dewyddon*: and *Ofyddion*  
 were persons admitted into the order by diploma,  
 in consideration of their merits, without  
 going through a regular tuition. *Bardd Ynys*  
*Prydain* was a character formed in the school  
 of nature, far beyond the tracings of history,  
 that flourished in various spheres till the death  
 of the last Llywelyn, and in consequence of  
 that shock has remained secluded to this day,  
 amongst a few votaries in the obscure parts of  
 Wales. On the introduction of Christianity  
 the Bardd still acted as priest under the privi-  
 lege of his order, as his maxims were perfectly  
 consonant, as far as they went, with the doc-  
 trines of Revelation, his system still remained  
 the same. But about the fourth century the  
 clergy of the Roman church gained an ascen-  
 dancy so as to deprive the bards of being ex-  
 clusively eligible for the priesthood, and conse-  
 quently the patronage for which no longer re-  
 mained in the order. *Bardd taleithiawg* was  
 a bard that presided at a provincial *Gorsedd*;

but he, nor *Bardd Ynys Prydain*, had supre-  
 macy no longer than whilst he actually presid-  
 ed; and was elected to the chair just when-  
 ever a meeting was held. The *Bardd Teulu*, or  
 domestic bard, was the eighth officer in the  
 prince's household. A graduated bard was  
 styled *Bardd wrth fraint* a *defawd Beirdd Ynys*  
*Prydain*; he was also in later times called *Bardd*  
*cau*, *Cadeir-fardd*, and *Bardd cadeiriawg*. The  
 leading maxims of the institution were for per-  
 fect equality, peace, moral rectitude, and the  
 investigation of nature, having for its motto—  
*Y GWIR YN ERBYN Y BYD, The Truth against*  
*the World.*

Pan fyner canu cerdd, y bardd cadeiriawg a ddyl ddechreu s'r  
 canu cyntaf o Ddauw, s'r all o'r brenin bledfio y llys; ac oni bydd  
 iddo ef a gauer, caued o frenin arall. Gweddy y bardd cadeiriawg,  
 y bardd teulu blaau ganu y trydydd canu o gerdd angem.

When a song is desired to be sung, it is the duty of the presid-  
 ing Bardd to begin with the first song addressed to God, and the  
 second to the king to whom the court belongs; but if there be none  
 to him that sings, let him make mention of another king. After  
 the preceding Bardd, the domestic bard is to compose the third  
 piece on an indifferent subject.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Barddaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bardd)** Bardism, or  
 the system and maxims of the bards.

Ac nid a o growd awen  
 Barddaeth byyll heb ordd i'th ben.

Of the fruit of genius, agreeable to the reason of bardism, there  
 would not be driven a word into his head without a hammer.

*Edm. Pry.*

**Barddair, s. m.—pl. barddeiriau (bardd—gair)**  
 The bard's word; *panegyric*.

Yseld ym arglwyd, argled anaw beirdd,  
 A'm barddair yn eiddaw.

To me there is a lord, the protector of the harmony of the Bards,  
 and who possesses my commendation.

*Cynwdd.*

**Barddas, s. f. (bardd)** The system of bardism;  
 the learning and maxims of the bards.

Medd y barddas urddasawl,  
 Byd bach yw dys iach dan wawl.

Saith the revered Bardism, a little world is man in his vigour,  
 under the light.

*Ior. Fynglyd.*

**Barddawd, s. m.—pl. barddodau (bardd)** The  
 bardic science; the sciences in general.

**Barddawl, a. (bardd)** Bardic, or relating to  
 the order of the bards.

**Barddawl, s. m.—pl. barddorion (bardd)** The ge-  
 nius of the bards; the muse.

Haeddwa defallawg i'r defnydd fy marddaw,  
 Llwrw llaifawg llaw llawrydd.

The accomplished chief merited the substance of my bardic  
 learning, from the effect of the blade in the ground is the liberal  
 hand.

Tyfwys anghydfod rhyngddynt twy eiriau y barddorion ac y  
 cerddorion.

There grew dissensions between them by means of the words of  
 the Bards and songsters.

*Car. Llangernan.*

**Barddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (bardd)** A female bard.  
**Barddgan, s. f. (bardd—can)** Bardic song, poesy.  
**Barddgar, a. (bardd)** Fond of patronising bards.  
**Barddggwccwll, s. m.—pl. barddgyccyllau (bardd**  
**—cwcwll)** The bard's cowl, or *bardocucullus*;  
 the principal part of the bard's uncoloured  
 dress of distinction, of sky-blue; its form was  
 the Roman Toga, with a hood. The bard al-  
 ways appeared in this dress, in his public char-  
 acter; it served to distinguish him in battle  
 as a herald, or bearer of a flag of truce, where  
 he was always listened to, for both parties re-  
 cognised him as the emblem of peace, and of  
 truth—

Bardd a dwaeir wrth ei wisg unlliw, canys unlliw yw gwir-  
 londeid.

A Bard is known by his uncoloured garment; for truth is un-  
 coloured.

*Barddes.*

**Barddief, s. m.—pl. t. au (bardd—llef)** The voice of the bard; bardic lay.

*Fy barddief is set nid anghyfan.*

*My bardic lay here below is not discordant.*

*Cynaddelo.*

**Barddlith, a. (bardd—llith)** Alluring the bard.  
**Barddon, a. (bardd)** That is taught by the bards.  
**Barddonawli, a. (barddon)** Belonging to bardism.  
**Barddonli, s. m. (barddon)** Bardic science; poetry.

*Cyfarhef ym Rheer,  
 Cyfarhef y wen,  
 Cyfresu Cyrridwen,  
 Rhwyf barddonli;  
 Yn awli Tallein,  
 Yn dylunw Eiddin,  
 Yn dylent barddonli,  
 Beidd fawerli.*

*I will greet my Lord, with a greatly extolling muse, from the treasures of Cyrridwen, prince of bardic lore;  
 Similar to Tallein liberating Eiddin, surrounding the bardic mystery the banners of the bards. LL. F. Moch, t. L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Barddoniaeth, s. c.—pl. t. au (barddon)** The science of bardism; poetry.

*Dygwyddodd i'r Farddoniaeth Gymnwg yn gyfwr y path a ddygwidd llo bop dysg o'r byd, unwaith y colier cydawn bywll a sylw arno.*

*It has happened to the Bardism of the Cymmyr entirely what will happen to every learning in the world, once a just idea and view of it shall be lost.*

*Tair snawdd barddoniaeth: aethyllith awen, barn wrth dylwg, a gwyfudd meddwli.*

*The three qualifications of poetry: endowment of genius, judgment from experience, and happiness of mind. Barddas.*

**Barddoniaethawl, a. (barddoniaeth)** Relating to bardism, or to the art of poetry.

**Barddoniaethu, v. a. (barddoniaeth)** To follow the bardic science or the art of poetry.

**Barddoniaidd, a. (barddoni)** That is after the bardic manner.

*Ni chel i Hywel loew garuaidd leydr,  
 O bar ddawn swyr barddoniaidd.*

*There would not be hid from Howel the bright lovely path of the pure ready bardic endowment. D. ab Gwilym.*

**Barddrin, s. f.—pl. t. iau (bardd—rhin)** Bardic lore.

*Ar bedd, ar ddylheid, ar ddechren rhi  
 Yr yfais i win o faich fuellin,  
 A'i gwynedd eurus a'i fynogil,  
 Yn llye Aberffraw yn uchel barddrin,  
 Yn ughaer fawr Fyrdin fyddoedd bari.*

*In peace and tranquillity on the right hand of the chief I have drank wine from the superb horn of the buffalo, and received his golden garments and his kindness, in the court of Aberffraw encompassing the bardic lore, and in the great town of Myrdin, the spreading out of tables. LL. F. Moch, t. L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Barddwad, s. (bardd—gwad)** Bardic panegyric.

**Baren, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar)** What projects from the top; a branch.

**Barf, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar)** A beard. *Barf y gurr hen*, winter creases; *barf yr afwr*, meadow-sweet, *barf y buch*, the herb goat's beard; *barf y gurr hen*, traveller's joy; *barfau y derw*, tree licken.

*Yr oed y dyfyr gwneuthur dyn yn ysgnawd, yn ei hem miwydd ar againt; sef achawu y wrth na bydd barf arno hyd yna; ac gwas knawc yn barnu ar wr oeddiaw.*

*The proper age when a man ought to be made a judge is his five-and-twentieth year; the reason is, because he has no beard till then; and that no one is to be considered a man till he has a beard; and that it is unseemly to see a young youth judging an aged man. Welsh Laws.*

**Barfawg, a. (barf)** Having a beard, or bearded;

the fin-fish; also the lesser wood-chat; a bird.

**Barfawl, a. (barf)** Tending to be or like a beard.

**Barfedig, a. (barf)** Bearded, or having a beard.

**Barfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (barf)** A bearding.

**Barfie, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (barf—lle)** The crest of a helmet, or beaver.

*Rhycha Gwrlas, twysawg Cernyw, a'i fyddin yn dawod atynt, se yn gwasgaru y Saxon; sef a' orug Eiddaw yna, yn hyder byny cymryd Hengist erbyn barfie ei benffesiun, a'i ddwyn ymmlith ei fyddin, a dygwedd o yd ei lef—Cyfarwngwch y Saxon!"*

*And behold Gwrlas, prince of Cornwall, with his legion drawing near to them, and dispersing the Saxons; and what did Eiddaw then do, under such encouragement, but took Hengist by the beaver of his helmet, and brought him amongst his legion, and cried with all his might—"Bear down the Saxons under foot!" Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Barfilyd, a. (barf—llyd)** Being grey-bearded.

**Barfogyn, s. m. dim. (barfawg)** One that has a little beard; a barbel, a fish.

**Barfwrwn, s. pl. aggr. (bar—brwyn)** Sea-rushes.

**Barfwrwynen, s. f. (barfwrwn)** Great sea-rush.

**Barfu, v. a. (barf)** To beard; to grow into a beard.

**Barfwr, s. m.—pl. barfwr (barf—gwr)** A barber.

**Bargad, s. f. (bar—cad)** An imminent attack.

**Bargaw, a. (bar—caw)** Ready, at hand.

**Bargawd, s. m.—pl. bargodion (bar—cawd)** A springing out; the eaves of a house; a skirt, or border.

**Bargodion, the inhabitants of the marches.**

*Bydd lertwyg—  
 Fan for Gwyddelod yn margodion Mon.*

*There will be tumult, when the Gwyddelians shall come to the borders of Monach. L. G. Colai.*

**Bargodawg, a. (bargawd)** Having eaves.

**Bargodawl, a. (bargawd)** Prominent above.

**Bargodedig, a. (bargawd)** Furnished with eaves.

**Bargaw, v. a. (bargawd)** To overhang, or jut out, like eaves; to spring up.

**Bariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar)** Mischievousness.

**Bariaw, v. a. (bar)** To bar, or bolt; to fasten.

**Baril, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar—il)** A barrel, or cask.

**Barilaid, s. f.—pl. barileidiau (baril)** A barrel-full.

**Barilan, s. f. dim. (baril)** A small barrel; an anker.

**Barilaw, v. a. (baril)** To put in a barrel; to barrel.

**Barlen, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar—llen)** The lap.

**Barlin, s. m. (bar—llin)** Supremacy; distinction.

*Sef yw barlin, rhialnt, a pheineitid, a chynghaws.*

*Supremacy implies, elders, and chiefs, and administrators of law. Trioedd y Cidat.*

**Barlys, s. pl. aggr. (bar—llys)** Bread corn; barley.

**Barn, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar)** Judgment, or sentence.

**Barn dremyg, a** nugatory judgment.

*Rhydd barn i bawb.*

*Judgment is free to all.*

*Tair colofn barn; don amcan, mynych arfer, a mynych gam-synied.*

*The three foundations of judgment; bold design, frequent practice, and frequent mistakes. Barddas.*

**Barnadwy, a. (barn)** Condemnable, or culpable.

**Barnawd, s. m.—pl. barnodau (barn)** The act of judging, or passing sentence.

**Barnawl, a. (barn)** That is judging or condemning.

**Barnedig, a. (barn)** Judged, adjudged; ratified, or established by law, so that there can be no appeal; condemned.

**Barnedigaeith, s. m.—pl. t. au (barnedig)** Judgment.

**Barnedigawl, a. (barnedig)** Condemnatory.

**Barniad, s. f.—pl. t. au (barn)** A judging; a condemning, or casting by judgment.

**Barnodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (barnawd)** One that judges, or that passes sentence; a condemner.

**Barnu, v. a. (barn)** To judge; to cast, or condemn.

*Ni eill barnu ni wradawo.*

*He cannot judge who doth not listen.*

*Adage.*

**Barnwr, s. m.—pl. barnwyr (barn—gwr)** A judge.

**Barnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (barn)** A judge.

**Baron, s. m.—pl. t. laid (bar)** A chief, a baron.

**Baroniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (baron)** A barony.

**Barth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar)** A ground floor; the ground.

*Achaws i'r bysen fod ar y barth.*

*There is cause for the pea's being on the floor. Adage.*

**Barug, s. m. aggr. (bar)** Rime, hoar, or hoar-frost.  
**Barugaw, v. a. (barug)** To cast a hoar-frost or rime.  
**Barugawg, a. (barug)** Abounding with hoar.  
**Barugawl, a. (barug)** Casting a hoar-frost; inclining to be hoary.  
**Barugiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (barug)** The casting of hoar-frost, or rime.  
**Baruglyd, a. (barug)** Rimy; covered with hoar.  
**Barus, a. (bar)** Mischievous. *Bachgen barus*, an unlucky boy; having a froward disposition.  
**Baryw, a. (bar)** Topmost, uppermost; superior.  
**Barywlen, s. f.---pl. t. au (baryw---llen)** The outermost covering.

*Swch—a barywlen ei darian.*

The point and outer covering of his shield. *Hanes Arthur.*

**Bas, s. m.---pl. beisiau (as)** A shallow, a shoal.  
**Bas, a. (as)** Shallow. *Dicfwr bas*, shallow water.

*Basaf dwfr pan yd lefwr.*

The water is shallowest when it makes a noise—Empty vessels have the greatest sound.

*Nid wyf cerdd fas.*

I am of no shallow science.

*Talisin.*

**Basaidd, a. (bas)** Shallowish, or rather shallow.  
**Basawl, a. (bas)** Tending to be shallow, or shoaly.  
**Basardd, s. m.---pl. t. iaid, or, ion (bas---tardd)**  
 What is of base growth, a bastard.

**Basarddaidd, a. (basardd)** Of base origin, spurious.

**Basarddawl, a. (basardd)** Basely originated.  
**Basarddes, s. f.---pl. t. au (basardd)** A female bastard.

**Basarddiad, s. f.---pl. t. au (basardd)** A spring from base origin; a bastardizing.  
**Basarddiath, s. m.---pl. t. au (basardd)** Baseless of origin, bastardy.

**Basarddiaw, v. a. (basardd)** To make to come from a base origin; to bastardize.

**Basarddu, v. a. (basardd)** To spring from a base origin, to bastardize.

**Basder, s. m. (bas)** Shallowness, want of depth.  
**Basderdyn, s. m. dim. (basardd)** A little bastard.

*Nä ddeued basderdyn i gynmullidfa yr Arglwydd.*

Let not a bastard come into the congregation of the Lord. *Deut. xxiii. 2.*

**Basedig, a. (bas)** That is made shallow or shoaly.

**Basedd, s. m. (bas)** Shallowness; want of depth.

**Basg, s. f.---pl. t. au (asg)** A netting, or plaiting of splinters; basket-work.

**Basgawd, s. f.---pl. basgodau (basg)** A basket.

**Basged, s. f.---pl. t. i (basg)** A basket; *basged gwr*, a reed basket; *basged cleddyf*, the guard of a sword.

**Basgedaid, s. f.---pl. basgedeidiau (basged)** A basket-full, the contents of a basket.

**Basgedan, s. f. dim. (basged)** A little basket.

**Basgedawg, a. (basged)** Baskotted; having a basket

**Baskedawl, a. (basged)** Basket-like; baskotted.

**Baskedu, v. a. (basged)** To put in a basket.

**Basgedwr, s. m. (basged—gwr)** A basket-maker.

**Basiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (bas)** A becoming shallow.

**Basle, s. m.---pl. t. oedd (bas—lle)** A shallow place

**Basrwydd, s. m. (bas)** Shallowness; fall of depth.

**Basu, v. a. (bas)** To render shallow; to lower.

**Batel, s. m.---pl. t. oedd (tel)** A stretching; a drawing the bow; a battle, combat, or fight.

*Dir yw, gwnai—*

*Fyd teiliwng o fatioleodd.*

It is certain he would make a time meriting of battles. *Iolo Goch, i O. Glyndyfrdwy.*

**Batelu, v. a. (batel)** To battle, war, or to fight.  
**Batelus, a. (battel)** Battling; quarrelsome.

**Bath, s. m.---pl. t. au (ath)** Likeness; emblem: a copy; a coin; *maent o'r un fath*, they are of the same stamp, or they are of the same likeness; *a welsoch chwi bath y rhai'n erioed?* did you ever see such as (the likeness of) these before? *ariau bath*, coin, or current money; *bath y weluch*, as you see. *Silurian.*

*Erau a hael, ddianhael ddys,*

*Bath lfor, pawb a'ith ofyn.*

Frank and generous, no illiberal man, like lfor, every one asks of these. *T. Pry.*

**Bathadwy, a. (bath)** That may be made like.

**Bathain, ger. (bath)** Giving, or producing semblances. *s. m.---pl. batheiniau*; a medal.

**Bathawd, s. m. (bath)** A coinage.

**Bathawg, a. (bath)** Abounding with coin; rich.

**Bathawl, a. (bath)** That is stamped, or coined.

**Bathawr, s. m.---pl. bathorion (tawr)** Dornouse.

**Bathdy, s. m.---pl. t. au (bath—ty)** Coining house.

**Bathedig, a. (bath)** That is made similar; coined.

**Bathainiaw, v. a. (bathain)** To make medals.

**Bathainiawl, a. (bathain)** Hieroglyphic; medallion.

**Bathainydd, s. m.---pl. t. ion (bathain)** Medallist.

**Bathell, s. f.---pl. t. au (bath)** Coin; halfpenny.

**Bathiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (bath)** Coinage; coining.

**Bathodyn, s. m. (bathawd)** A coin; a medal.

*Gores cyfall bathodyn.*

The best friend is a piece of money. *Adage.*

**Bathu, a. (bath)** To make a semblance; to coin.

**Bathwr, s. m.---pl. bathwyr (bath—gwr)** Coiner.

**Bau, s. m.---pl. t. on (ba)** A hoof of any beast.

**Bauad, s. m.---pl. t. au (bau)** Bearer of a saw-pit.

**Bauol, s. m.---pl. t. ion (bau)** A broad butt.

*Ni fyn elw, ond fy nllid;*

*Ar fol y Boly Bauol hid.*

He will accept of no wealth, but following me.

On the belly of old Tyn-belly may he be. *D. Ll. ab Gruffudd.*

**Baw, s. m. aggr. (ba)** Dirt; mire; excrement;

*baw diawl*, assafetida; *baw muci*, burdock.

**Baw, a. Dirty**; filthy; mean; vile; bawed, so vile.

*Os bydd neb yn ol bid y bawaf.*

If there is any behind let him be the vilest. *Adage.*

*Perchl gwr o ei fawed.*

Reverencing a man however so vile. *Adage.*

**Bawai, s. m.---pl. baweion (baw)** A sordid wretch.

*Bywyd dwg a fo i'r bawai.*

Evil life attend the sorry wretch. *Beda Ph. Bach.*

**Bawaidd, a. (baw)** Dirty; mean, or vile; sordid.

*Bonedd heddwy ni wedda,*

*Bawaidd yw dyn ni bydd da.*

Nobility to day will not avail.

Vile is the man that has no property. *Ior. Fyrgtwd.*

**Bawd, s. f.---pl. bodiau (awd)** A thumb; *bawd troed*, the great toe; *bawd car*, a thumb under a

*drag; bawd y melnydd*, the bull-head, a fish.

**Bawdfedi, v. a. (bawd—medi)** To reap over the

thumb; a particular manner of reaping.

**Bawdfys, s. m.---pl. t. edd (bawd—bys)** The op-

posite finger; the thumb.

**Bawdle, s. m.---pl. t. au (bawd—lle)** A sewed piece

of leather for a sore thumb; a thumb-stall.

**Bawdy, s. m.---pl. t. au (baw—ty)** Necessary-house

**Bawdd, s. m. (ba)** A drowning; demersion; or

*faedd*, just drowning; a drowning person.

**Bawddyn, s. m.---pl. t. ion (baw—dyn)** Base fellow

*O eisiau gwda y ddir bawddyn a'r bydd.*

For want of a gentleman is a scoundrel placed at the head of the table. *Adage.*

*Pawb a'i cennydd lle bydd bai,*

*A bawddyn, er na byddai.*

Every one sees a fault where there is one, and a scoundrel, where there is none. *Gronwy Owen.*

**Bawedi, s. m. aggr. (baw)** Nastiness; filthiness.

Gylthal, bawedi, heb weidd,  
Ni ddaw heb ddwrg i'w diwedd.

Gluttony, *Alkiness* out of measure, it will not come to its end without evil.  
*H. ab Dafydd, o Lan Eilian.*

**Baweidd-dra, s. m. (bawaidd)** Dirtiness; meanness.

**Baweidid, s. m.—pl. t. au (bawaidd)** A becoming dirty or filthy.

**Baweididaw, v. (bawaidd)** To become dirty; to become mean.

**Baweiddawl, a. (bawaidd)** Apt to become mean.

**Baweididly, a. (bawaidd)** That is dirty, or nasty.

**Baweidrwydd, s. m. (bawaidd)** Dirtiness, meanness.

**Bawlyd, a. (baw)** Dirty; filthy; miry; vile.

**Bawlydrwydd, s. m. (bawlyd)** Mireness; dirtiness.

**Bawyn, s. m. dim. (baw)** A dirty, mean fellow.

**Be, conj. (mutation of pe)** If; *be gwyllyddyn y sydd iawn, hynny a gaf fod*, if I know what is right, it should be so.

*Be 2 bawd y gwëid gwa.*

*If with the thumb a web might be woven.*

*Adag.*

**Bechan, s. f. (bach)** A little female; a little girl.

**Bechlan, a. (bach)** Small; little; puny; diminutive.

*Addaw mawr a rhodd fechan.*

*Great promise and little gift.*

*Adag.*

**Bechanig, a. (bechan)** Very little, or diminutive.

**Bechanigian, s. f. dim. (bechanig)** A very diminutive female; a term of endearment.

*With gimu brynnan bechid n ddygwdd,  
Bechanigian weu was ei gogwydd.*

*In stepping a rush hardly is she kept from falling, the fair little character delicate in her gait.*  
*H. ab Owain.*

**Bechgynos, s. pl. dim. (bachgen)** Little youngsters.

**Bechyn, s. m. dim. (bach)** A little hook, or grapple.

**Bed, s. m.—pl. t. au (ed)** A state of inaptness.

**Bedlemaid, a. (bed—llam)** Apt to run about;

Gipsy-like, or strolling.

**Bedlemes, s. f. (bed—llam)** A gipsy; a stroller.

**Bedlemod, s. pl. aggr. (bed—llam)** Vagabonds.

**Bedlemydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bed—llam)** A male gipsy; a vagabond.

**Bedw, s. pl. aggr. (bed)** Birch; *dail bedw!* or,

*dail y bedw!* an exclamation of harmless threatening, and of surprise. The birch was an emblem of readiness, or complacency in doing a kind act. If a young woman accepted of the address of a lover, she gave him the birchen branch, mostly formed into a crown; but if he was rejected, she gave him a *collen*, or hazel.

*Bedw âr ei fawr frwd,  
Bu hwyrgwlygydd;  
Nid er ei lyfrdd,  
Nemyn er ei fawredd.*

*The birch with full intent, it was late that he was armed; not because of his cowardice, but for his magnanimity. Talfiein.*

**Bedwen, s. f. (bedw)** A birch tree, also a Maypole; because it was always made of birch. It was customary to have games of various sorts round the *Bedwen*; but the chief aim, and on which the fame of the village depended, was, to preserve it from being stolen away; as parties from other places were continually on the watch for an opportunity; who, if successful, had their feats, on the occasion.

*And fudwyn y awydd,  
Hef obaid bronfaith i'w brig.*

*Let the birch droop into wretchedness, without a hope of seeing a thrush in its branches.*  
*D. ab Hywel.*

**Bedweli, s. pl. aggr. (bedwen)** A grove of birch.

**Bedwerw, s. f.—pl. t. i (bedw—erw)** Birch grove.

*Gorwyn blaen derw oerfwr dwfr,  
Cyrrhyd lwl blaen bedwerw;  
Gwëidd acw i'w sylw.*

*Glistening seems the top of the oak; coolly pools the stream; I wish to obtain the top of the birchen grove; abruptly goes the arrow of the haggerty to give pain.*  
*Llywarch Hen.*

**Bedwin, a. (bedw)** Of the nature of birch; birchen; also a proper name of men.

**Bedwlwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (bedw—llwyn)** A birchen grove.

*Boddlin wyll'r ganidath,  
Bedwlwyn o'r coed mwy a'i maeth.*

*Contented I am with the charming song, it is the birchen grove in the merry wood that feeds it.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bedydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (bed)** A giving, gift, or appropriation; baptism; *bedyddyr Yspryd Glan*, the gift of the Holy Ghost; *bedydd esgob*, confirmation.

**Bedyddfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (bedydd)** Baptistery.

**Bedyddedig, a. (bedydd)** Being baptised.

*Y cenhedloedd, ni buont fedyddedigion.*

*The nations, who were not baptized ones. Breuddwyd Powel.*

**Bedyddfaen, s. m.—pl. bedyddfain (bedydd—maen)** A font for baptism.

**Bedyddfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (bedydd—man)** Baptistry.

**Bedyddiaw, r. a. (bedydd)** To christen, or baptise.

*Bedyddiaw y mab a wnaid, a gyrw Cullwch arno, wrth ei gaffaei  
yo rheddyr hwl.*

*The boy was christened, and Cullwch was the name given him, because he was found in the haunt of the eagle.*  
*H. Cwllwch—Mallinogion.*

**Bedyddiawl, a. (bedydd)** Appertaining to baptism.

*Ebrwn â f. rhy, rwyf bedyddiawl,  
Erbarch uchel-asiaw braidd breuniau.*

*Receive me my Lord, baptisml leader, to the honour of the holy hierarchy's royal privilege.*  
*Breddyn Fardd.*

**Bedyddiedig, a. (bedydd)** That is baptised.

**Bedyddlestr, s. m.—pl. t. i (bedydd—llestr)** A christening bowl.

**Bedysawd, s. m. (bed—sawd)** The whole world, or universe; the macrocosm.

*Crefi y daw rhag llaw, y llwyr awdard,  
Un dydd, a Dofydd lwl ai dywawl,  
Y cosbir amwyl y cosbawd aer gyd  
A'r geneid feddywawl.*

*Mark well there shall come in the future, in the train of the evils of one day, the Renovator declare it to us, that the wicked shall be punished with the punishment that shall afflict the family of the water-car.*  
*Bin. ab Gwilym.*

**Bedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (edd)** A grave, or a sepulchre.

*Gwell arawo a alltudedd, nog arawo o fedd.*

*It is better to be absent in exile than absent in the grave.*

*Adag.*

**Beddaid, s. f.—pl. beddeidiau (bedd)** A grave-full.

**Beddawl, a. (bedd)** Having a grave; sepulchral.

**Beddfaen, s. m.—pl. beddfeini (bedd—maen)** A tombstone, a sepulchral stone.

**Beddgor, s. m.—pl. t. au (bedd—cor)** A mausoleum.

*Gogyrarch pob diara:  
Piair y feddgor ysy yma!  
Bedd Einlawn ab Cunedda;  
Cwl y Mhrydain ei dulla!*

*Salute every one in haste; whose mausoleum is this here! It is the grave of Einlawn the son of Cunedda; disgraceful that in Britain he should be slain.*  
*Talfiein.*

**Beddlech, s. f.—pl. t. i (bedd—llech)** A gravestone.

**Beddrawd, s. m.—pl. beddroddau (bedd—rhawd)**

A sepulchre; a burying place.

*Beddrawd a'n ddaeraw, pob drew-udd prydus:*

*Pryderw yn achudd;  
Dair un cyfar a'n cudd,  
Deon, derw marw Merredudd!*

*The grave will swallow us, and every comely gallant chief: let us contemplate with awe the glorious scene: the earth is our mass will hide us—God! and the oak holds the dead Merredudd!*  
*Ll. P. Mech. m. M. ab Cynan.*

**Beddrodawl, a. (beddrawd)** Sepulchral.

U



**Begegryr, s. m.—pl. t. on (cegyr)** Drone; hummer.

*Mab Gwgan, mae begegryr  
Cyda chwi, o gedwch wyr.*

Son of Gwgan, there is a drone with you: O good men fly from him.  
*D. ab Gwilym, am y Bwa Bach.*

**Beiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bai)** Blaming, or censuring.  
**Beiadwy, a. (beiad)** Blameable; culpable.  
**Beiauw, v. a. (bai)** To blame; to find fault.  
**Beiawl, a. (bai)** Blaming; censuring; finding fault.  
**Beichiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (baich)** A bellowing.  
**Beichiaw, v. a. (baich)** To bellow; or to bawl.

*Udai, a beichiaw beb weid!  
Udai am fynd i adweidd.*

He would howl and bellow out of all order; a howling for returning back.  
*T. Frys, i Cadwal. y Clustiau.*

**Beichiaw, v. a. (baich)** To load, burden, or lay on.  
**Beichiawg, a. (baich)** Having a burden; with child.  
**Beichiawl, a. (baich)** Apt to be burdening.  
**Beichiedig, a. (baich)** That is burdened, or loaded.  
**Beichlogawl, a. (beichiawg)** Having a burdening tendency; impregnative.  
**Beichiogi, v. (beichiawg)** To become burdened; to conceive; to get with child.  
**Beichiogi, s. m. (beichiawg)** The cause of burdening

*Rhai ardd arbetrus am feichiogi gwaig, o llygrtr, pa beth a ddylir am dano.*

Some are doubtful about a woman's being with child, from being debauched, what should be done respecting it.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Beichiogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beichiawg)** A burdening; a becoming with child; impregnation.  
**Beichlogrwydd, s. m. (beichiawg)** The state of being burdened, or with child; pregnancy.  
**Beichlogwr, s. m.—pl. beichlogwyr (beichiawg—gwr)** One that begets a child.  
**Beidlauw, a. (baid)** Lively; vigorous. *s. f.* an evergreen, the name of several plants. *y feidiauwy lwyd, mugwort, heart's-ease; y feidiauwy las, ffon y cor, palf y lleu, llysiaw y gerwyn, llysiaw llyd, llysiaw y ganwradd, eiddew y ddasir, or, sidral, ground-ivy; beidiawg rudd, amphibious periscaria.*

**Beiddgar, a. (baid)** Presumptuous; venturesome  
**Beiddgarwch, s. m. (beiddgar)** Presumptuousness  
**Beiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (baid)** An adventuring; presumption; defiance; one that dares.

*Bid faldd beiddiad a dwyllo,  
Chwanawg fydd lleuon llywddau Llawddino.*

Let the adventurer that deceives be a wolf; devours will the clerical be that Llawddino should prosper. *Ll. Wynab Glawr.*

**Beiddiau, v. a. (baid)** To dare; to adventure.

*Ni feiddiaf, rhag anoddion,  
Drych yr haf, edrych ar bon.*

I dare not, fearing displeasure, to look on her who is the image of the summer. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Beiddiawl, a. (baid)** Daring; apt to be defying.  
**Heiddiedig, a. (baid)** That is defied or adventured.  
**Beiddiwr, s. m.—pl. beiddwyr (baid—gwr)** A defier; one that defies.  
**Beiedig, a. (bai)** That is blamed, or censured.  
**Beigri, s. m. (bai—cri)** A great misfortune.

*Rho'r waed Robert ydyr,  
Bwa croch rhag beigrtyrwyd.*

Thou art a pillar of the blood of Robert, a crossbow against misfortune thou art. *L. Mon.*

**Beili, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal)** An outlet; a mound; a court before a house. *Sil.* It is also an appellative for a tumulus, for its terminating in a point. A ruin near Aberffraw, is called *Eglwys y Beili*; *Pen y Beili bedw*, a tumulus in Cardiganshire; another, near the Wyddgrug, is called *Bryn y Beili*, and *Bryn y Bal*; and another, in Glamorgan, is called *Beili Glas*.

**Beiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal)** A projecting out.  
**Beiliaw, v. a. (bal)** To erupt, burst, or shoot up.  
**Beiliawg, a. (bal)** Bursting, or shooting out.  
**Beiliedig, a. (bal)** That is projected; cuminated.  
**Beiri, s. m.—pl. t. on (bar)** A kite; a glede.  
**Beirniad, s. m.—pl. beirniad (barn)** A judge.  
**Beirniadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (barn)** Jurisdiction.  
**Beirniadawl, a. (beirniad)** Conformable to judgment; critical.

**Beisdon, s. f.—pl. t. au (bais—ton)** The breakers on the shore; the sea-side; the beach.  
**Beisdonell, s. f. (beisdon)** The plantain shore-weed  
**Beisfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (bais—ma)** Shallow place.  
**Beisfaawg, a. (beisfa)** Having shoals; shoaly.  
**Beisfaawl, a. (beisfa)** Shoaly; shallowly.

**Beisfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (bais—man)** Shallow place.  
**Beisfaogrwydd, s. m. (beisfaawg)** Shoaliness.  
**Beisfor, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (bais—mor)** Shallow sea  
**Beisgawn, s. m.—pl. beisgonan (bais—cawn)** A stack of corn. *Beisgawn haid, barley-mow. Sil.*  
**Beisgawniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beisgawn)** Stacking.  
**Beisgawnn, v. a. (beisgawn)** To stack corn; to tread it down close.

**Beisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bais)** A becoming shallow.  
**Beisiaw, v. a. (bais)** To render shallow; to feel the bottom; to wade, or ford; to dare. *Sil.*

**Beisiawg, a. (bais)** Abounding in shallows; shely.  
**Beisiawl, a. (bais)** That is becoming shallow.  
**Beisle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (bais—lle)** Shallow place.  
**Beisleawg, a. (beisle)** Abounding with shallows.  
**Beisus, a. (bai)** Faulty; to be blamed or censured.  
**Beisurwydd, s. (beisus)** Faultiness; blameableness.  
**Beiswr, s. m.—pl. beiswyr (bai—gwr)** A blamer.

**Bel, s. m.—pl. byl (el)** Tumult; havoc; war.  
From Roman-British altars, dedicated to *Mars*, we find he was called *Bel*; for on one that was found in the north of England occurs the epithet **BEL Y DUW CADR, or, Mars the puissant god.**

*Gwilon oedd; gwae rai i wrnach  
Y bel yn ei fabodeth.*

He was innocent: woe to those who made war in his youth.  
*Hywel Surmudi.*

*Bid oreu i bawb, o daw'r bel,  
O'r dychon, gelsiaw d'ochel.*

Let it be the best for every one, if the war should come, to avoid thee if he can. *Edm. Frys.*

**Bela, s. m.—pl. t. on (bel)** A wolf; henbane.

**Bela, v. a. (bel)** To wrangle; to war, to battle.

*Yn lle delant merched gwaet,  
Er i feiant o arfolion.*

Wherever they come maidens will see, notwithstanding how the armed ones may war. *Edm. Frys.*

**Belach, s. m. (bel)** Trouble, or molestation.  
**Belawg, a. (bel)** Apt to be ravaging, over-running.  
**Bele, s. m.—pl. t. od (bel)** A marten. *Bele y graig, the rock marten; bele y coed, the wood marten, known for its fur.*  
**Belg, s. m.—pl. t. au (bel)** An overwhelming, or bursting over. *Gwyr Belg, the Firlbolgs, as called by the Irish, or the Belgians.*  
**Belgiad, s. m.—pl. belgiad (belg)** One that overruns; a ravager. A Belgic Gaul: a colony of this nation settled on the south-east coast of Britain about two or three centuries prior to the Roman invasion, and extending westward, they got footing in Ireland; where, under the name of *Firlbolgs*, they contributed to the earlier colonization of that country, by mixing with the earlier colonists; and hence the greater affinity of the Irish with the Latin, in the words common to both, than the Welsh has; and hence also the number of words of Teutonic origin, in the Irish.

These people were, it seems, from the original *Cymric* stock, but as they were such tribes as bordered on other nations, they spoke a mixed dialect. From their proximity to Italy, under the name of *Ligurians*, they acquired much of the Latin peculiarities; and on the other side they borrowed much from the *Tenonic*, in their progress to, and settlement in the *Belgic* provinces. They brought their peculiar name with them to Britain, for that part where they inhabited was called *Lloegr*.

**Belgws, s. pl. aggr.** (belg) Those who make irruptions; the ravagers; the Belgæ.

**Bell, s. m.** (bel) Havoc; devastation: also a proper name; as, *Belu Mawr*, the father of *Cassellawn*, who opposed *Cæsar's* landing in Britain. *Beirdd Belli*, or *Beltaid*, irregular bards, or those who break the rules by taking up arms; or more probably so called from their conforming to the rules laid down by *Beli ab Benlli Cawr*, a British prince who lived in the fourth century.

Wyr llw llaw ysgwydwr  
Ysgwyd frwr rhag llw bell blooddfrwr.

An army with long shields will uplift a broken shield before the loudly-bellowing line of devastation.

*Aneurin.*

**Belu, v. a.** (bel) To bicker; to commit outrage.

**Belwys, s. pl. aggr.** (bel) Depredators; the Belgæ.

**Belys, s. pl. aggr.** (bel) Helm for thatching: also called *cloig*, and *pillion*. *Sil.*

**Belysen, s. f.** (belys) A bundle of thatch or helm.

**Bell, a.** (ell) Compact, firm, or close.

Ni ba wr bell well no Chyoon.

There has not been a compact man better than Cynon.

*Aneurin.*

**Bellach, adv.** (mutation of pellach) At this time.

Bellach, bellach, fal chwell y bardd.

Now then, now then, like the song of the kite.

*Adage.*

**Ben, i. f.** (be-en) A teeming with life.

**Ben, s. f.—pl. t. i.** (mutation of men) A carriage, wain, or cart.

**Benaid, s. f.—pl.** beneidiau (ben) A wain-full.

Y portlawr a ddylly bren o bob benaid, nid amgen pren a sillo ei dyne a'i unllaw heb lestar ar gerdded y mairch a'r ychain.

The porter ought to have a billet out of every cart-full; that is, a billet that he can pull out with one hand, without stopping the pace of the horse, or oxen.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Benedig, a.** (ben) Conveyed, sent. *s. f.* A message.

**Benen, s. f. dim.** (ben) A young female; a bird.

**Benthg, s. m.** (ben—twg) A thing borrowed.

Os talyng a gynall darw, a phallu o hono o'i fenthg, cam-llyrys fydd.

If a cheri keep a bull, and it should fail of its procreating use, he is liable to a fine for wrong.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Benthgiad, s. m.** (benthg) A borrowing.

**Benthgiaw, v. a.** (benthg) To borrow.

**Benwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au** (benw) Personal activity, or liveliness; mirth.

**Benyn, s. m. dim.** (ben) A wain. *Tri benyn* bryn-aw, the three cart loads. *Culhwch—Mabinogi.*

**Benyw, s. f.—pl. t. od** (ben) A female; a woman; a young woman.

**Benywaidd, a.** (benyw) Feminine; womanish.

**Benywawl, a.** (benyw) Female; of the female sex.

**Benywen, s. f. dim.** (benyw) A little female.

**Benywetach, s. pl. dim.** (benyw) Giggling females.

**Ber, s. f.—pl. t. au** (er) A spear, a pike; a spit.

Ywch ni bydd maddau  
fy ngwan a berat.

To you there will be no forgiveness for piercing me with spears.

*Taliesin.*

**Bêr, s. f.—pl. t. au** (er) A shank, or a leg. *Ber- au byrion*, short shanks.

**Ber, a.** (f. of byr) Short. *Cyhydedd fer*, short metricity; a verse of four syllables.

Angen y gyhydedd fer yw ban pedairll, ac o bedwar ban i wyl yn y penll.

The requisite of short metricity is a verse of four syllables, and from four to eight lines in the stanza.

*Berddas.*

**Bera, s. m.—pl. t. on** (bar) A pyramid; a stack of corn, or hay.

**Berad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (mutation of merad) A dropping, drizzling, or running of water.

**Beraden, s. f. dim.** (berad) A single drop.

**Beraes, s. f.** (ber—aes) A buckler; a short shield.

**Beral, s. m.—pl.** berelon (ber) A turn-spit.

**Beran, s. f. dim.** (ber) A little spit; a broach.

**Berasgell, a.** (ber—assgell) Short-wing. *s. f.* the bird called penguin.

**Berdroell, s. f.—pl. t. au** (ber—troell) Jack wheel.

**Berdas, s. m.—pl.** berdys (mer—tas) A shrimp.

**Berdydyn, s. m. dim.** (berdas) A little shrimp. *s. f.* berdysen.

**Berddig, a.** (bardd) Bardic; scientific; poetical.

**Berfa, s. f.—pl. t. au** (ber) A barrow. *Berfa ddwyllaw*, a hand-harrow; *berfa olwynawg*, and *berfa drol*, a wheel-barrow.

**Berfain, a.** (ber—main) Thin, or slender shanked.

**Berfaydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (berfa) A barrow-man.

**Berfayddes, s. f.** (berfaydd) A barrow-woman.

**Bergam, a.** (ber—cam) Bow-legged; crooked-legged.

**Beri, s. m.—pl. t. on** (bar) A kite, or glede.

**Beriau, s. f.—pl.** berienau (ber—iau) Short yoke.

**Beriawg, a.** (ber) Shanked; having large shanks.

Crych fyr yw, crach ferlawg,  
Cryd gweren, nid caruwl y gog.

A short curly-pated one, with short shanks, with a tottering frame, and not the cuckoo's lover. *D. ab Gwilym, i. Eiddig.*

**Berllysg, s. f.—pl. t. au** (ber—llysg) A truncheon.

Y dyrnawr a ddylly rwyddia ffordd i'r breinia a'i ferllysg, a pha ddyrn bysg a darawo i ar y ffordd o hyd ei fraich a'i ferllysg, cyd gofyno lawu iddo, ni ddylly ei gaffell.

The door-keeper ought to clear the way for the king with his truncheon, and whatever man he may strike at arms length, out of the way with his truncheon, should seek such for redress he ought not to have it.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Bêroes, s. m.—pl. t. au** (bêr—oes) A short age.

**Berryw, s. m.—pl. t. on** (bêr—rhwy) A leg fetter.

**Berwyawg, a.** (berwy) Wearing a fetter; slave.

**Berth, s. m.—pl. t. on** (erth) Perfection; beauty.

Ban baing berryon, a beryngynion coed,

Cedr bonedd bodd a berthion.

When the kites, and the wild beasts of the wood, are fed by the potent nobility, there will be profit and riches. *Gwalchmai.*

**Berth, a.** (erth) Fair; pleasant; ornamented; rich.

Myn y bai ser-fab lorwerth, yn rhyfel

Cyn rhitarw ddirgyrleth.

Oedd cadarn drwg beuny berth.

Oedd ced gynnydd cad gauerth.

Where the slaughtering son of lorwerth appears in the battle, ere excess of lamentation came, he was the mighty dragon and the beseeches chief, he was the encourager and supporter of the battle.

*Blodwyn Fardd.*

**Berthaidd, a.** (berth) Pleasing; well-favoured.

**Berthawg, a.** (berth) Opulent; wealthy; endowed.

Y rhai berthawg a chywasthawg a anrheithia.

Those who were wealthy and enjoying possessions he despoiled.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Berthud, s. m.—pl. t. on** (berth—tud) Fair land.

Dy fydd wrth dy fryd, franes oborthant,

Wyd berthud oddiwes.

Thy life agreeable to thy will, giving sustenance to the ravens, thou art possessed of a beautiful region.

*Gw. Ap. i D. ab Owain.*

**Berthedd, s. m. (berth) Splendour; elegance.**

O'r Ddau iadau haelodd,  
Ardal hardd i fardd am berthedd;  
For eior, un eilas ni'm gwedd,  
Pen elyf, pan elwyf Wyneid.

From the South there is surprising liberality: a fair region for a Bard to meet with *splendid gifts*; he is like a prince, he will not let me experience one want, chief of elegance, when I go to Gwynedd. *L. P. Moch.*

**Berthfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (berth—ma) A fair spot.**  
**Berthfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (berth—mân) A rich spot.**  
**Berthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (berth) A beautifying.**  
**Berthogi, v. a. (berthawg) To endow, to enrich.**

El fferthoges eglwys i'r grog.

He endowed a church to the cross.

*Hancion.*

**Berthogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (berth) Endowment.**  
**Berthogrwydd, s. m. (berthawg) State of opulence.**  
**Berthu, v. a. (berth) To endow, or to enrich.**

Ym aelwyd yd berthwydd berthedd,  
Berth warthog anreg eorhyddedd.

My home was endowed with fair gifts, beauteous kine the honourable present. *Cynddelw.*

**Berthus, a. (berth) Tending to enrich, or endow.**  
**Berthwr, s. m.—pl. berthwyr (berth—gwr) One that enriches; a wealthy man.**  
**Berthydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (berth) A beauty; a jewel**

Ni chrones, rhoddes rddau, wallodd  
Ruddwyr, a dillad, i'd berthydau.

He hoarded not, he gave gifts, the distributor of the rudd-gold, and garments, goodly embellishments. *Gwyn Brycheiniawg.*

**Berthyll, a. (berth) Elegant; splendid; enriched.**

Ni ydwyr berthyll,  
Ac ydwyr drythyll,  
O ormes fferyll.

I am splendid, I am wanton, from the oppression of the chymist. *Taliesin.*

**Beru, v. a. (ber) To stab with a spear; to spit.**  
**Beru, v. a. (mutation of meru) To drop, to ooze.**  
**Berw, s. m.—pl. t. on (bar) A boiling, or ebullition;**  
**Mae rhyw ferw rhyfedd yn ei ben, there is some odd whim in his head; berw'r cylla, concoction, or digestion in the stomach.**

**Berwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (berw) A decoction.**  
**Berwadwy, a. (berwad) Decoctible; bubbling.**  
**Berwawl, a. (berw) Boiling; bubbling.**  
**Berwedig, a. (berw) Boiling; that is decocted.**  
**Berweddydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (berwad) A boiler.**  
**Berweddd, s. m. (berw) Ebullition; a boiling.**  
**Berweddu, v. a. (berweddd) To brew; to decoct.**  
**Berwi, v. a. (berw) To boil; to bubble.**

Dan gefnderw oeddynt ni ferwynt frad,  
Cadfan, i gadw llan, ef a lleuddad.

They were two cousins who boiled no plots, Cadfan to guard the choir, with him Lleuddad. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Berwr, s. pl. aggr. (berw) Cresses. In N. Wales, they use berw; and in S. Wales berwy.**

**Berwy, s. pl. aggr. (bar—gwr) Cresses; berwy y dwfr, water cresses, berwy y dwfr melyn, belders; berwy yr iear, or canclum, knot grass; berwy y fam, or berwy y famawg, flaxweed; berwy y torianaw, charlock, or hedge mustard; berwy y gauf, bitter winter cresses; berwy gwyllt, berwy fraine, berwy ffreinig, or berwy yr ardd, garden cresses; berwy Taliesin, orpine; berwy y moch, swine cresses; berwy y ceryg, wall cress; berwy gwyllt, broad-leaved pepperwort.**

**Berwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (berw) An ebullition.**

**Berwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (berwyd) A boiler; a brewer.**

Nau pren purawr fydd,  
Ffyrwthawn ei gynnydd,  
Rhod i'w berwydd,  
Odd uch pair pun-ydd.

Or if a cultivated tree it should be, fruitful of increase, there must be given a brewer's heat over a cauldron with five sorts of wood under it. *Taliesin.*

**Berwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (berw) A boiler; a brewer.**  
**Berwydda, v. a. (berwydd) To brew; mae e'n berwydda dda, he brews good drink.**

**Berwyddfa, s. f.—pl. berwyddfydd (berwydd) A brewery, or a place for brewing.**

**Bery, s. m.—pl. t. on (ber) A kite; a glede.**

**Berysgrifen, s. f. (ber—ysgrifen) Brachygraphy.**

**Beryw, s. m. (bar) The juniper.**

**Beth, pron. (mutation of peth) What. It is used contracted for pu beth, what thing, or what.**

Beth a dal ond ddiardd,  
Da'r byd, wrth fyned i'r bedd.

What will it avail but vengeance the things of this world, in going to the grave. *Mer. ad Rhy.*

**Bendag, s. f.—pl. t. au (pau—tag) The head, or top of the windpipe; the larynx.**

**Beudail, s. m. aggr. (bu—tail) Cow dang.**

**Bedy, s. m.—pl. t. au (bu—ty) A cow house.**

**Bewy, s. m. (baw) Dirtiness, filthiness.**

**Bi, v. (fut. of bod) Will be; there will, or shall be.**

Nid fu, nid f,  
Yn nghymheiri  
El gylfeior.

There was not, there will not be in the mutual combat his second. *Taliesin.*

**Bicra, v. a. (bicare) To fight, or skirmish; to bicker**

Bwa croes yn bicra oedd.

It was a crossbow skirmishing. *L. Men.*

**Biera, s. m.—pl. t. au (cre) A bickering.**

**Bid, v. (imper. of bod) Let it be, or be it.**

A fo baci, gwaich ryan.  
A by, bid o'i dda ei hun.

He that would be generous, to be in action, let him be so with his own. *Gr. Gryg.*

**Bid, s. m.—pl. t. au (mutation of mid) A hedge.**

**Bidan, s. f. dim. (bid) A twig, or slender branch; a weakly, or sorry wretch.**

Oes haedda mawr i heddwch  
I'r bidan truan fab trwch.

Existence without peace is the desert of the sorry wretch, the son of rudeness. *T. Frys.*

**Bidawg, s. f.—pl. bidogan (bid) A hanger; a short sword; bidawg-lys, water lobelia.**

**Bidiaw, v. a. (bid) To make a quickset hedge.**

**Bidiawg, a. (bid) Inclosed with a hedge; encircling**

**Bidogan, s. f. dim. (bidag) A small hanger.**

**Bidogi, v. a. (bidawg) To poniard; to stab.**

**Bidogwr, s. m.—pl. bidogwyr (bidawg) Cat-throat.**

**Bidogyn, s. m. dim. (bidawg) A dagger, or poniard**

**Bidwal, s. m.—pl. t. au (bid—gwal) An encampment; also a proper name.**

**Bidwoseb, s. m.—pl. t. au (bid—gwoseb) A visiting**

Y penbhegdydd a ddylai ei dir yn rhydd, a'i farch bidwoseb, a dwy ran iddo o'r ebran, a'i frethynwag i gau y brenio, a'i lla-wieg i gau y freninau.

The chief hawker is entitled to have his land free, and his visiting horse, with two ralls of provender, and his woollen garments from the king, and his linen garments from the queen. *Welsh Laws.*

**Bigwrn, s. m.—pl. bigyrnau (mutation of migwrn) The ankle-bone.**

**Biswal, s. pl. aggr. (biw—gwal) The stale; the drain in a cow-house; dung; cow dung; Plant y Biswal, and Plant Ais y Biswal, a name of reproach for the English; cleddyf biswal, cleddyf y ddwyais, and cleddyf bledwyn, the milit.**

Mai rhaw yn miswal.

Like a spade in the dung.

*Adag.*

**Bisweiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (biswal) A dunging.**

**Bisweiliaw, v. a. (biswal) To dung; to drop dung.**

**Bisweilyn, s. m. dim. (biswal) Cow-dung.**

Lletaf fydd y bisweilyn o'i eathru.

Broader will the cow-dung be from being trodden. *Adag.*

**Bittolws, s. m. (bi—tolws)** Epithet for a bull.  
**Blw, s. pl. aggr. (bu)** Kine; cattle; horned cattle

Wyth ugain unlliw  
 O lei a biw—  
 Blw blith, ac ychain,  
 A phob cŵla angŵn.

Eight scores untroubled of calves and kine, allish cows, and  
 ozen, and every fall variety. *T. Ald.*

**Blwllith, s. m. (biw—llith)** Cow-wheat.

**Blaen, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal)** A point; the extremity; the top; the former or foremost part; priority; precedence; *blaen cleddyf*, the point of a sword; *blaen ac ol*, first and last; *achub y blaen*, to secure priority, or to get first; *blaenaf*, first, or foremost; *blaen newydd*, the new moon, *blaenau afonydd*, the sources of rivers; *blaenau*, the extremities, the borders of a country; also where valleys terminate, or are interrupted by mountains, as *Blaenau Gwent*, in Monmouthshire; *blaen yr iwrch*, perennial mercury; *blaen y gwawr*, lesser spearwort.

Rhoi'r cŵr o faen y march.

To put the curb before the horse.

*Adgr.*

**Blaenafiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen)** Primacy.  
**Blaennedig, a. (blaen—geni)** That is first born; before; primigenial. *s. firstling, or first-born.*

Molwch—

R. lws a d'rrowdd yr Alphet i'w ddig,

A'r blaennedig yddi.

Prahe lŵm who smote Egypt in his fire, and the first-born in it. *Edm. Fry.*

**Blaenawl, a. (blaen)** Going foremost; primary.  
**Blaenawr, s. m.—pl. blaeniorion (blaen)** A leader.

Beth a yr blaen byth ar blaidd?  
 Blaenawr a lwy e'i lonaid.

What will ever give the precedence in a party? a leader full of life. *T. Ald.*

**Blaendardd, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen—tardd)** The first springing, or budding; a germ.  
**Blaendarddawl, a. (blaendardd)** That is budding.  
**Blaendarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaendardd)** Germination; a first springing, or budding.  
**Blaendarddu, v. a. (blaendardd)** To spring out.  
**Blaendociad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen—tociad)** A cutting, or bearding of wool.  
**Blaendociaw, v. a. (blaen—tociaw)** To beard wool.  
**Blaendôri, v. a. (blaen—tôri)** To cut the end.  
**Blaendoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen—tôriad)** A cutting off the end; apophysis.  
**Blaendwrwch, s. m.—pl. blaendrychion (blaen—trwch)** Apophysis, a term in prosody.  
**Blaendwrwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen—trwryth)** A prime solvent.

Bwrwydd cryf llwyd i'r than  
 Blaendwrwyth brenallwyth Henllan.

The grey eagle has been consigned to the grave, the first active germ of the royal tribe of Henllan. *T. Ald.*

**Blaenddawd, s. m.—pl. blaendddodion (blaen—dawd)** A prefix, a term in grammar.  
**Blaendddodawl, a. (blaenddawd)** Prefixable.  
**Blaendddodedig, a. (blaendddawd)** That is prefixed.  
**Blaendddodi, v. a. (blaendddawd)** To prefix.  
**Blaendddodiad, s. m. (blaendddawd)** A prefixing.  
**Blaendendir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (blaen—tir)** Bordering land, or marches.  
**Blaenfain, a. (blaen—main)** Fine, or sharp-pointed  
**Blaenfed, a. (blaen)** Antecedent, or foregoing.  
**Blaenfeiniaw, v. a. (blaenfain)** To make sharp-pointed, or to accuminiate.  
**Blaenffrwyth, s. m. (blaen—ffrwyth)** The first-fruit  
**Blaengar, a. (blaen)** Presumptuous; daring, bold.

Blaengar ymadredd ffol.

Presumptuous in the conversation of the silly. *Adgr.*

**Blaengeiniad, s. m.—pl. blaengeiniad (blaen—ceiniad)** A precentor; a leader of a band.  
**Blaengis, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blaen—cis)** The onset, or first assault in battle; the first blow.  
**Blaengnaif, s. m.—pl. blaengneifion (blaen—cnaif)** The bearding of wool.

**Blaengneifiaw, v. a. (blaengnaif)** To beard wool.  
**Blaengnwd, s. m.—pl. blaengnyddau (blaen—cnwd)** The first crop, or annates.

**Blaenhogi, v. a. (blaen—hogi)** To sharpen the point

**Blaenhogiad, s. m. (blaen—hogiad)** Accumination

**Blaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen)** A forming into a point; a getting foremost; a preceding, or leading

**Blaeniaw, v. a. (blaen)** To form into a point.

**Blaenllaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (blaenllaeth)** The first milk, in milking; the second is *armel*.

**Blaenllaw, s. f. (blaen—llaw)** The first hand: *yn blaenllaw*, beforehand, or previously.

**Blaenllym, a. (blaen—llym)** Sharp-pointed.

**Blaenllymedig, a. (blaenllym)** That is sharpened, or brought to a point.

**Blaenllymedd, s. m. (blaenllym)** Sharp-pointedness

**Blaenllymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaenllym)** A sharpening to a point; accumination.

**Blaenllymu, v. a. (blaenllym)** To sharpen a point.

**Blaennwydd, s. m. (blaen—newydd)** New moon.

**Blaenorawl, a. (blaenawr)** Antecedent; leading.

**Blaenori, v. a. (blaenawr)** To precede; to lead.

**Blaenoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaenawr)** Precedence; precedence; preference; priority.

**Blaenred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blaen)** Precursor; one that goes foremost.

Blaenred with fynydd oed fo,

Ac oiaf pan Tai gŵo.

The foremost in leading on was he, and last when a retreat was necessary. *T. Deudny.*

**Blaenredawl, a. (blaenred)** Precurrent.  
**Blaenrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaenred)** Precurring.  
**Blaenredu, v. a. (blaenred)** To fore-run; to precede  
**Blaenu, v. a. (blaen)** To form into a point; to out-run, over-run, or get foremost; to outdo, or perform before another.

**Blaenwedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen—gwedd)** The summit, or highest point.

Cathel a erwg—blaenwedd Rhufeiniaw i'wbyddodd.

He obtained the summit of Roman grandeur. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Blaenwel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blaen—gwel)** The farthest point of vision; the horizon; the summit.

Gan edwyn dychryn o dechreu blaidd  
 Uch blaenwel yn oed ilo;  
 Gwaia achesu yn uch cyn adfo,  
 Gwaed ei ladd i'wlyddia ei abo.

By recognising danger when the wolf begins to be on the heights, when yet but of the age of a cub; there will be reason ere he becomes of full growth to make it customary to kill him though his carcass be scarce. *G. Mock.*

**Blagur, s. pl. aggr. (mutation of belgur)** The budding of a tree, or herb: young sprigs.

**Blaguraw, v. a. (blagur)** To branch; to bud, or sprout; to blossom. *See Bragaraw.*

**Blagurawg, a. (blagur)** Full of buds; budding.

**Blagurawl, a. (blagur)** Having a tendency to shoot out, to bud, or to blossom.

**Blaguriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blagur)** A budding.

**Blagurn, s. m. (blagur)** A bud; a young twig.

**Blai, s. m.—pl. bleion (bal)** Depredator; a wolf.

Cynddylan gultwch gnyffid llew,  
 Blai dylu ddolgyrion;

Nid adfer Twrch tref ei dad!

Cynddylan the hungry boar, a depredator, as a lion bold, or like the wolf trailing the fallen carcass: Twrch will not restore the patrimony of his sire. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Blaidd, s. m.—pl. (bleiddiau (blai) The look, visage, or aspect; the part of the face that is without hair, or bare; a wolf.**

*Sef yw blaidd bugail.*

*A wolf is the shepherd.*

*Adage.*

*Tenen fy llen, i mi mid llyondyd,  
Llywd yw fy mlaidd n'f m tradd Gwenddydd.*

*This is my side, to me giving pain, pale is my visage, Gwenddydd visits me not.*

**Blan, s. m. (llan) What is plain or evident.**

**Blawnwl, a. (blan) Manifest, apparent.**

**Blanc, s. m.—pl. blainc (llanc) A young horse.**

**Blanu, v. a. (blan) To manifest, to appear; to shine.**

**Blas, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal) The sense of tasting; taste; relish.**

*Bu truan dyngedfen angen gywir,  
A dyngid i bualtwich a chyrrwch hir;  
Cyf yfen' fodd gioew wrth i'w bubar,  
Cyf fai da ei flas, ei gas bu hir.*

*Miserable was the fate brought by just necessity, that was fated to Tudfwich and the tall Cyfcheli; though they drank the clear mead by the light of the torch, though its taste might be good, long was the dialike of it.*

*Ancurin.*

**Blasaid, a. (blas) Having some relish or savour.**  
**Blaseiddiaw, v. a. (blasaid) To give a relish.**

*Pei dyfeli'd y gwanwyn, dyger yn y gerdd, son a myfyrdawd  
am serch, neu ryw beth arall dyddan i'r galon; a llyn a bair awch-  
lymu y gerdd a' blaseiddiaw.*

*If the spring should be fated brought by just necessity, let there be introduced into the song, a mention and contemplation of love, or something else pleasing to the heart; and this will be the means of pointing and relishing of it.*

*Barddas.*

**Blasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blas) A tasting.**

**Blasu, v. a. (blas) To taste; to relish; to like.**

**Blasus, a. (blas) Well-tasted; relishing; savoury.**

**Blasusaw, r. a. (blasus) To give a relish.**

**Blaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (bal—aw) A flowing out; effusion; a cry; also the flooding of the sea.**

**Blawd, s. m.—pl. blodion (bal) Meal; blawd llyf, saw-dust; blawd gwydd, the bloom, or blossom of trees; afall-flawd, apple-tree blossom.**

**Blawdd, s. m.—pl. bloddion (blaw) Activity; tumult**

**Blawdd, a. (blaw) Active; nimble; swift; ready; rhuthr blawdd, a quick assault.**

*Cof cad flawdd a'm cawdd, a'm carai  
Car cerddawr, cerddau a'i cychai.*

*The memory of the active battle gives me displeasure; he that loved me, the friend of the songster; songs were addressed to him.*

*Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Blawn, s. m. (bla) That is pervasive; the fat or oily principle; the richness of manure.**

**Blawr, s. m. (bal) That shoots out; the principle of crystallization; nitre, salts; grey colour; an iron grey.**

**Blawr, a. (bal) Grey; of an iron grey; hoary.**

*Yn nwrw rhyd gwelate i wyl lleddraddion,  
Elfr ddillwng rhag blawr gofodion.*

*In the pass of the ford, I saw grey-tinted men, dropping their arms before the grey curling wave.*

*Tallierin.*

**Blawrgoch, s. m. (blawr—coch) A russet, or reddish brown. a. russet.**

**Blawriaw, v. (blawr) To become grey or hoary.**

**Blawrwy, s. m. (blawr—gwyn) A whitish grey.**

**Ble, s. m.—pl. t. on (bal) A plain. Dimet. Aerfle, a field of battle.**

**Bledd, a. (ble) Open, plain; exposed.**

**Bleddwch, s. m. (bledd) What is open or exposed.**

**Bleddychfa, s. m. (bleddwch) The countenance.**

**Bleiddadwy, a. (blaid) That can over-run.**

*Bleidd bleiddadwy, yn adwy yd llas,  
Y lleddesid a fai hwyl.*

*Bleidd that was apt to depredate, in the pass he was slain, where others have been slain who might still have been.*

*Cynddelw, m. Bledd. Fardd.*

**Bleidd-dag, s. m. (blaid—tag) Wolf's-bane, or aconite; also called llystaur' blaid.**

**Bleidd, s. m.—pl. t. on (blaid) A quick irruption.**

*Caeaw cynnawrg bleiddie maran,  
Gwefrawr godwawr forchawr am ran.*

*Caeaw the foremost in giving aid, with a spreading course like the wave on the shore, with wreathes of amber encircling his countenance.*

*Ancurin.*

**Bleiddfar, a. (blaid—bar) Ferocious as a wolf.**

**Bleiddgi, s. m.—pl. bleiddgwn (blaid—ci) Wolf-dog.**

**Bleiddgrwydr, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaid—crwydr) The prowling of the wolf.**

*Bu gelyn Brynaich, branes gyfweyrain,  
Bardd gofiofin, beirdd gydes;  
Bleiddgrwydr brwydr brydau achs;  
Bryd yn arfod a ddodes.*

*He was the foe of the men of Bernicles, at his presence the ravens hover, he was the omen of gladness to the bard, the general advantage of bards, in the battle like the prowling of the wolf; the heats of the impulse of the passion in the stroke he gave.*

*Cynddelw, m. O. ad Mledwyr.*

**Bleiddian, s. m.—pl. bleiddian (blaid) A wolf; also a man's name.**

*Diwyta i leiddian  
El genad ei hunan.*

*Adage.*

*The most trusty for the wolf is his own messenger.*

**Bleiddiat, s. f.—pl. bleiddieist (blaid—gast) A wolf-bitch, a she wolf.**

**Bleiddig, a. (blaid) Having the nature of a wolf, or wolf-like; depredatory; also a man's name.**

*Ysgyfrang nid oedd bleiddig mab Eli.*

*In the conflict the son of Eli was not savage.*

*Tallierin.*

**Bleiddwch, s. m. (blaid) A tendency to project, or to appear.**

**Bleiddychfa, s. m.—pl. t. au (bleiddwch) The countenance.**

**Bleiddyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (blaid) A depredator; a wolf.**

*A bleiddyd gorllwyd goren afa'n  
Dimpyner oddech llad, pwy llad cofa'n.*

*And the hoary wolf, the best in retreat, I shall be satisfied with the beverage that kills the memory.*

*Tallierin.*

**Bleiddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blaid) A wolf's cub.**

**Bleiddynedd, s. m. (bleiddyn) A cadaverous aspect**

**Bleiniad, s. m.—pl. bleiniad (blae) One that is at the head; a leader: also an ear of corn.**

*Blaeu blawdd bleiniad gwyrenig,  
Blawdd gawr Bleiddyn fab Cynwrig.*

*The foremost in assault, the magnanimous leader with the voice of a wolf is Bleiddyn the son of Cynwrig.*

*Cynddelw.*

**Bleiniad, v. a. (blae) To lead or go before.**  
**Blew, s. pl. aggr. (ble) Hair in general; but the hair of the head is called gwallt; the long hair of tails and manes of animals is rhawn.**

*Yn y lle ydd ymgreino i march ydd edy beth o'i few.*

*Where the steed tumbles about he will leave some of his hair.*

*Adage.*

**Blewawg, a. (blew) Abounding with hair; hairy. Y flewawg, the great mullein.**

**Blewgeirch, s. m. (blew—ceirch) The bristle-pointed oat.**

**Blewiach, s. pl. aggr. (blew) Tender hairs; down**

**Blewiaw, v. (blew) To grow, or become hairy.**

**Blewogi, v. (blewawg) To become hairy.**

**Blewogrwydd, s. m. (blewawg) Hairiness.**

**Blewyn, s. m. dim. (blew) A hair; a blade of grass**

*O flewyn i flewyn ydd i pen yn foel.*

*By hair after hair the head becomes bald.*

*Adage.*

*Nid trymach y blewyn llydd n'r gwyn.*

*The grey hair is not heavier than the white.*

*Adage.*

*Yn ceislaw y blewyn glas y boddys y gaseg.*

*In attempting to get the green blade the mare was drowned.*

*Adage.*

**Blewynawg, s. f. (blewyn) The hawkweed; also called clust llygoden, mouse-ear.**

**Bliant, s. m.—pl. bliaint (bliant) Fine linen; as**

cambric, or lawn. *Llacin bwyd o fiant*, a tablecloth of fine linen. *H. Arthur.*—*Pais fiant*, a gown or coat of fine linen.

*Owr gwrthawd gwarthredd, gwrd yn gwrthry Lloegr.*  
*Llyweilya ar gychwyl.*  
*Ymmlen caen cawod unbyn,*  
*Yn mllant gwyrd ac yn gwyn.*

A man retreating reproach, powerful in opposing Lloegr is Llyweilya, when he goes forth before the covering of the shower of royalty, in the green linen and the white. *Lt. P. Mock.*

**Blif, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bal)—if A warlike engine to throw stones, or other things; a catapult. *Maen blif*, a stone, or ball, that is projected.

*Curaw a blif ddylfddelw,*  
*Ceryg Caei Ferwig fur-welw.*

Battering with the catapults, like a torrent, the stones against the gloomy walls of the castle of Berwick. *Iolo, i Edward III.*

*Hi a ddall o'i deulian*  
*Ergyd blif ar good o'i blacen.*

It would hurl forward the shaft from its two points, with the force of a catapult. *T. Alod, i ffoa.*

**Blifai, s. m.**—*pl. blifeion* (blif) A projectile.

**Blifaidd, a.** (blif) Very fleet, or swift. *Maes hynat*  
*ffifaidd arno yn awr*, he is now on some hasty journey.

*Hi lly cryr hael crydd,*  
*ffifaidd, nid gylfaidd ei glod.*

The offspring of an eagle of the generous eagles, swift and not vulgar is his fame. *Iolo Goch.*

**Blifant, s. m.**—*pl. blifaint* (blif) A projectile.

**Blifawl, a.** (blif) Having a projectile force.

**Blifedig, a.** (blif) Endowed with swiftness; that is projected, ejected, or thrown.

**Blifaw, v. a.** (blif) To project from an engine.

**Blifwr, s. m.**—*pl. blifwyr* (blif—gwr) One that works a catapult; artillery-man.

**Blifyn, s. m.**—*pl. f. au* (blif) A projectile; a ball.

**Blin, a.** (bal) Turbulent, troublesome, molesting, weary, tired. *Dyn blin*, a turbulent man, or one of a restless, bad temper.

**Blinadwy, a.** (blin) Capable of apt to trouble.

**Blinaw, v. a.** (blin) To trouble or vex, to weary, to become tired or fatigued.

**Blincwra, s. m.** (bling—cwr) A blister, a weal.

**Blinder, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (blin) Trouble, weariness

*O achawr bychan y daw blinder.*  
*From small cause will trouble come.*

*Adage.*

**Blinderawg, a.** (blinder) Afflicted; wearisome.

**Blinderogwydd, s. m.** (blinderawg) Wearisomeness, troublesomeness.

**Blindersus, a.** (blinder) Tiresome, tired, weary.

**Blindersuswydd, s. m.** (blindersus) Tiresomeness.

**Blinedig, a.** (blin) Wearied, tired, disturbed.

**Blinedig, s. m.** (blin) Fatigue, trouble, weariness

**Blinfyd, s. m.** (blin—byd) Tribulation, trouble.

**Blinwr, s. m.**—*pl. blinwyr* (blin—gwr) A disturber

**Bling, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (blin) A rising up; a flaying, or rising of the skin.

**Blingaw, v. a.** (bling) To flay, or pluck off the skin; to excoriate.

*Mawrth a ladd, Ebrill a fling.*

*March doth kill, and April will flay.*

*Adage.*

*Y gath a fo da ei chroen a flingir.*

*The cat that bath a good skin will be flayed.*

*Adage.*

**Blingawl, a** (bling) Excoriative, tending to flay.

**Blingedig, a.** (bling) That is excoriated or flayed.

**Blingiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bling) Excoriation.

**Blingwr, s. m.**—*pl. blingwyr* (bling—gwr) Flayer

**Bling, s. pl. aggr.** (bal—ing) The husks of fruit.

**Blingaw, v. a.** (bling) To shell, or take off husks.

**Blingedig, a.** (bling) Shelled, cleared of husks.

**Blingiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bling) A taking off shells

**Blilagyn, s. m.** (blisg) A shell, or husk. *Blisgyn*  
*try, an egg-shell.*

**Blith, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (lith) Milk. *Diard o fith*  
*anfellaidd*, drink of the milk of animals. *Mab-*  
*inogion.* Also, metaphorically, what brings  
profit.

*Ei blith a'i gwenith—*  
*By'n doraeth i'r holl droed.*

*Its milch time and wheat yield plenty to all the countries*  
*round.* *D. ab Gwilym, i Ferganaw.*

**Blith, a.** (lith) Giving milk. *Gwartheg blithion*,  
milch cows.

*Amlad rudd i'r risin*  
*A wna'n fith ei nith a'i nain.*

*He wantonly roars to his mate, and makes his place and grand*  
*dam to be yielding milk.* *I. Tew, i dard.*

**Blithawg, a.** (blith) Abounding with milk. *Da*  
*blithawg*, milch kine.

**Blithas, s. f.** (blith) What encloses; a box.

**Blitha, s. m.** (blith) A card on whey.

**Blodau, s. pl. aggr.** (blawd) Flowers; blossoms.

*Blodau y gwynn*, anemone; *blodau y gog*, or  
*blodau cennin y brain*, blue-bells; *blodau brenin*,  
peony; *blodau y fran*, meadow lychnis; *blodau*  
*y gog*, or *hydwr*, cuckoo flower; *blodau ymen-*  
*yn*, butter-cups.

*Blodau cyn Mai*  
*Gores na hat.*

*Flowers before May, it would be better they were not.* *Adage.*

**Bloden, s. f. dim.** (blawd) A floweret; a blossom.

**Blodenad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (blodau) A flowering.

**Blodenaw, v. a.** (blodau) To flower; to bear flow-  
ers; to flourish: also to mature.

*Tyl gwr yn lan ei waneg,*  
*A'r fangid blodau'n deg;*  
*Ac yn ei frain, deg lawr a'ti,*  
*Ei darau lawr a'ti dori.*

*A man grows up comely in his gait, and forward fairly blossoms;*  
*and in the fair prerogatives of his honour he is struck down and*  
*destroyed.* *Iwan Llwyd Sielff.*

**Blodenawg, a.** (blodau) Flowery; bloomy; gay.

**Blodauawl, a.** (blodau) Flowering; blooming.

**Blodenfag, a.** (blodau—mag) Floriferous.

**Blodeulyd, a.** (blodau) Flowered; mothery.

**Blodeuogwydd, s. m.** (blodenawg) Floweriness.

**Blodeuwedd, a.** (blodau—gweidd) Having the ap-  
pearance of flowers; the owl is sometimes so  
called: also a woman's name.

*Set yw blodeuwedd tylluan, o'r isath yr awr hon.*

*The flower-singer is an owl in the language of this day.*  
*Mabingion.*

**Blodenuw, s. m.** (blodau—gwr) A florist.

**Blodenuwydd, s. m. aggr.** (blodau—gwydd) Flower-  
ing shrubs, or flowering-trees.

**Blodeuyn, s. m.** (blodau) A flower; a blossom.

*Blodeuyn y gwynn*, wood anemone; *blodeuyn*  
*mihangel*, calathian violet.

*Dian megis blodeuyn*  
*Marwadd dwf, yw mawredd dyn.*

*Truly like the flower of momentary growth is the glory of*  
*man.* *Rice Jones.*

**Blodiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (blawd) A making into meal.

**Blodiaw, v. a.** (blawd) To make into meal: also  
to cover, or sprinkle with meal.

**Blodiawg, a.** (blawd) Farinaceous; mealy.

**Blodiwr, s. m.**—*pl. blodwyr* (gwr) A mealman.

**Blodon, s. m.** (blawd) A blossom; a flower.

**Blodwaith, s. f.** (blawd—gwaith) A meal-dust.

**Blodwraig, s. f.** (blawd—gwraig) A meal-woman.

**Blodwy, a.** (blawd) Farinaceous; mellow, or ripe.

**Blodwyad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (blodwy) A becoming  
mellow or mealy.

**Blodwyaw, v. (blodwy)** To grow mealy or mellow.  
**Blodwyawl, a. (blodwy)** Becoming mellow.  
**Blodwyedd, s. m. (blodwy)** Mellowness; ripeness.  
**Blodyn, s. m. dim. (blawd)** A flower; a floweret.  
**Bloddest, s. f. -pl. t. au (blawdd)** A rejoicing, applause, or acclamation.

*Dygasant i fyny arch yr Arglwydd trwy foddest, a sain udgorn.*  
 They have brought up the ark of the Lord with rejoicing, and the sound of the trumpet. *2 Sam. vi. 16.*

**Bloddestgar, a. (bloddest)** Joyous, rejoicing, or shouting for joy.

**Bloedd, s. f. -pl. t. iau (blaw)** A shout, or outcry.  
**Bloeddfawr, a. (bloedd)** Vociferous; shouting.  
**Bloeddgar, a. (bloedd)** Apt to be vociferating.  
**Bloeddian, v. a. (bloedd)** To vociferate.  
**Bloeddiast, s. f. -pl. bloeddieist (bloedd—gast)** A yelping bitch.

*Arw bloeddiast, oerfel fiddl.*  
 Am esgar meinw a mi!

The terrible screamer, may she be frozen for separating the gentle fair one and me. *D. ab Gwilym, 17 daran.*

**Bloeddiaw, v. a. (bloedd)** To shout; to scream.  
**Bloeddiawl, a. (bloedd)** Screaming; vociferous.  
**Bloeddiwr, s. m. -pl. bloeddwywr (bloedd—gwr)** A shouter, or screamer.

**Blöen, s. f. -pl. t. au (blaw)** A floweret.  
**Blöenawl, a. (blöen)** Blossoming; blooming.  
**Blöeniad, s. m. -pl. t. au (blöen)** A blossoming.  
**Blöenu, v. a. (blöen)** To blossom; to bloom.  
**Bloesg, s. f. -pl. t. ion (blaw—esg)** Broken noise.  
**Bloesg, a. (blaw—esg)** Lispering; thick speaking.  
**Bloesgedd, s. m. (bloesg)** Lispering; defect in speech.  
**Bloesgi, s. m. (bloesg)** A faulting, or lispering.  
**Bloesgi, v. a. (bloesg)** To lisp; to speak lispering.  
**Bloesgni, s. m. (bloesg)** A lispering, or faulting.  
**Bloesgwr, s. m. (bloesg—gwr)** A lisper.  
**Bloesgyn, s. m. dim. (bloesg)** One that lisps.  
**Blöfi, v. a. (llof)** To mingle, intermix, or mix.  
**Blöfiad, s. m. -pl. t. au (blöfi)** A mingling.  
**Blöffied, v. a. (blöfi)** To mingle, or mix together.  
**Bloneg, s. m. aggr. (blawn)** Lard, or swine's grease; also the fat of some birds, and animals.  
*As bloneg dyn, the fat of a human body; bloneg cath, the fat of a cat; bloneg y derw, oak-leather; bloneg y ddaiar, red-berried bryony; rhwymyn y coed, llysiau turch, cirin gwiaen, grauen y perthi, and gwinnydden wen, white bryony.*

*fraw tin hwnch a bloneg.*

To grease a sow's backside with lard. *Adage.*

**Blonegen, s. f. (bloneg)** The leaf of a swine; also of a goose, a cat, and of a man.

**Blonegyn, s. m. (bloneg)** The same as *blonegen*.

**Blong, a. (f. of blwng)** Sour; crabbed, blunt.

*Rhoes hwdd i'm blong, rhoes flong flocdd.*

He gave my ship a push, he gave a horse scream. *Gr. Gryg.*

**Blota, v. a. (blawd)** To meal, or gather meal, to go a begging of meal.

*Rhif annigrif eneu-grest,*  
*Blotta, gwlaun, gwera, gwest;*  
*Caws, cica, minocneeth,*  
*Casa' pwnc, ceisiau pob peth;*  
*Llawer cyddid hen wealth,*  
*Llawer bach ar ei brach brit.*

A catalogue not very diverting to the scabby lip; to gather meal, to gather wool, to gather fallow, and drink, to beg cheese, to beg meat, which causeth the smacking of her lips; most hateful article, she craves for every thing; many the lads on her spotted arm. *Ido Gwch.*

**Blotai, s. c. -pl. bloteion (blawd)** A meal-dealer, a beggar of meal.

**Bloteiaeth, s. m. -pl. t. au (blotai)** A dealing in meal; a begging of meal: also fancy flower-work.

**Blotty, s. m. -pl. t. au (blawd---ty)** Meal-house.  
**Blotch, s. m. -pl. t. ion (f. of blwth)** A blast, or puff.  
**Blotchach, s. f. (blotch)** A fat chumpy woman.  
**Blöyn, s. m. -pl. t. au (blaw)** A blossom, or flower.  
**Blöynawl, a. (blöyn)** Budding, or blossoming.  
**Blöyniad, s. m. -pl. t. au (blöyn)** A blossoming.  
**Blöynu, v. a. (blöyn)** To blossom; to flower.  
**Blwch, s. m. -pl. blychau (blwch)** A small box.  
**Blwng, s. m. -pl. blyngau (bal—wng)** A frown.

*Eryr gwr Gwynedd gwn nad echwng,*  
*Cyd ei ddigouer, ni chmyr flog.*

The eagle of the heroes of Gwynedd I know he is not near: though he may be appeased he will not take an offering. *Eid. ab Nad Rahed.*

**Blwng, a. (bal—wng)** Obdurate; frowning.

*Gwaddawd gwythlonedd gair blwng.*

An ill-natured word is the lees of animosity. *Adage.*

**Blwth, s. m. -pl. blythion, (glwth)** A puff; a stir.  
**Blwydd, s. m. -pl. t. au (bal—gwydd)** The budding of trees; a year. *Blwydd oed, a year old.*

*Ni chwery cath dros ei bwydd.*

A cat will not play after she is a year old. *Adage.*

**Blwyddawl, a. (blwydd)** Annual, yearly.  
**Blwyddiad, s. m. -pl. blwyddiaid (blwydd)** A yearling.

*Aberthwch un buch gysir yn bechaberth, a dau oed blwyddiaid yn aberth heidd.*

Ye shall sacrifice one he-goat for a sin-offering, and two lambs that are yearlings for a peace-offering. *Lev. xiii. 12.*

**Blwyddyn, s. f. -pl. t. eidd (blwydd)** A year.  
*Blwyddyn a blwyddymedd, many years. Welsh Laws.*

*Y naill fiwyddyn a fydd mam i ddyn, ac y llall fydd ei eiddwyr.*

One year is a man's mother, and the other will be his step-mother. *Adage.*

**Blychaid, s. m. -pl. blycheidiau (blwch)** A box-full.  
**Blychu, v. a. (blwch)** To put in a box.  
**Blychwr, s. m. -pl. blychwyr (blwch—gwr)** A box-maker, a dealer in boxes.

**Blychyn, s. m. dim. (blwch)** A little box.  
**Blydd, a. (bal---ydd)** Sappy, soft, tender, delicate.  
**Blyddedd, s. f. -pl. t. au (blydd)** The sapping, or rising of the sap; also a year.  
**Blynedd, s. f. -pl. t. au (lynedd)** The rising of the sap; the year.

**Blyneddawl, a. (blynedd)** Annual; relating to the year. *Yn blyneddawl, annually.*

**Blyngaad, s. m. (blwng)** A becoming turbulent.

**Blyngaidd, a. (blwng)** Turbulent, passionate.

**Blyngâu, v. (blwng)** To become angry; to frown.

*Ac wedi gweld o Cynan Meiriodawg, Caradawg yn rhoddi y cyngor hwn, blyngau a sori a orug; canys ei holl yd, a'i holl lafar ef oedd yn ceisiau y frenhiniaid hdd ei hun.*

And when Cynan Meiriodawg saw that Caradawg gave such advice, he became angry, and was displeased; for his whole intention and labour was to obtain the government to himself. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Blyngder, s. m. -pl. t. au (blwng)** Turbulence, or ruffled temper; anger.

**Blyngu, v. a. (blwng)** To rouse up the passion.

**Blyngyn, s. m. dim. (blwng)** A turbulent person.

**Blys, s. m. -pl. t. iau (bal---ys)** A longing; a craving for; an inordinate desire.

**Blysgar, a. (blys)** Longing, hankering, or craving; having an inordinate desire.

**Blysgarwch, s. m. (blysgar)** Cravingness.

**Blysiad, s. m. -pl. t. au (blys)** A longing or craving.

**Blysiaw, v. a. (blys)** To desire, or to long after.

**Blysiawl, a. (blys)** Disposing to long, or desire.

**Blysig, a. (blys)** Craving to please the appetite; epicurean.

—A thrallaw cegin,  
A thrallaw trallaw,  
A thri llaw ar win  
I was blysig.

And the trouble of the kitchen, and the over-wearied butler,  
with wine of three colours for the voluptuous feasible one.  
*D. ab Iwan Du.*

**Blysigrwydd, s. m. (blysig)** Epicureanism.

**Blyson, s. pl. aggr. (blys)** Dainties, niceties.

Oeddw—  
I'm blasau yn cael blyson beanydd.

I was at his mansion daily receiving dainties. *Gut. Owain.*

**Blythach, s. m. dim. (blwth)** A bloated person.

**Blythai, s. m.—pl. blytheion (blwth)** A guzzle-gut.

**Blythar, s. m.—pl. blytheiriau (blwth)** A belch.

**Blytheiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blythar)** A belching.

**Blytheiriaw, v. a. (blythar)** To belch; to eructate.

**Blythiwr, s. m. (blythair—gwr)** A belcher.

**Bo, s. m.—pl. t. au (bw)** A bugbear; a hobgoblin;

oneset to keep an eye on people; an overlooker.

**Bo, v. (potential of bod)** May be; he, she, or it may be.

*Mal bo gwell, as may be better; boed, be it, or let it be.*

Cath anwydwyd hen—  
Bo a thri byw fydd.

The old chilly cat, be that may be to her, yet will she live.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bo, interf. of threatening, scaring, or terrifying.**

**Bocsach, s. m.—pl. t. au (bog—sach)** A vaunting.

**Bocsachu, v. a. (bocsach)** To puff out the cheeks.

**Bocsachus, a. (bocsach)** Vaunting, or bragging.

**Bocsachwr, s. m.—pl. bocsachwyr (bocsach—gwr)**

A braggadocio, a bragger.

**Boch, s. f.—pl. t. au (och)** A cheek; the chop.

**Bochaid, s. f.—pl. bocheidian (boch)** A chop-full.

**Bochawg, a. (boch)** Abounding with cheeks;

having great cheeks; blub-cheeked.

**Bochdew, a. (boch—tew)** Blub-cheeked.

**Bochddant, s. m.—pl. bochddaint (boch—dant)**

A cheek tooth.

**Bochfoch, a. (boch repeated)** Cheek to cheek.

Ooddynt a'u cloddysau bafn—  
Ea yagwydau bochfoch.

They were with their swords edge to edge, and their shields  
side to side. *Cyrddeleu.*

**Bochgern, s. m.—pl. t. au (boch—cern)** A jole.

**Bochgerniad, s. m. (bochgern)** A chop-full.

**Bochglog, a. (boch—clug)** Blubber or blub-

cheeked.

Ei gwnaeth yn erhyt blyt bochglog,  
A glyw lew braues dy cting.

He made a testimony with round cheeked pillars, which the  
reverses hovering round thee for wounds shall bear. *Ed. P. Mech.*

**Bochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (boch)** A gobbling up.

**Bochiaes, a. (boch—llaes)** Being flabby-cheeked.

**Bochlwyd, a. (boch—llwyd)** Pale-cheeked.

**Bochlwyth, s. m.—pl. t. i (boch—llwyth)** Chop-full.

**Bochlwythaw, v. a. (bochlwyth)** To stuff greedily.

**Bod, s. m.—pl. t. au (bo—od)** A being, or existence;

also a dwelling, or a place of existence;

a being stationary; also station in life.

Gwell neef fod na meff gerdded.

A curse that has a station is better than a curse that runs  
about. *Adage.*

Ni ellir parch, nag anmharch, na bonedd, nag anfonedd, o fod  
a gorfol; aithr o dda neu ddwrg ynddwy na herwydd bod a gorfol.

There cannot arise honour nor dishonour, nobility nor mean-  
ness, from station and condition; just from the good or evil con-  
duct according to a station and condition.

*Ynail Burdd ac Arfan.*

**Bod, v. To be; to exist.** *Bu*, has been, *bydd*, will be; *bydded*, let it be.

Brodyr am bywyd lloa,us,  
Nid cywyd gelfyd corauwydau;  
Un Eilian, Cynddyllan dau.

Brothers there were to me also, who would not complain of  
the raging of plagues; one was Eilian, Cynddyllan was another.  
*Llywarch Hen.*

**Bod, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bo)** A kite; the mountain kite. *Bod y gwerni, bod tinwyn, and bwrcaeth y werni*, the bald buzzard; *bod y mel*, honey-buzzard.

**Boda, s. m.—pl. t. aid (bod)** A mountain kite. Also a man's name.

**Bodawl, a. (bod)** Being; existing, or existent.

**Bodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bod)** What has being.

**Bodiadawl, a. (bodiad)** Existent, existing.

**Bodiaw, v. a. (bawd)** To use the thumb; to thumb.

**Bodlon, a. (bod—llon)** Pleased; contented.

**Bodlondeb, s. m. (bodlon)** Satisfaction; pleasure.

**Bodloni, v. a. (bodlon)** To please, or satisfy.

**Bodo, s. f. dim. (medryb)** Aunt, a word for aunt in familiar language.

**Bodolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bodawl)** Existence.

*Arferiaeth a bodolaeth*, custom and existence.

**Bodrwy, s. f.—pl. t. au (bawd—rhwy)** A ring.

**Bodrwyaid, a. (bodrwy)** Like a ring; circular.

**Bodrwyaw, v. a. (bodrwy)** To make into a ring; to put on a ring.

**Bodrwyawg, a. (bodrwy)** Wearing a ring.

**Bodrwyawl, a. (bodrwy)** In a ring; circular.

**Bodrwywr, s. m. (bodrwy—gwr)** A ring-maker.

**Bodrydaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (mutation of modrydaf)**

A place of resort, or gathering together; a bee-

hive: also metaphorically a leader of an army,

considering him as the nucleus of it.

**BODD, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion.** The will, consent, or good pleasure.

*Trwy fodd ac cwylllys da*, by consent and good will.

Nid oes rhodd namyn o fodd.

There is no gift but by good will. *Adage.*

**Bodda, s. m.—pl. t. aid (bodd)** A red-shank, a bird; called also, *troedgloch*.

**Boddâd, s. m. (bodd)** A pleasing; satisfaction.

**Boddâawl, a. (bodd)** Tending to please, or satisfy.

**Boddâed, v. a. (bodd)** To please, or content.

Drywallaw di heilyn, gan foddâd,  
Y cora yn llaw Rhys, yn llys llyw cad.

Poor out, thou walter, to yield pleasure, the horn in the hand  
of Rhys, in the court of the prince of gifts. *O. Cyfelliawg.*

**Boddân, v. a. (bodd)** To please; to be contented.

**Boddawg, a. (bodd)** Contented; pleased; having a disposition for.

*Cathl foddawg*, solacing with songs.

Ystafell Cynddyllan yn peithiawg beno,  
Gwedy cedyw foddawg;  
Eilian, Cynddyllan, Caerog.

The hall of Cynddyllan is exposed this night,  
After the contented warriors;  
Eilian, Cynddyllan, and Caerog. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Boddawl, a. (bodd)** Willing; contented; pleasing.

**Boddâwr, s. m.—pl. boddâwyr (bodd—gwr)** One that pleaseth; a satisfier.

**Boddedig, a. (bawdd)** Immersed; drowned.

**Boddgar, a. (bodd)** Easily pleased, contented.

**Boddgarwch, s. m. (boddgar)** Contentedness.

**Boddi, v. a. (bawdd)** To drown; to immerse.

Ni wna't mor waeth na boddi.

The sea can do no worse than drowning. *Adage.*

Chwerthin a wna ynyfod yn boddi.

The fool will laugh whilst drowning. *Adage.*

**Boddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bawdd)** A drowning.



**Boddiant**, *s. m.* (bawdd) Immersion; a drowning.  
**Boddiauw**, *v. a.* (bodd) To please, or to satisfy.  
**Boddiedig**, *a.* (bodd) Pleased; contented, pacified.  
**Boddineb**, *s. m.* (bodd) Contentment; satisfaction.  
**Boddiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* boddwyr (bodd—gwr) Satisfier.  
**Boddlaun**, *a.* (bodd) Contented, at ease; willing.  
**Boddlonadwy**, *a.* (boddlaun) Capable of pleasing.  
**Boddlonawl**, *a.* (boddlaun) Tending to satisfy.  
**Boddlondeb**, *s. m.* (boddlaun) Satisfaction.  
**Boddlonedig**, *a.* (boddlaun) Satisfied; contented.  
**Boddlonedigawl**, *a.* (boddlonedig) Satisfactory.  
**Boddlongar**, *a.* (boddlaun) Satisfactory; contented.  
**Boddioni**, *v. a.* (boddlaun) To satisfy, or please.

Addes i bawb a'i boddiono.

Proper is to every one what satisfies him.

Adage.

**Boddloniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (boddlaun) A contenting.

**Boddlonocâu**, *v. a.* (boddlaun) To become pleased.

Cymrael Cain gyngorhynt ynddo wrth boddlonocâu o Ddaw i offwrn ei frwad.  
 Cain became filled with jealousy on account of God being pleased with the offering of his brother.

Hanes Adda.

**Boddlonrwydd**, *s. m.* (boddlaun) Contentedness.  
**Boddionus**, *a.* (boddlaun) Contented, or satisfied.  
**Boddlonwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* boddlonwyr (boddlaun—gwr) A satisfier, one who gives contentment.  
**Boddoldeb**, *s. m.* (boddawl) Contentment; satiety.  
**Boddolder**, *s. m.* (boddawl) Contentment.  
**Boddus**, *a.* (bodd) Pleasing; agreeable.  
**Bodwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* boddwyr (bawdd—gwr) A drower.

**Bog**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bwg) A swelling, or rising up.

**Bogelchwydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bogel—chwydd) A swelling of the navel.

**Bogeligwm**, *s. m.*—*pl.* bogeliglyman (bogel—clwm) The tye, or boss of the navel.

**Bogellaidd**, *a.* (bogel) Apt to boss out; umbilical.

**Bogelliaw**, *v. a.* (bogel) To boss, or swell out.

**Bogelliawg**, *a.* (bogel) Bossed; having a boss.

**Bogel**, *s. m.*—*pl.* bogelliau (bog) The navel; a nave of a wheel. *Bogel y forwyn*, *bogel gwener*, common navelwort.

—Pob rhod

A ber a dry fry yn fras.

A'f golyd drwy ei bogellau.

Every wheel turns up with ease on a shaft with its pivot through their noses.

W. Llwyd, i ffr.

**Bogelawg**, *a.* (cel) Secreted from fear; secluding.

**Bogelu**, *v. a.* (cel) To affright; to hide from fear.

Arthwr ni'm bogela;

Naw can cad a'i llyngeda';

O'm lleidder milnau a' lledde'.

Arthwr will not terrify me; nine hundred battles I shall cause to him; if I am slain I will also slay. *Tryfan a Gwalchmai.*

**Boglwrm**, *s. m.*—*pl.* boglymau (clwm) A boss.

*Boglwrm tarian*, the boss of a shield.

**Boglyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bogel) A boss, or knob.

*Boglynon*, the eryngo; *boglynon arfor*, sea eryngo.

**Boglynawg**, *a.* (boglyn) Bossed, or knobbed.

**Boglynawl**, *a.* (boglyn) Formed into a boss.

**Boglyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (boglyn) A bossing.

**Boglynu**, *v. a.* (boglyn) To boss; to form into knobs.

*Dufr yn boglynu*, water a bubbling.

**Boglynwaith**, *s. m.* (boglyn—gwaith) Emboss-work.

**Bogwn**, *s. m.*—*pl.* bogynau (cwn) Might; potency.

**Bogynawg**, *a.* (bogwn) Strong, potent, powerful.

**Bôl**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (bwl) The paunch, or belly.

Y bôl a bil y cefu.

The belly robs the back.

Adage.

**Bola**, *s. m. dim.* (bol) The belly; the rotundity of the body. *Bola croen*, a leathern basket.

**Bolaidd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* boleiddion (bol) A belly-full.  
**Bolawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolaidion (bol) Rotundity; ball.  
**Bolch**, *s. f.*—*pl.* bylchau (*f. of* bwich) A gap; a notch.  
**Bolch**, *a.* (bwich) Notched; having a gap.

Gwr bolch ei darian, dalarfwr yn agbynt,  
 Gwr bolch yn holl acri aethar.

A hero with a battered shield, vehement his wrath in the conflict; a haughty man pursuing the trodden nation.  
*Bledydd Fardd, i d. ab Gruffudd.*

**Bolchwydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bol—chwydd) A swelling of the belly; a tympany; also pregnancy; a swaggering, or bragging.

**Bolchwyddaw**, *v. a.* (bolchwydd) To swell the belly.

**Boldeu**, *v. a.* (bol—tesu) To bask in the sun.

**Boldeswr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* boldeswyr (bol—tes—gwr) A basker in the sun.

**Boldwn**, *a.* (bol—twm) Broken-bellied; gorbellied.

**Boldyn**, *a.* (bol—tyw) Full-bellied, tight-bellied.

**Boldyni**, *s. m.* (boldyn) Tightness of the belly.

**Bolera**, *v. a.* (bol) To guzzle; to sponge on others.

Gwedi i bob un, o aig i aig, foiera cysaint o'r dancethio ag a wneuthu wled i ddyw cymedrawl droo wythnos—yn lech-yd pob cydymmuth da.

After every one, mess after mess, had guzzled so much of dainties as would have made a feast to a moderate man for a week; then followed a health to every jovial friend.  
*Ellis Wyn, Bardd Cwsg.*

**Bolerau**, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolereion (bolera) A guzzler.

**Bolerwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolerwyr (bolera—gwr) A guzzler; a spunger.

**Bolgan**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bwlgan) A budget or mail.

**Bolgwm**, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolglymau (bol—clwm) A boss.

**Bolgymawg**, *a.* (bolglywm) Bossed; having a boss.

**Bolgrohawg**, *a.* (bol—croth) Round-bellied.

**Bolgwd**, *s. m.* (bol—cwr) Rotundity of the belly.

**Bolheulad**, *s. m.* (bol—haul) A basking in the sun.

**Bolheulaw**, *v. a.* (bol—haul) To bask in the sun.

**Boliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bol) Gorging, or guzzling.

**Boliaw**, *v. a.* (bol) To fill the belly; to gorge.

**Boliawg**, *a.* (bol) Abounding with belly; bellied.

**Boloch**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lloch) Disquietude; trouble.

Boloch othawg fydd daw.

Silence is a tumult to the timid.

Adage.

**Bolol**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (bo—llo) A bugbear.

**Bolrwrth**, *a.* (bol—rwrth) Gluttonous, greedy.

**Bolrwm**, *a.* (bol—rhwym) Costive.

**Bolrwymaw**, *v. a.* (bolrwm) To render costive.

**Bolrwymedd**, *s. m.* (bolrwm) Costiveness.

**Bolrwymiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bolrwm) A making costive; a becoming hide-bound.

**Bolrwymyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bol—rhwymyn) A belly-band, or belt for the middle.

**Bolrthi**, *s. m.* (bolrwrth) Gluttony, greediness.

**Bolrthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bolrwrth) A guzzling.

**Bolrthni**, *s. m.* (bolrwrth) Gluttony, or greediness.

**Bolrthw**, *v. a.* (bolrwrth) To gormandize; to guzzle.

**Bolrthwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* bolrthwyr (bolrwrth—gwr) A gormandizer, a guzzler.

**Bolwag**, *a.* (bol—gwag) Empty-bellied.

**Bolwst**, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolystiau (bol—gwst) Disorder

of the belly; a rupture. *Pedawr bolwst sydd;*

*bolwst llyn*, a watery hernia; *bolwst bellennau*, fleshy hernia; *bolwst wynt*, a windy hernia;

*bolwst goldau*, hernia of the intestines.

**Boly**, *s. m. dim.* (bol) A belly, paunch, stomach.

Tywyll boly hyd pan lefar.

Dark is the belly until it speaks.

Adage.

**Bolystawg**, *a.* (bolwst) Having a burstiness.

**Bolystyn**, *s. m. dim.* (bolwst) Hernia; a rupture.

**Bolitt**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (olitt) A bolt; a dart.

**Boltad, s. f.---pl. bolteidiau (bolt) A bolting.**

*Cuddias hwynt mewn bolteidiau llyn, y rhaf oedd ganddi weld eu hygyfau ar y cy.*

*She had hid them with the stalks of flax, which she had laid in order upon the roof of the house.* *Jos. ii. 6.*

**Boltawd, s. m.---pl. boltodau (bolt) A bolting, or darting; the shooting a bolt.**

*Cyst yw hwynt cenedl Ddu hen,  
Na'i foltawd a wna'i fyllen;  
Na dda olyn na dilyn,  
Na'i feddiu am sefocid llysen.*

*Swifter is the course of the messenger of God the ancient of days, than the darting of the lightning; than the sight of the morning, or his thought on the heavenly mansion.* *L. G. Colai, i Phangol.*

**Boltawg, a. (bolt) Having a bolt, or dart.**

**Boltawl, a. (bolt) Bolting; darting.**

**Boltedig, a. (bolt) That is bolted, or darted.**

**Bolliad, s. m.---pl. t. au (bolt) A bolting.**

**Bon, s. m.---pl. t. ion (bon--on) A stem, or base; a stock, or trunk; also the butt-end. *Bon pren***

*the root, the stem of a tree, the stump of a tree; *bon y gler*, the lowest class of minstrels.*

**Bonad, s. m.---pl. boneidiau (bon) Basement.**

**Bonawg, a. (bon) Having a stem, or stalk; also thick-shanked.**

*Owlich a swydd yu rhwydd yf hawg,  
A gar bonnill, gwr bonawg.*

*A chap in office who freely and long has loved the song, a thick-shanked fellow.* *T. Pry.*

**Bonbren, s. m.---pl. t. i (bon--pren) A stretcher of a horse's draught gear.**

**Boucath, s. m.---pl. t. au (bwnath) A buzzard.**

**Bonclust, s. m.---pl. t. ion (bon--clust) The back part of the ear; also a box on the ear.**

**Bonclustiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (bonclust) A boxing the ear; a buffeting.**

**Bonclustaw, v. a. (bonclust) To box the ear.**

**Bonclustwr, s. m.---pl. bonclustwyr (bonclust--gwr) A buffetter; one who boxes the ear.**

**Bocyd, s. m.---pl. t. ion (bon--cyff) A stock or stump of a tree.**

**Bondew, a. (bon--tew) Thick-legged; squabby.**

**Bondid, s. f.---pl. t. au (bon--tid) The chain next the plough, by which it is fastened to the yoke.**

**Bondo, s. m. aggr. (bon--to) The eaves; the thatch first laid on the eaves of a building.**

**Bonedd, s. m. aggr. (bon) Stock, pedigree, descent, nobility, or nobleness of birth. *Dwyn plant ar fonedd*, to give children a liberal education.**

*Gweddw an peth yw bonedd,  
Oai chwyliu rhyw rhywedd.*

*Nobility is the most destitute of all things if not attended with some virtues.* *Llywarch Hf.*

**Boneddawg, a. (bonedd) Having a stem; original.**

**Boneddig, a. (bonedd) Having a stem, or origin; noble; genteel; of genteel descent. *Gwr boneddig*, a gentleman; *boneddigion*, gentry; *boneddig cynryswawl*, or *boneddig gwlad*, a gentleman of pure Welsh descent, by father and mother. *Welsh Laws.***

**Boneddigaidd, a. (boneddig) Gentleman-like.**

**Boneddigawd, s. m. (boneddig) Nobleness.**

**Boneddigaeth, s. m.---pl. t. au (boneddig) Gentility.**

**Boneddigw, a. (boneddig--rhyw) Of noble line.**

*Felawedd Elgr foneddigryw.*

*The slender-formed fair one of noble descent. D. ab Gwilym.*

**Boneddigi, v. a. (boneddawg) To found, or establish.**

**Boneddu, v. a. (bonedd) To ennoble; to noble.**

*Gwell iddo a ddanner uog a fonedder.*

*It is better for him that is endowed than him that is ennobled. Adeg.*

**Boneddus, a. (bonedd) Forming a foundation.**

**Bonfras, a. (bon--bras) Thick-legged; clumsy.**

**Bongam, a. (bon--cam) Crook-shanked.**

**Bongam, v. a. (bongam) To waddle.**

**Bongeml, s. m. (bongam) Crookedness of shanks.**

**Bonglwm, s. m.---pl. bonglymau (bon--clwm) A knot on a tree; a knob on the end of a thing.**

**Boniad, s. m.---pl. boniad (bon) The aft, or hindmost one; the hindmost ox in a team.**

**Bonilost, s. f.---pl. t. au (bon--lost) The tail.**

**Bonsang, s. f.---pl. t. au (bon--sang) A foundation; the lowest row of sheaves in a rick.**

**Bonsangus, a. (bonsang) Fundamental.**

**Bonsyg, s. f.---pl. t. au (bon--syg) A plough chain.**

**Bontin, s. f.---pl. t. au (bon--tin) The buttock.**

**Bontinawg, a. (bontin) Large buttocked; squabby.**

*Cael tri o weision diawg,  
A dyf forwyn foelawg.*

*Getting three hazy men-servants, and two squabby maids. S. Tudgr.*

**Bouwn, s. c.---pl. bonyuan (bon) A stump; a stock to graft upon; the butt-end.**

*To fflen grawn grawn yu grwn  
Tua'i fwrgw tew foww.*

*Turn quickly the sharp point of the spear 'owards his neck, a thick stump. G. y Glyn.*

**Bonwyn, a. (bon--gwyn) Having a white stem, or root. *Gwallt bonwyn*, white rooted hair. *Welsh Laws.***

**Bonyu, s. m. dim. (bon) A stump, stock, or stem.**

**Bor, s. m.---pl. t. au (bo--or) A focus of a circle.**

**Bore, s. m.---pl. t. au (bor) The dawn, the morning.**

*Dyddid ei dorf dyre orwyddawr,  
Hyd y llywyrch llawr gwawr gwyrp fore.*

*His troop on fleetly-running steeds will take a range as ample as the dawn of the fair morning illumines the ground. L. P. Mack.*

**Bore, a. (bor) Early. *Mae yn fore*, it is early.**

*Arch iddo—  
Ddawd y fore yu fore,  
Pwyl wyf! ac ni wn pa la.*

*Ask her to come to-morrow early; how stupid am I! I do not know where. D. ab Gwilym.*

**Boréawl, a. (bore) Dawning; early; morning.**

**Boreddydd, s. m.---pl. t. iau (bore--dydd) The break of day; the morning.**

*Eich medd foreddydd,  
Eich gwio o awch gwydd.*

*Your mind at early day,  
Your wine the essence of the woods. L. G. Colai.*

**Borefwyd, s. m.---pl. t. au (bore--bwyd) A morning meal, or breakfast.**

*Llithlaet a'ih ron ser ferion ar forefwyd.*

*With thy spear hast thou enlaced the kites to breakfast. Gwaddie.*

**Boregwaith, s. m. (bore--gwaith) The morning time; the morning.**

**Borehun, s. m. (bore--hun) Morning sleep or doze.**

*Caeli saws fal forehun lodd,  
A golygon hwyf hirwyn ei gradd.*

*I love the nightingale that obstructs the morning nap; I love the languid looks of her whose cheeks are fair. Gwaddie.*

**Boreu, s. m.---pl. t. au (bore) The dawning.**

**Boreuad, s. m.---pl. t. au (boreu) A dawning.**

**Boreuaw, v. a. (boreu) To become morning.**

**Boreuawl, a. (boreu) Dawning; early morning.**

**Boreudwyg, s. m. (boreu--twyg) Morning gown.**

**Boreddydd, s. m. (boreu--dydd) Break of day.**

**Borefwyd, s. m.---pl. t. au (boreu--bwyd) A morning meal, or breakfast.**

*Brefa'n pori borefwyd,  
Brig llyseuwyd fydd ei fywd.*

*He would cry out whilst browsing his breakfast; the tops of shrubs are his food. T. Pry, i Garw.*

**Boreuolrwydd, s. m. (boreuawl) Earliness.**

*X 2*

**Boreuwisg, s. f.** (boren—gwisg) A morning dress.  
**Borleuan, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (bor—lleuan) Morning star  
**Bosgliymy, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bosgliwm) Watted hut  
**Boat, s. t. m.**—*pl. t. iau* (awst) Boasting, bragging.

*Treulais hefyd, nid byd boat,  
 Tefyrn meddyr—*

I have also lavished (it is not a course to *boast of*) at the taverns  
 for mead-horne. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bostiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (boast) A making a boast.  
**Bostiaw, v. a.** (bost) To boast, brag, or vaunt.  
**Bostiwr, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bostwr) Boaster.  
**Bot, s. f.**—*pl. t. iau* (bwt) Any round body.  
**Botas, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (bot) A buskin; also a boot.  
**Botasawg, a.** (botas) Wearing boots.  
**Botasen, s. f.** (botas) A buskin; also a boot.  
**Botaswr, s. m.** (botas—gwr) A boot-maker.  
**Botwm, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bot) A boss; a button.

*Pefr fofymau cangau coed.*

The pretty buttons of the branches of trees. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Botymawg, a.** (botwm) Having buttons; buttoned.

*Ni charaf—*

*Na'i chafu botymawg, na'i cherdd.*

I will not love its buttoned trough, nor its music.

*D. ab Gwilym, 'r deign ledyr.*

**Botŷmu, v. a.** (botwm) To set bosses; to button.  
**Both, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (bwth) A rotundity; the nave  
 of a wheel; the boss of a buckle; also a bottle.

*Ni mynaf wad y widdon orddo, oaid yn dwym y cefych; nid  
 oes leir yn y byd a gwro gwre y llyn a ddoder yddo, namys  
 bothau Gwiddolwyn gor.*

I will not have the blood of the black looking giantsess, unless  
 thou canst procure it warm; there is not a vessel in the world  
 that will keep the heat of the beverage that is put in it except the  
 bottles of Gwiddolwyn the dwarf. *E. Calbeck—Mabingion.*

**Bothawg, a.** (both) Having a rotundity.

**Bothell, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (both) A rotundity; any  
 round vessel; a bottle; a wheel or blister. *Bothell,*  
*or tafawdust,* a blister under the tongue of cattle

**Brac, a.** (bar) Lavish; free; open. *Dyn brac,*  
 an open-hearted man.

**Brad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bar) A fracturing, or breaking  
 from; treachery; perfidy; treason.

*Na fydd frad fygel 'r s'ath gredo.*

Be not a shepherd of treachery to him that relies upon thee.  
*Adage.*

**Bradadwy, a.** (brad) Capable of treachery.

**Bradawg, a.** (brad) Treacherous, or deceiving.

*Brad a wneuth bryw dan eithin,  
 Bradawg fu waith Madawg Min,  
 Ys derbyn Llywelyn llywyd  
 I Fusill pan ddiffwyd.*

Treachery gave a wound beneath the furze, treacherous was  
 the net of Madog Min, when he received the blessed Llywelyn in  
 Buallt, when he was destroyed. *Llywelyn ab Gwilym.*

**Bradawl, a.** (brad) Tending or apt to be treache-  
 rous, deceiving, or proditious.

**Bradbwll, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (brad—pwll) A  
 pit to entrap animals.

*O derydd i ddyn wneustur bradbwll, o f' ddyly, pan beidder a  
 hely, ti gae; on's cas, fald yr clwedd a ddiel o bono.*

If a man happen to make a trap pit, he ought, after leaving  
 of hunting, to shut it up; if he do not shut it, let him pay the in-  
 jury that may come therefrom. *Welsh Laws.*

**Bradfas, a.** (brad—bas) Treacherously mean.

**Bradfwriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (brad—bwriad) A  
 treasonable conspiracy; sedition.

**Bradfwriadawl, a.** (bradfwriad) Treacherously  
 conspiring; seditious.

**Bradfwriadwydd, s.** (bradfwriad) Seditiousness.

**Bradfwriadu, v. a.** (bradfwriad) To plot treason.

**Bradgyfarfod, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (brad—cyfarfod)  
 agree continuing but one day; ephemera.

**Bradiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (brad) A betraying.

*Dygwydded barn—o achaw traie, bradiad ac awired.*

Judgment came in consequence of oppression, treachery, and  
 iniquity. *Coradawg.*

**Bradu, v. a.** (brad) To deal treacherously.

**Bradus, a.** (brad) Deceiving; treacherous; false.

**Bradusrwydd, s. m.** (bradus) Treacherousness.

**Bradw, a.** (brad) Vanishing, or fretting away;  
 diminishing; worn away; bursting; breaking.

*Tefyrn gadw tarian fradw frw.*

The guarder of the bound the worn and battered shield.

*Ll. P. Meck.*

**Bradwch, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bradychau) Prodition.

**Bradwen, s. f.** (brad—gwen) Smile of treachery.

*Tefyrwr o bod bun bradwen.*

*Dchawg Gwennabw fab Gwen.*

Piercing is the thought that the fair one wears a smile of trea-  
 chery, a cause of woe to Gwennabw the son of Gwen. *Anarion.*

**Bradwr, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bradwr) Traitor.

**Bradwraidd, a.** (bradwr) Treacherous; proditious.

**Bradwrawl, a.** (bradwr) Deceiving; proditious.

**Bradwriaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bradwr) Treachery.

*lawn gloi dewion edo gwladwriaeth*

*Rhag bradwriaeth, rhwyg byrdren.*

It is just to secure the gallant ones of our commonwealth from  
 treachery, a sad event. *Dafydd Thomas.*

**Bradwrus, a.** (bradwr) Disloyal; proditious.

**Bradwruswydd, s. m.** (bradwrus) Perfidiousness.

**Bradwy, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (brad) A bursting, or  
 rupture; a fracture; a diminishing.

*Eriod ei rhad na bradwy.*

*Na thwa yn eu ben-waith hwy.*

Never was there found a blemish, nor a break in their ancient  
 work. *I. Llwyd, Brydydd.*

**Bradwyaw, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bradwy) A rupturing.

**Bradwydd, v. a.** (bradwy) To fall to decay.

*Dydd yd be gyfrododd bar,*

*Dydd be gyfrododd ddaer.*

That day a habyrth of woe befel, a gloomy day when earth  
 was ruined. *Sim. Fychen.*

**Bradwyawg, a.** (bradwy) Having a rupture, or  
 breach; broken out; torn; decayed.

**Bradychaid, a.** (bradwch) Treacherous.

**Bradychawd, s. m.** (bradwch) Prodition.

*Rhagorwn greiffydd, a fydd, a fawd,*

*Rhag angen lledrad brad bradychawd.*

Let us excel in religion, faith, and happiness, against the hid-  
 den death of the treason of perfidy. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

**Bradychawl, a.** (bradwch) Deceiving; perfidious.

**Bradychiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bradwch) A deceiving

**Bradychu, v. a.** (bradwch) To betray; to deceive.

**Bradychus, a.** (bradwch) Traitorous; false.

**Bradychwr, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bradwch) A betrayer; a perfidious person.

**Bradyn, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (brad) A prodigal.

**Bradyniaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bradyn) Prodigality

*Afrad ar ddallid a ddarho,*

*Afrad lawn o fradyniaeth.*

A waste in clothes is come to pass, a very unnecessary prodi-  
 gality. *Ieuan Iwan.*

**Brae, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bar) A breaking in pieces

**Braen, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bar) Corruption; rottenness

**Braen, a.** (bar) Rotten; corrupt; mouldy.

**Braenar, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (braen—ar) A fallow.

**Braenardail, s. m.** (braenar—tail) Fallowland

dunged, by turning in cattle.

**Braenariad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (braenar) Fallowing.

**Braenaru, v. a.** (braenar) To lay out in fallow;

to plough a fallow; and *adbraenaru* to second

plough a fallow.

**Braenarwr, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (braenar—gwr)

A fallower; one that maketh a fallow.

**Braendail, s. m.** (braen—tall) A lay land, where cattle are turned in for manuring it.

*Set yn braendail, lle y gwtlo ygrubri orwedd heb fearth.*

*Lay land implies a place where cattle are wont to lie without pen.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Braenedig, a.** (braen) That is putrified; corrupted  
**Braenedigawl, a.** (braenedig) Putrefactive.

**Braenedd, s. m.** (braen) Putridity; finew.

**Braenlad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (braen) Putrefaction.

**Braenllyd, a.** (braen) Finew; mouldy; putrid.

**Braenllydded, s. m.** (braenllyd) Mouldiness.

**Braenllydrwydd, s. m.** (braenllyd) Mouldiness.

**Braenn, v. a.** (braen) To corrupt; to rot; to mould

**Brag, s. m. aggr.** (bar) A sprouting out; malt.

*Araf dan â wna frag meina.*

*Slow fire will make sweet malt.*

*Adage.*

**Bragad, s. m. aggr.** (brag) Issue; offspring; progeny; the van of an army.

*Hewyn, mi edwyn dy dad,*

*Un o fragod Gwgenas.*

*Hewyn, I knew thy father, he was one of the offspring of Gwr grass.* *R. L. ab Ll. ab Gruffudd.*

*Paras rya rwygiad drygynnal*

*Yn nghad, blaen bragad briwal.*

*The spears a fearful tearing would in the conflict make, the foremost in the van they wound.* *Ancient.*

**Bragal, v. a.** (brag) To vociferate; to brag.

**Bragaldian, v. a.** (bragal) To babble; to gabble.

**Bragaldiau, v. a.** (bragal) To clack or gabble; to speak incoherently.

*Ni wyddant y seill iaith y llall, ond bragaldiau rhyw fath ar iaith.*

*One doth not know the language of the other, but they gabble some sort of language.* *T. F. Fyfe.*

**Bragaldiwr, s. m.—pl. bragaldwyr** (bragal—gwr) A babbler, a gabbler.

**Bragawd, s. m.—pl. bragodion** (brag) A springing from; a sprouting up. *Bragawd gyoatir*, a key in music, so denominated, from its being a mixed, or a secondary one, originating, or springing from some other key: also a liquor made by the ancients of the wort of ale and mead fermented together; called in English *bragget*.

*Cred â na rôwn welltyn crio,*  
*Er myrdd o eiriau Myrddin;*  
*Mae yued, bragawd brageith,*  
*O gylfianch Gwawwa Bach beth.*

*Believe me, I would not give a rotten straw, for ten thousands of the words of Myrddin; there is in them a mystery of a discourse, a little of the mystery of Gwion Bach.* *M. ab Rhys, I hen igfr bryd.*

*Cyn myned mab Cynan y ddn dyrwed*  
*Codi yn ei gynioed fodi a bragawd.*

*Before the son of Cynan was laid under the sod, there need to be bed in his hall the mead and bragget.* *Metlic.*

**Bragdy, s. m.—pl. t. au** (brag—ty) A malt-house.

**Bragiau, v. a.** (brag) To swell out; to shoot up; to brag, or boast.

*A bragiau gael brag ac yd.*

*And boasting of having got malt and corn.* *[S. Tudgr.]*

**Bragodi, v. a.** (bragawd) To spring up, to be active, to stir, to ferment. *Gadewch i ni fragodi*, come let us be stirring. *Sil---* *Bragodi y wled*, to stir about, or prepare the banquet. *Mabinogion.*

**Bragodlyn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (bragawd—llyn) Wort of malt and honey fermented together; bragget

**Bragodyn, s. m. dim.** (bragawd) A sprout; a germ

**Bragu, v. a.** (brag) To make malt; to malt.

**Bragur, s. m.—pl. t. on** (brag) A sprout, a germ.

**Braguraw, v. a.** (bragur) To spring or sprout up

**Bragwair, s. m.—pl. bragweiriau** (brag—gwair)

Such grass, or hay that bears seeds; a sort of grass called *marsh-bent*.

**Bragwr, s. m.—pl. bragwyr** (brag—gwr) Maltster

**Bragydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (brag) A maltster.

**Brai, s. m.—pl. breion** (bar) One that is up, topmost, or outermost.

**Braich, s. f.—pl. breichiau** (bar) An arm. *Braich o bennill*, a stave in a verse or stanza.

*Caraf ymrofn yn Meirionydd,*  
*Men ym be fraich wen yn obenydd.*

*I will love the strand in Meirionydd, where I have had a fair arm for my pillow.* *H. ab Owain.*

**Braidd, a.** (bar) Near: *ado.* nearly, scarcely, hardly: also *o'fraidd* and *o'r braidd*. *Braidd nad aethai o'i gof*, he had nearly gone out of his mind.

*Beth am yr euanâ i lunier o'r cyfrinlad yn dig, tan roddi eant wrth ei fraidd ben; mair Gwledigawl i*

*What of the words that are formed from the participle in dig, by putting eant to its latter end; sa Gwledigawl! Gr. Robert.*

**Brair, s. pl. aggr.** (brâl) Roses.

**Braint, s. m.—pl. breiniau** (brai) Privilege, or prerogative; dignity, the franchise, or liberty of a corporation. In the Welsh Laws it is the rank, or condition of any individual; so peers were denominated *unfraint*; of one dignity.

*Auwar fu felyn ei fraint.*

*The angelic will have a yellow dignity.* *Adage.*

**Braintgymeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (braint—cymeriad) Respect or privilege of person.

**Braig, a.** (bar—slag) Gross, thick, large.

**Braith, s. m.—pl. breithiau** (rhaith) Exercise; practice. *Dimet.*

**Braith, a.** (f. of brith) Variegated, diversified.

*Braith ei god a gysauil.*

*He that gathers has a gay bag.* *Adage.*

**Brâl, s. m.—pl. t. au** (bar) Hair brains. *Rhyw fral o ddyn*, a hair-brained sort of a man. *Sil.* **Brâlraw, a.** (bral) Hair-brained, crack-brained.

**Bram, s. f.—pl. t. au** (bar) A gentle puff.

**Bramiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (bram) Breaking wind.

**Bramiwr, s. m.—pl. bramwyr** (bram—gwr) Farter

**Brâmu, v. a.** (bram) To break wind; to fart.

*Na fram on'rh wthier.*

*Do not break wind except thou art pushed.* *Adage.*

**Brain, s. f.—pl. brain** (bar) One that is over; the bird that hovers over, or the ominous bird; a crow; the bridge of a musical instrument.

There were several famous men of the name of Bran; as, *Bran ab Dyfnwal*, *Bran ab Llyr*, and *Bran ab Llywarch*. It is also the appellation of many rivers, which might have been applied from their aptness to overflow their banks; or else figuratively, as the disclosing, or ominous water, or from the blackness of the water; so that Bran in S. Wales, is called Colebrook in English. *Bras y lludw*, *bran ludlyd*, or *bran y werddon* the roistern crow; *bran big gock*, a Cornish chough; *bran dyddyn*, a rook.

*Nid cynsefn bran a chaw.*

*A crow is not accustomed to sing.* *Adage.*

**Brân, s. m. aggr.** (rhan) Bran, or husk of corn.

**Branaidd, a.** (bran) Like a crow, or raven.

**Branaug, a.** (bran) Of the nature of a crow.

**Brânawg, s.** (brân) Abounding with bran.

**Branes, s. pl. aggr.** (bran) A flock of crows.

*Yn lly u'h weled yn llydau'r branes,*

*A Brynach yn cwyddar.*

*In the army thou wert seen cutting the rears, and the men of Bernicia falling.* *Prydydd Dycheu.*

Branlyd, *a.* (brán) Branny, or full of bran.  
 Branlydrwydd, *s. m.* (branlyd) Fulness of bran.  
 Branos, *s. pl. dim.* (bran) Young or little crows.  
 Bras, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bar-as) A cross-bow.

Gnawd buan o fras.

The swift comes from the bow.

*Adage.*

Bras, *a.* (bar) Fat, thick, large. *Mollt bras*, a fat wether; *yd bras*, large corn; *blawd man*, a blawd bras, fine meal, and coarse meal; *puwythi breision*, long, or large stitches; *gwlan bras*, coarse wool; *bras yr yd*, and *bras y ddrutan*, a bunting

Ni phery cig bras yn wastad.

Fat meat will not last continually.

*Adage.*

Gruffudd—  
 Eiguwn mwyn terwyn tyfya man a bras,  
 Bu brys beirdd cych buan.

Gruffudd, the kind active centre of an assembly of small and great, the bards were impatient for the sun's revolution.  
*D. Llogwern Mew.*

Brasâd, *s. m.* (bras) A growing fat, or gross.  
 Brasaidd, *a.* (bras) Inclining to be fat; fattish.  
 Brasâu, *v.* (bras) To make fat; to become fat.  
 Brasbwyth, *s. m.* (bras—pwyth) A basting stitch.  
 Brasbwythaw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brasbwyth) To baste, or sew with long stitches.

Brasbwythawg, *a.* (brasbwyth) Basted, or having long stitches.

Brasbwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brasbwyth) Basting  
 Brasbwythwr, *s. m.—pl. brasbwythwyr* (brasbwyth—gwr) A butcher, a baster.

Brasder, *s. m.* (bras) Fatness, fat, richness.

Brasiaw, *v. a.* (bras) To do rough work.

Brasliain, *s. m.—pl. brasleiniâu* (bras—liain) Locram, a coarse linen cloth.

Braslun, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (bras—llun) Rough-cast  
 Brasluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (braslun) A rough-casting; adurbation.

Brasluniaw, *v. a.* (braslun) To form a rough-cast.

Brasluniedig, *a.* (braslun) That is rough-cast.

Brasluniwr, *s. m.—pl. braslunwyr* (braslun—gwr) A rough-draftsman.

Brasnadd, *s. m.* (bras—nadd) Rough-hewing.

Brasnaddawl, *a.* (brasnadd) That is rough-hewn.

Brasnaddedig, *a.* (brasnadd) That is rough-hewn.

Brasnaddiad, *s. m.* (brasnadd) Rough-hewing.

Brasnaddn, *v. a.* (brasnadd) To rough-hew.  
 Brasnaddwr, *s. m.—pl. brasnaddwyr* (brasnadd—gwr) A rough-hewer.

Brasu, *v. a.* (bras) To make coarse, or rough.

Braswaith, *s. m.—pl. brasweithiau* (bras—gwaith) Rough work, clumsy work.

Brasweithiad, *s. m.* (braswaith) Rough-working.

Brasweithiaw, *v. a.* (braswaith) To rough-work.

Brasweithiwr, *s. m.—pl. brasweithwyr* (braswaith—gwr) A rough-worker.

Brat, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (brad) A clout, or rag.

Bratiawg, *a.* (brat) Full of rage; ragged.

Brath, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brath—ath) A bite; a stab.

Brathadwy, *a.* (brath) That may be bitten; that may be stabbed, or stung.

Brathawl, *a.* (brath) Biting, stinging, apt to bite

Brathediog, *a.* (brath) That is bitten, or stabbed.

Ac eisioes, gwdd damweliaw y fuddgolliaeth i Feil a Bran, y ffrinc yn frathediogion a foynt.

And already when the victory happened to Beil and Bran, the Franks being wounded ones they fed.  
*Gr. ad Arthur.*

Brathiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brath) A biting, a stabbing, or stinging.

Brathlyd, *a.* (brath) Snappish; apt to stab.

Brathlydrwydd, *s. m.* (brathlyd) Snappishness.

Brathlys, *s. m.* (brath—lys) Pimpernel.

Brathu, *v. a.* (brath) To stab, or sting: to bite.

Llyfâd y cŵr gwaew y brathwr ag ef.

The dog may lick the spear with which he is wounded.  
*Adage.*

Brathwr, *s. m.—pl. brathwyr* (brath—gwr) A stabber: a biter.

Brau, *a.* (bar) Brittle; frail; that may be easily broken; frank, prompt, ready.

O gwetech un a golwg  
 Isel drwm, yn seil drwg,  
 A thafawd esmwyth ofeg,  
 I'r byd yn doedyd yn deg,  
 Ag aml weu ar ei enab,  
 Heb wad, fo wna frad yn frau.

Should you but see a man with looks  
 That downward glance, as brooding ill,  
 With tongue of smoothly flowing cant,  
 That speaketh fairly to the world,  
 With face that wears the constant smile,  
 'Tis certain, he is ready to deceive.

*T. Fry.*

Braw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bar) Terror, dread, fright

Gnawd y cair colled o fraw.

A loss is generally experienced from fear.

*Adage.*

Brawd, *s. m.—pl. brodyr* (rhawd) A brother; a friar; a fellow, or member of a society. *Brawd un-dad*, brother by the father's side; *brawd un-fam*, brother by the mother's side; *brawd maeth*, foster brother; *brawd y nghyfraith*, brother-in-law; *brawd cecylllawg*, a capuchin friar; *brawd ffydd*, and *brawd crefydd*, a friar, or brother of a religious order.

Brodyr pob cerddorion.

All songsters are brothers.

*Adage.*

Brawd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bar) A making clear, or current; accordance; a judgment; social right.

*Dydd brawd*, the day of judgment; *brawd gyhoedd*, a public judgment.

Brawdawg, *a.* (brawd) Relative to judgment.

Brawdawl, *a.* (brawd) Brotherly, or fraternal.

Brawdawr, *s. m.—pl. brodorion* (brawd) Brother

Brawdfa, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (brawd—ma) A judgment seat; a tribunal.

Brawdfaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (brawd—maeth) A brother fostering; brotherly connection.

Brawdfaethyl yn ni o'n i'w lath,  
 Ac o'n-wad ugeinwaith;  
 Minnau a wnaen, be's mynau i,  
 Fochiau fwy na'n brawdfaeth.

We are fostered on in our language and the same blood twenty times; and if I wished for tender flattery, I would have more than my brotherly connections.  
*Hywel Darn.*

Brawdfaethu, *v. a.* (brawdfaeth) To foster as a brother; to bring up together.

Brawdfaethwr, *s. m.—pl. brawdfaethwyr* (brawdfaeth—gwr) One that takes a foster brother.

Brawdgar, *a.* (brawd—car) Loving a brother.

Brawdgarwch, *s. m.* (brawdgar) Brotherly-love.

Brawdriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawd) A judging.

Brawdriaw, *v. a.* (brawd) To pronounce judgment

Gwac frawdwr a frawdlo gam faruau,  
 Gwac raiaw o'i rygio ddriawau.

Woe to the judge that shall judge false judgments, woe to the deputy for his rapacity after fines.  
*Gr. ad Rhydderch Goch.*

Brawdrladd, *v. a.* (brawd—ladd) To commit fratricide.

Brawdrladdawl, *a.* (brawdrladd) Fratricidal.

Brawdrladdiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawdrladd) The act of fratricide; the killing a brother.

Brawdrladdwr, *s. m.—pl. brawdrladdwyr* (brawdrladd—gwr) A fratricide.

Brawdrladd, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (brawdrladd) A judgment seat or tribunal: also called *brawdrlan*.

Brawdrladdiad, *s. m.—pl. brawdrladdiad* (brawdrladd) A fratricide.

Brawdrlaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawd) Fraternity.

Brawdrlaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawd) Fraternity.

Brawdrlaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawd) Fraternity.

Brawdrlaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawd) Fraternity.

Brawdrlaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawd) Fraternity.

Brawdrlaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawd) Fraternity.

Brawdrlaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawd) Fraternity.

Brawdrlaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawd) Fraternity.

Brawdrlaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawd) Fraternity.

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Brawdrlaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawd) Fraternity.

Brawdrlaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawd) Fraternity.

**Brawdoldeb, s. m.** (brawdawl) Brotherliness.  
**Brawdoriath, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (brawdawr) Brotherhood; fellowship.

**Brawdwr, s. m.**—*pl. brawdwy* (brawd—gwr) A justiciary. **Brawdwr llys**, a justiciary of the king's court, where he was the fifth officer in rank.

**Brawdwr llys** a ddylly faru ar y llys ac y teulu, ac ar a berthys aradwyd yn rhaed.

It is the duty of the judge of the court to judge without reward for the court and family, and every thing appertaining to them.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Brawdwridd, a.** (brawdwr) Judicial; legal.  
**Brawdwridd, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (brawdwr) The office of a justiciary; jurisdiction.

**Brawdyn, s. m.** *dim.* (brawd) A little brother.

**Brawd, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (brawd) A sentence.

**Brawddeg, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (brawd) A sentence.

**Brawddegawl, a.** (brawddeg) Sentential.

**Brawl, s. m.**—*pl. brôlôn* (bar—awl) A growing, shooting, or swelling out; a boast.

—Ni wna't bawl,  
 Mae trawst ar fy llyngwr draw,  
 Ni chaf waelid i chwiliaw.

I will make no boast, there is a beam on the farthest eye, I cannot get to see to investigate it.

*Gr. ab H. ab Tudur.*

**Brawn, s. m.** (rhawn) A growth or produce.

**Brawn y ddaiar**, vegetable soil, or tilth.

**Brawych, s. m.**—*pl. brawychion* (braw) Terror.

**Brawychawl, a.** (brawych) Terrific; discouraging.

**Brawychedig, a.** (brawych) Affrighted.

**Brawychlad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (brawych) A terrifying, frightening, or discouraging.

**Brawychu, v. a.** (brawych) To terrify, or frighten.

**Brawychus, a.** (brawych) Intimidating; scaring.

**Brawychwr, s. m.**—*pl. brawychwyr* (brawych—gwr) A terrifier, one who intimidates.

**Bre, s. f.**—*pl. t. on* (bar) A hill, or mount; a peak.

**Brebwl, s. m.** (bre—pwl) A jolt-head, or dunce.

**Breccin, s. m.** (brag—cin) The head, or froth of wort; despumation.

Mae newa—  
 Caeuen megis breccin.  
 It is a covering like the fermenting of wort.

*Gr. ab Ieuan Hen, i Caeuen.*

**Breci, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (brag) Wort. **Breci melus**, sweet wort.

**Brecigafu, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (breci—cafu) Wort vat.

*Brecigafu dwy geinlawg a dal.*

A wort vat is of the value of twopence.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Brech, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (bar) A breaking out in spots, or pimples; any pocky eruption. *Y frech wen*, or *brech folawg*, the small-pox; *brech y moch*, the swine-pox; *brech y cwn*, the mange; *y frech las*, or *brech yr tet*, the chicken-pox; *y frech goch*, the measles; *brech yr luddewon*, the leprosy; *y frech fawr*, the venereal pox.

**Brech, a.** (f. of brych) Brindled; tabby; freckled. *Bawch frech*, a brindled cow; *cath frech*, a tabby cat; *hwyad frech*, a brown spotted duck; *dywys frech*, a freckled woman.

**Brechawg, a.** (brech) Having eruptions; measly.

**Brechawl, a.** (brech) Tending to break out in eruptions; that is of the nature of rash.

**Brechdan, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (brech—tan) A slice of bread with any edible thereon; bread and butter.

**Brechlyd, a.** (brech) Having eruption; pocky.

**Brechlydrwydd, s. m.** (brechlyd) Pockiness.

**Brechlys, s. f.** (brech—lys) Common chickweed.

**Bredych, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bradych) Prodition.

**Bredychawl, a.** (bredych) Proditions; perfidious.

**Breddyn, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (bre—dyn) A freeholder, or one qualified to be on the hill, or in court.  
**Brëen, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bre—en) Supremacy.  
**Brëenhyn, s. m.**—*pl. t. oedd* (brëen—hyn) A supreme elder, a sovereign.  
**Brëenin, s. m.**—*pl. t. oedd* (brëen) A supreme person, a sovereign, a king.

Aurbydded gwmp arwedd gwia;  
 Anreg briif-deg brëenin.

Fair the honour of being served with wine, a sovereign a choicest gift.

*Cynddelin.*

**Brëennyn, s. m.**—*pl. t. oedd* (brëen) A sovereign.

**Bref, s. f.**—*pl. t. ion* (bar) A lowing; a bleating.

**Brefal, s. m.** *aggr.* (bre—mal) Penny royal.

**Brefan, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (bre—ban) A lump of butter.

**Brefant, s. f.**—*pl. brefannan* (bref) The windpipe.

*Afal brefant*, the top of the windpipe.

**Brefanttrwch, s. m.** (brefant—trwch) Bronchotomy.

**Brefawr, s. m.**—*pl. breforion* (bref) A brayer.

**Brefre, a.** (bref) Loud; shrill; vociferous.

Cethlydd cuthi foddawg, hirneithwag ei liof,  
 Iuth oeddi; iuth hebawg.  
 Cog frefer yn Aber Cuawg.

The songsters of contented lays, her voice of plaintive language creates longing; like the hawk scuds the loud cuckoo in the vale of Cuog.

*Idymerch Hen.*

**Breferad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (brefre) A bellowing.

Breferad yr wybr ferydd  
 A waelid i ni don't'r dydd.

The watery welkin's roar broke up our meeting for that day.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Brefiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bref) Lowing; a bleating.

**Breforiad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* (brefawr) A braying.

**Brefu, v. a.** (bref) To low; to bellow; to bleat.

**Brefwer, a.** (bref) Lowing; bleating. *Biao brefwer*, lowing kine.

**Brefwr, s. m.**—*pl. brefwyr* (bref—gwr) A lower.

**Breg, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bar) A rupture, or fissure.

Ni thebygir, gwr gofod,  
 Maeu peth teg bou breg a breg.  
 It will not be supposed, the remark is true, that in a fine thing there should be found a break, or blemish.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bregawl, a.** (breg) Tending to break; eruptive.

**Bregedd, s. m.** (breg) Fragility; frailty; vanity.

**Bregu, v.** (breg) To become fragile; to break.

**Bregus, a.** (breg) Broken; fractious; decaying.

**Breguswydd, s. m.** (bregus) Fractiousness.

**Bregyn, s. m.** *dim.* (brag) A grain of malt.

**Breiaid, s. m.**—*pl. t. breiaid* (brai) A topping.

**Breian, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (brai) A lump, or what is copped up; the ripping of the tide.

Ac o bydd breianau ymryn, y gwr a guif au.  
 And if there are lumps of butter the husband shall have one.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Breichald, s. f.**—*pl. breicheidian* (braich) Arms—full.

**Breichdlws, s. m.**—*pl. breichdlysau* (braich—tlys) Ornament for the arm; a bracelet.

**Breichdlysawg, a.** (breichdlws) Wearing bracelets.

**Breichdlys, v.** (breichdlws) To wear bracelets.

**Breicheldiaw, v. a.** (breichald) To fold in the arms.

**Breichell, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (braich) A place for the arm.

**Breichfawr, a.** (braich—mawr) Strong arms.

**Breichiad, s. m.** (braich) The using of the arms.

**Breichiaw, v. a.** (braich) To use the arms.

**Breichiawg, a.** (braich) Having arms.

**Breichiawl, a.** (braich) Using arms; brachial.

A'n nodd gwaa all'm gwerth na thechod,  
 Present cyn adrawd oedd breichawl giad.

To protect thee, youth, it will not be right for me if thou dost not retreat, Present, ere he spoke, was carried with the arms.

*Taliesin.*

**Breichled, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (braich—lled) A bracelet.

**Breichledr, s. f.**—*pl. breichledrau* (braich—lledr) A bracelet; a leather band for the arm.

**Breichrwy, s. f. ---pl. t. au (braith---rhwy) Bracelet**

Breichrwyau aur oedd am ei freichiau, a modrwyau aur am ei ddwyllaw, a gorthorch aur am ei fynwgl, a rhagdal aur am ei ben, yn cynnal ei wallt, ac ausawdd erddyri arno.

Bracelets of gold were round his arms, a profusion of golden rings, were on his hands, and a wreath of gold round his neck, and a frontlet of gold on his head, keeping up his hair, and he had a magnificent appearance. *Br. M. Wledig—Mabonogion.*

**Breichrwyaw, v. a. (breichrwy) To wear, or put on bracelets.**

**Breichrwyawg, a. (breichrwy) Wearing bracelets.**

**Breichrwyawl, a. (breichrwy) Like a bracelet.**

**Breichrwywr, s. m. ---pl. breichrwywyr (breichrwy—gwr) A bracelet-maker.**

**Breichus, a. (braich) Brachial; relating to the arms.**

**Breiddfyw, a. (braidd---byw) Half alive.**

**Breiddgar, a. (braidd) Nearly friendless; deserted**

Gorllechais i eilaau—  
O Freiddin freidiaidgar,  
O Fadawg o'i fod yn naiair.

I have secluded myself, being deprived from Breiddin of a sovereign nearly friendless, of Madog, that he should be in the ground. *Gwalchmai.*

**Breiddgof, a. (braidd---cof) Slightly remembered.**

Nid breiddgof gényf cyn bwyl llwyd,  
Lleas Goronwy, gwr yn ysgwyd.

It will not be slightly remembered by me till I am grey, that Goronwy has been slain, a man in a shield. *Gwalchmai.*

**Breiddig, a. (braidd) Heedless; undaunted. Dyn breiddig, an unconcerned person.**

**Breila, s. m. ---pl. t. on (bral) A rose; the wild rose; it is also called breiliu.**

**Breiliawg, a. (bral) Abounding with roses.**

**Breinfia, s. f. ---pl. t. au (braint---ma) A privileged place; a palatinate.**

**Breinfawr, a. (braint---mawr) Great privilege.**

**Breiniad, s. m. ---pl. t. au (braint) A giving of privilege; enfranchisement.**

**Breiniaw, v. a. (braint) To give a privilege.**

Gwell cerdd o'i breiniaw.

A song is the better for being privileged. *Adage.*

**Breiniawg, a. (braint) Enjoying franchise, or having privilege.**

**Breiniawl, a. (braint) Conferring privilege; frank; free. Tir breiniawl, land free from rent, or service**

**Breiniedig, a. (braint) Privileged; franchised.**

**Breiniolaeth, s. m. ---pl. t. au (breiniawl) Enfranchisement.**

**Breinioldeb, s. m. (breiniawl) Immunity.**

**Breinoledig, a. (breiniawl) That is enfranchised.**

**Breinoledd, s. m. (breiniawl) Enfranchisement.**

**Breinioli, v. a. (breiniawl) To enfranchise.**

**Breiniwr, s. m. ---pl. breiniwyr (braint---gwr) A bestower of privilege; a dignifier.**

**Breintrydd, a. (braint---rhydd) Of free privilege.**

**Breintle, s. m. ---pl. t. oedd (braint---lle) A place of privilege; a place of dignity; a place to which any jurisdiction is annexed.**

**Breintlys, s. m. ---pl. t. oedd (braint---llys) A court of privilege; a high court.**

**Breintlythyr, s. m. ---pl. t. au (braint---llythyr) Letter of privilege, or letters-patent.**

**Breintlythrawg, a. (breintlythyr) Having letters-patent.**

**Breing, s. pl. aggr. (bar-ang) The commonalty.**

**Breisgedig, a. (braisg) That is increased in bulk.**

**Breisgiad, s. m. ---pl. t. au (braisg) Bulk.**

**Breisgiaw, v. a. (braisg) To become large or bulky.**

**Breisgion, s. pl. aggr. (braisg) Tow, or hurds to stop chinks with.**

**Breithell, s. f. ---pl. t. au (braith) What is of a va-**

riegated texture. **Breithell yr ymenydd, the membrane inclosing the brain. Also a tumult.**

O freithell Gatraeth pan adroddir,  
Maon dychiorant en hued bu hir.

Of the conflict of Cattraeth when it shall be related, people shall lament together of the length of their woe. *Anarria.*

**Breithgan, s. f. ---pl. t. au (braith---can) A macaronic poem.**

**Breithig, a. (braith) Practical, or practic.**

**Breith-hin, s. f. (braith---hin) The dispersion of clouds, or clearing up of the weather.**

Mal pan ddol medel ar freith-hin,  
Y gwael Marchlen waedlin.

As when the reaping comes in the intervening fair weather, would Marchlen make the blood to flow. *Anarria.*

**Breith-hinon, s. f. (braith---hinon) An interval of fair weather. Mac breith-hinon yn awr, there is a little fine weather now.**

**Breithrow, s. f. ---pl. t. ion (braith) A conflict.**

Arddylwag casu cynau cuffed.  
Cedwyr am Gatraeth a wneud breithrow.

It is incumbent to sing of such high acquirement of the warriors who in Cattraeth made a confused conflict. *Anarria.*

**Breithrwy, s. f. ---pl. t. on (braith) A conflict.**

**Breithwen, a. (braith---gwen) Variegated with white stripes.**

**Breimain, a. (bram) Full of puffing, or breaking wind.**

**Bremian, v. a. (bram) To puff; to break wind.**

**Bremyn, s. m. dim. (bram) A little puff.**

**Brenach, s. m. ---pl. brenaich, or brenych (brēen) A summit, or highland country: a name of several places: it is used in common with brynach.**

**Brenhyn, s. m. ---pl. t. oedd (brēenhyn) A presiding elder; sovereign.**

**Brenig, s. m. aggr. (bran) The limpet, a sort of shellfish; the same as llygaid myheryn.**

**Brenigen, s. m. (brénig) A limpet, or patella.**

**Brenin, s. m. ---pl. t. oedd (brē-enin) That is exalted, or dignified; a sovereign; a king. Brenin**

**cyfeddach, king of good fellows, Bacchus; brenin pen beirdd, a distinction amongst the bards,**

**similar to a herald king at arms; and brenin pelen awr, who regulated the bardic laws next**

**before Arthur, was probably the same officer.**

Yr arglwydd Rhys oedd brenin Ystrad Tywl.

The lord Rhys was sovereign of Ystrad Tywl. *Sir. Ed. Menni.*

**Breninaidd, a. (brenin) Kingly; like a king.**

Llyw grawl breiniawl breinieddidd,  
Llywawd gwen-dref net nerth a archar;  
Llywyddiant pob corant caraf ddi foli,  
Llewychlawr Gelli, ri rywiocaf.

The potent leader most supremely privileged, the Governor of heaven's blest abode, I crave for strength, the prosperity of every kindred; I love to praise thee, thou greatly splendid Maxerion. *Ll. f. Moch.*

One, Lord most benign.

**Breninawg, a. (brenin) Having a king.**

**Breninawl, a. (brenin) Royal; kingly; dignified.**

O'r diwedd, ring angan, Osway aelwyn a eldrys freninollon  
roddion, o aur ac arian may nog a eilir ei gredu, er peldaw a  
ryflein ar ei gryoeth.

At last, from necessity, Osway with the white eyebrows promulged kingly presents of gold and silver, above what can be believed, that war should not be made on his territory. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Breninbysg, s. pl. aggr. (brenin---pysg) Ling, a salt-water fish so called.**

**Brenindawd, s. m. ---pl. breinindodau (brenin) Royalty**

Pan ddath Iesu fry o'i frenindawd.  
Ydd oedd punoes byd yn yd gaeth-nawd.

When the exalted Jesus came from his kingdom the five ages of the world were together in a slavish condition. *Eis. ab Gwalchmai.*

**Brenindodawl, a. (brenindawd) Appertaining to royalty.**

**Brenindodi, v. a. (brenindawd) To confer royalty.**

**Brenindy, s. m.—pl. t. au (brenin—ty)** A royal house; king's palace.

**Breninddawn, s. m.—pl. breninddoniau (brenin—dawn)** Royal gift, or qualification.

**Brenineldiauw, v. (brenineldiauw)** To become kingly.

**Brenines, s. f.—pl. t. au (brenia)** A queen.

*Ydd oeddli yn ddu yn frenines yn wisgedig o frenineldiauw, a choron o fwrdd ym ei phen.*  
The queen was conducted arrayed in royal apparel, with a crown of laurel upon her head. *J. Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Breninesan, s. f. dim. (brenines)** A little queen.

**Breninesawl, a. (brenines)** Belonging to a queen.

**Breninfraint, s. m.—pl. breninfreintiau (brenin—braint)** Royal prerogative.

**Breniniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (brenin)** A kingdom.

*A gweli gurfod ar y Rhufeiniwyr, Asclepiodotus (Bran ab Idr) i'w anogedig i'w tywysogion y deyrnas a gymracl goron y freniniaeth.*  
And after overcoming the Romans, Asclepiodotus through the persuasion of the princes of the realm, accepted the crown of the kingdom. *J. Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Breninlys, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brenin—lys)** A king's court; also the herb basil.

**Breninolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (breninawl)** Royalty.

**Breninoldeb, s. m. (breninawl)** Royalty, kingship.

**Breninolder, s. m. (breninawl)** Royalty, kingship.

**Breninledd, s. m. (breninawl)** Regality.

**Breninoli, v. a. (breninawl)** To royalize.

**Breninolrwydd, s. m. (breninawl)** Regality.

**Breninwisg, s. f. (brenin—gwisg)** A royal robe.

**Breninwr, s. m. (brenin—gwr)** A royalist.

**Bres, a. (bar—es)** Having a bunchy top.

**Bresych, s. pl. aggr. (bres)** Cabbage; colewort.

**Bresych begron, the common cabbage; bresych cochion, red coleworts; bresych crych, savoy; bresych yr yd, wild mustard; bresych y caws, dog's mercury.**

*Oni cheff genin dwg fresych.*  
If thou canst not provide leeks bring cabbage. *Adage.*

**Bresychu, v. a. (bresych)** To cabbage, or crumple.

**Brethyn, s. m. dim. (brat)** A little rag, or clout.

**Brethyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhatt)** Cloth; woollen cloth.

**Brethyn cul, or brethyn unled, narrow cloth; brethyn dinesig, superfine-cloth; brethyn gwyn talpentian, home-spun cloth.**

**Brethynaid, a. (brethyn)** Of the quality of cloth.

**Brethynawl, a. (brethyn)** Made of cloth.

**Brethyniaeth, s. m. (brethyn)** Woollen drapery.

**Brethynwisg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (brethyn—gwisg)** A woollen garment.

**Brethynwr, s. m.—pl. brethynwyr (brethyn—gwr)** A woollen-drafter.

**Brethyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brethyn—gwisg)** A woollen garment.

**Brethyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brethyn—gwisg)** A woollen garment.

**Brethyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brethyn—gwisg)** A woollen garment.

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**Brethyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brethyn—gwisg)** A woollen garment.

**Brethyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brethyn—gwisg)** A woollen garment.

*y Castell, yn Edeyrnion y caed yn y ddaiar, yn ddiweddar, baladr melin, o haiarn wythochrawg, can bradd a morddwyd gwr; a phen clwm ar y nail ben iddo; megis lle y buasai yr olwyn; ac y pen arall wedi ei ysu gan rwd. Yno y caed maen melin o gylch llathen o eithaf bygil-ydd. Ac meddant hury, yr oedd y bedwaredd ran o olwyn y felin hmo o haiarn, a'r relwr o goed; ac yr oedd maen tynn yn rhyw fan ynddi, neu glicied wiogr, neu bob un o'r ddau; y rhai a barai iddi droi o honi ei hun, pan y gosodid.*

*Eld y wrachl'r frenan  
Er ei geuau ei hunan.*

Let the old woman go to the mill for the sake of her own mouth. *Adage.*

**Brenandy, s. m. (breuan—ty)** A mill-house.

*Gwerth breuan dy yw pant.*

The value of a mill-house is a pound. *Welsh Laws.*

**Breuanfthw, s. m.—pl. breuanfthau (breuan—bthw)** A mill-house, or biggin.

**Breuanlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (breuan)** A milling, or grinding in a mill; a breaking small.

**Breuanllif, s. f. (breuan—llif)** A grindstone.

**Breuant, s. f.—pl. breuannan (brén)** Windpipe.

**Breuanu, v. a. (breuan)** To mill; to bray, or pound; to brake flax, or hemp.

**Breuanwr, s. m.—pl. breuanwyr (breuan—gwr)** A grinder; a pounder, or brayer.

**Breuw, v. (brau)** To become, or make brittle; to make meat tender, by boiling.

*Yr achwyd hon neu's cudd gleini!*

*Yn myw Owain ac Elphin;*

*Breusall ei phair breiddin.*

This hearth, is it not obscured by the greensward! in the time of Owain and Elphin, its cauldron made tender the prey. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Breuwad, s. m. (brau)** Brittleness; frailty; death.

*Gwir gwae i wroth gwin eu gwirwad,*

*Gwr a lywial iu bu breuwad.*

Woe to the people truly whose beverage was wine, for the man who conducted an army ere he became a carcase. *Meilir.*

**Breuwawl, a. (brau)** Brittle; mouldering; frail.

*Cefais i llawr awr aur a phall,*

*Gan breuwawl ziau er eu holl.*

Many times have I received gold and silks from chieftains who are consumed, for loving them. *Meilir.*

**Breubys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brau—pys)** A bit, or crumb: a small piece.

**Breubysyn, s. m. dim. (breubys)** A small bit.

**Breuder, s. m. (bran)** Brittleness; frankness.

**Breuddil, s. m.—pl. t. au (brau—dil)** A pulveriser.

**Breuddil and maen breuddil, a grindstone. Sil.**

**Breuddilad, s. m.—pl. t. au (breuddil)** A grinding; a consuming.

**Breuddilaw, v. a. (breuddil)** To break in pieces; to grind; to consume.

*Llawr feiddlaw,*

*Llawr feiddlaw,*

*Llawr feiddlaw, llaw ddewr roddid.*

Many an enterprize armies to consume by the oppressor of the losing of ambition, with the bold giving hand. *Sefyn.*

**Breuddwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (braidd)** A dream.

**Preuddwyd Gwent; Armoric. Hunvre.**

*Breuddwyd gwrach wrth ei beuyllys.*

The dream of an old woman agreeable to her wish. *Adage.*

**Breuddwydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (breuddwyd)** The act of dreaming.

*Gurandaw fy nghwyn frens breuddwydiad,*

*Mau gwyf a mawr-nwyf muredid.*

Listen to my complaint of painful dreaming, my wound, and excess of love that is killing. *H. ac Einion Llŷfa.*

**Breuddwydiaw, v. a. (breuddwyd)** To dream.

**Breuddwydiaw, a. (breuddwyd)** Having dreams.



**Breuddwydiawl, a. (breuddwyd) Dreaming.**

*Cyn myned o'r byd, bryd breuddwydiawl,  
Cyn no'n goddwlwys bwyf gweddwlwl.*

Before departing from the world, *illusive* thought, ere I am overtaken any I be of a praying disposition. *Bledwyn Fardd.*

**Breuddwydiwr, s. m.—pl. breuddwydwy (breuddwyd—gwr) A dreamer.**

**Breuer, a. (brèn) Loud; roaring; lowing.**

**Breuer, a. (brèn—ber) Loud; sonorous; lowing.**

**Brenlif, a. (brau—llif) Brittle-edged.**

*Clddyf breullf deuddeg celaiawg a dal.*

A brittle-edged (hardened) sword, its value is twelvence. *Welsh Laws.*

**Breuolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (breuawl) Brittleness.**

*Y pechawd i becho dyn o ddynawl freolaeth a faddeur iddo.*

The sin which a man sinneth through human frailty will be forgiven him. *Lt. Gwyn Hergot.*

**Brenolder, s. m. (breuawl) Brittleness; frailty.**

**Brenoledd, s. m. (breuawl) Brittleness; frailty.**

*Am arglwydd diwyd, am ddiwedd esgar*

*Auysgafn awr ei freuolled.*  
For a lord free from slothfulness, for the extreme of separation, not slight the hour of his frailty. *Gr. ab Gurgenu.*

**Brenolrwydd, s. m. (breuawl) Brittleness; frailty.**

**Breurwydd, s. m. (brau) Brittleness; fragility.**

**Brenwydd, s. m. (brau—gwydd) Berry-bearing alder.**

**Brëyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (bre) A baron; he that presided in the court of a barony; which was held in the open air, on an eminence, or Bre. Arglwydd frëyr, lord baron. Welsh Laws. Brëyr is also of the same import as Ucheiwr, and Gurda, in the Laws.**

*O'r cymer talawg breinl fab brëyr ar faeth, gan genad ei arglwydd, cyfrauwag fydd y maeith hwnw ar drefnwl y talawg, mai un o'i feillion ei hunan.*

If a king's vassal takes the son of a freeholder to foster, with the consent of his lord, that fostered one shall participate in the inheritance of the vassal, like one of his own sons. *Welsh Laws.*

**Brëyrawl, a. (brëyr) Baronial. Llys frëyrawl, court baron. Welsh Laws.**

**Brëyrdir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tir) Baron-land.**

**Brëyres, s. f.—pl. t. au (brëyr) A baroness.**

*Brëyr gwyrd gwrdd yn ymwau,  
A brëyres loew-les lan.*

The baron of men active in defence, a baroness fair, whose benefits are splendid. *Syn. Cyfeiliawg.*

**Brëyriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (brëyr) A baronage.**

**Brëyrllys, s. m. (brëyr—llys) A court-baron.**

**Bri, s. m.—pl. t. au (bri) Dignity; rank; honour.**

**Briad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bri) A conferring dignity, rank, or honour; a dignifying, or honouring.**

**Briaid, a. (bri) Honorary; giving honour.**

**Brial, s. pl. aggr. (bri—al) Grass of Parnassus.**

**Brialu, s. pl. aggr. (bri—gallu) The primrose.**

**Brialu mair, cowslip; brialu mair disaur, oxlip.**

**Briaw, v. a. (bri) To dignify, or confer honour.**

**Briawg, a. (bri) Dignified; elevated; honourable.**

**Briawl, a. (bri) Honorary; dignified; honourable.**

**Brieyll, s. pl. aggr. (brig) Apricots.**

**Brieyllen, s. f. (bricyll) A single apricot.**

**Brieyllwydd, s. pl. (bricyll—gwydd) Apricot-trees.**

**Brieyllwydden, s. f. (bricyllwydd) An apricot-tree.**

**Brid, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhid) Eruption; a disease in cattle. Dimet.**

**Bridaw, a. (brid) To break out; to erupt.**

**Bridawg, a. (brid) That moveth forward.**

**Bridawl, a. (brid) Eruptive; moving forward.**

**Briduw, s. m. (bri—dau) A form of swearing, analogous to plighting one's faith; a solemn adjuration: also the contract made upon such an**

**oath; a warranty, in buying and selling. Ar-ian briduw, earnest money.**

*A holo dda o adewid, holo drwy friduw.*

He that would prosecute a cause for chattels, let him prosecute by warranty. *Welsh Laws.*

*Nid oes cred, namyn briduw; ac nid ddwy briduw fod cad a'r llaw yn y llall.*

There is no troth but a warranty; and a warranty ought not to be but with one hand in the other. *Welsh Laws.*

**Bridd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhidd) A spring forward, Brig, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar) The top, or summit. Brig pren, the top of a tree, or the upper branches; brigau coed, the branches or tops of trees. It is also used for the hair of the head: Brigau gwener, and gwallt y forwyn, maiden hair; brigau tynau, yellow bedstraw.**

*Dy dal fal blodau dolydd,  
Dy frig fal yr ewig rydd.*

Thy forehead like the flowers of the daisies,  
Thy hair is tinted like the nimble doe.

R. Ddu.

**Brigant, s. m.—pl. t. au (brig) The summit: also a highlander; a depredator. Chware brigant, a British war dance, wherein the parties sometimes move in a circle, and at other times they clap their hands in particular passages of the music; after having taken one of the party, who is called brigant, he is made to pass under their arms; and then he is set to some work, as a tailor, or shoemaker, to denote his being a slave. He being reconciled, falls to work and sings a song, whilst the dance continues.**

**Brigantiad, s. m.—pl. brigantiad (brigant) A highlander, or mountaineer: also a depredator.**

**Brigaw, v. a. (brig) To top; to cople.**

**Brigawg, a. (brig) Having branches; branshy.**

**Brigawl, a. (brig) Branching, or shooting out.**

**Brigbawr, s. m.—pl. brigborton (brig—pawr) A**

browsing, or nibbling off the tops.

**Brigbori, v. a. (brigbawr) To browse; to nibble.**

**Brigboriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brigbawr) Browsing.**

**Brigdori, v. a. (brig—dori) To top, or prune.**

**Brigdoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brigdori) A pruning.**

**Brigddyrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brig—dyrniad) A**

threshing, or beating the tops of plants.

**Brigddyrnu, v. (brig—dyrnu) To thresh the tops.**

**Briger, s. m. aggr. (brig) A tuft; the hair of the head. Briger blodewyn, the capillaments of a**

**flower; briger gweno, briger gwener, and gwallt y ddair, maiden hair.**

*Morwyn deg i briger llaw.*

A fair maid with long hair.

Nebingion.

**Brigeraidd, a. (briger) Capillary, like hair.**

**Brigfain, a. (brig—fain) Cusped, pointed.**

**Brigfeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (br, fain) Cuspitation.**

**Brigfeiniaw, v. a. (brigfain) To cuspidate.**

**Brigfeiniawl, a. (brigfain) Cuspitating; tending**

**to cuspidate, or end in a point.**

**Brigladd, v. a. (brig—lladd) To lop the tops.**

*Brigladdwyd bro y geiellau.*

Bewrydd dan bridd Brytau brau.

The region of feasts has had its heads left off, a liberal Briton has been thrown into the ground. *Sim. Pechan.*

**Briglwyd, a. (brig—llwyd) Grey-headed.**

**Briglwydaw, v. (briglwyd) To become grey-**

**headed.**

**Briglwydwy, a. (briglwyd—gwyn) Hoary-**

**headed.**

**Brigwellt, s. m. (brig—gwellt) Hair-grass.**

**Brigwlydd, s. m. (brig—gwydd) Water starwort.**

**Brigwyn, s. m.—pl. brigynau (brig) Andirons.**

**Brigwyn, a. (brig—gwyn) Having a white-top.**

**Brigwynn, v. (brigwyn)** To become or make white-headed.

*Er fy rhynu  
I'n brigwynnau,  
Wen di myn,  
Yw 'nymanad.*

Though I have been chilled, and have become grey-headed, to have the fair one is my wish. *Gul. Owain.*

**Brigyn, s. m. dim. (brig)** A sprig, a top branch.  
**Brigynawg, a. (brigyn)** Having twigs, spriggy.  
**Brigynawl, a. (brigyn)** Throwing out sprigs.  
**Brigystawd, s. f.—pl. brigystodiau (brig-ystawd)**  
A top row; a term in mowing, or reaping.  
**Bril, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bar)** A clout, or rag; fribble.  
**Bril-lys, bastard** pimpernel.

*Rhowch hwn, mac's rhyw f'wch byn  
I'r hen fril, cyn rhynw f'ry.*

Give this, it is becoming you to do that, to the old fribble, ere he should starve there. *T. Fyfe, i o'yn gwn.*

**Brilyn, s. m. dim. (bril)** A clout; a fribble.  
**Brig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bar—ig)** A track, or mark.

*Tywysawg, gleiniawg y glyn,  
Tewawg, draw'n deffaw dy bryn,  
Prad yw dy fring—*

Thou purely splendid root of the vale, giving heat, there bringing to life the valley, ample is thy track. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Brith, a. (bar—ith)** Mixed; motley; variegated; abounding; party-coloured; pied; or speckled; variegated with black and white. **Brith adnabed dyn**, partly to know a person, or to have some knowledge of a person; **brithdir**, land of a medium quality; **brith-ddiadar**, table-beer; **brith Gymmro**, a mongrel Welshman; **brith Gristion**, half a Christian; **mac y mor yn frith o bysgawd**, the sea abounds with fish; **brith am-mahau**, partly to suspect; **brith-goleiaw**, partly to believe; **brith y fuchs**, the wagtail. **Iolo Goch** calls the English Brithingni, mongrel Angles.

*Brith y coed i grynall.*

The woods are variegated to bring forth. *Adage.*

**Brithad, s. m.—pl. t. iau (brith)** A variegating; a bespeckling; a mixing.  
**Brithaw, v. a. (brith)** To variegated; to adorn with colours; to dapple; to speckle; to mingle.

*Ereidr yn rhych, ych yn ngwedd,  
Gwyddu mor, brithonot breidd.*

The ploughs are in the furrow, the ox is in the team, the sea is green, the lands are variegating. *Acwlin.*

**Brithawd, s.—pl. brithodau (brith)** Variegation.  
**Brithawdl, s. f.—pl. brithodlau (brith—awdl)** Mixed rhyme; alternate rhyme.  
**Brithawg, a. (brith)** Having a variety, or mixture. *s. f.* a fricassee; a fritter; a custard.  
**Brithawl, a. (brith)** Tending to variegate or speckle  
**Brithwym, s. m. (brith—twym)** Parboiled flummery, a kind of candle.  
**Brithedig, a. (brith)** Variegated; speckled; mixed.  
**Brithedd, s. m. (brith)** Variegation; mixture.

*Y mac i minnau doryn,  
O'r au frithedd, o'r au frethyn.*

I have also a cloak of the same mixture, and of the same texture. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Britheg, s. f. (brith)** Chequered daffodil.  
**Brithfach, a. (brith—balch)** Proudly-variegated.  
*Kid oes yr awron yn cadw meddiant, ond modryr dylinau harti, neu frin rheubar, neu blod brithfachion.*

There are none at present keeping possession, but the foolish moping owl, or the voracious crow, or the proudly-variegated magpies. *E. Wynn, Bardd Cery.*

**Brithyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brith—byd)** A world of vicissitude; troublesome time; tribulation.

*Ran ddifyon' brouddorion a andredd Mon,  
I holl Brythons, brithyd dybi.*

When the inhabitants of the environs of Mon shall come, to question the Britons, there will be troublesome times. *Nyrdia.*

**Brithgi, s. m.—pl. brithgwn (ci)** A mongrel dog.  
**Brithgoch, a. (brith—coch)** Variegated with red.  
**Brithgochi, v. a. (brithgoch)** To variegated with red.  
**Brithiad, s. m.—pl. brithiaid (brith)** Variegated.  
**Brithiaith, s. f.—pl. brithieithoedd (brith—iaith)**  
A mix or barbarous language.  
**Brithlas, a. (brith—glas)** Variegated blue or grey  
**Brithlasu, v. a. (brithlas)** To variegated with different shades of blue; to make dappled grey.  
**Brithlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (brith—llên)** Arras.  
**Brithodiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (brithawdl)** The use of multirhyme.

**Brithodli, v. a. (brithawdl)** To use mixed rhyme.

*Rhai betedd deallus a farnant yn gyflawn gwn, brithodli y naw gorchan.*

Some experienced bards have judged it proper composition to make variegated rhyme of the nine primary principles. *Bardas.*

**Brithnodach, s. pl. aggr. (brith—nodach)** Miscellany  
**Brithred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brith—ried)** A running one through another; confusion; tumult.

*Yn Llongborth gwelais frithred,  
Gwyf raghyd, a gwadad ar dired:  
"A fo gwyf i Eriant brydded!"*

In Llongborth I saw a confused running of men together, and blood on the feet:—"Ye that are the men of Gersaint make haste!" *Llywarch Hen, m. Geraint.*

**Brithredeg, v. a. (brithred)** To run in confusion.  
**Brithryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (brith—rhyw)** What is heterogeneous.

**Brithrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brithryw)** A becoming, or rendering heterogeneous.

**Brithrywiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (brithryw)** Heterogeneousness.

**Brithrywiaw, v. a. (brithryw)** To render heterogeneous; to become of mixed kind.

**Brithrywiawg, a. (brithryw)** Heterogeneous.

**Brithrywiawl, a. (brithryw)** Heterogeneous.

**Brithwlaw, s. m. (brith—gwlaw)** Drizzling rain.

**Brithwlawiaw, v. a. (brithwlaw)** To drizzle.

**Brithwr, s. m.—pl. brithwyr (brith—gwr)** A variegated, or mottled man: it implies either a man in a party-coloured dress, or one whose body is painted: a Pict.

*Môr yw gwael gwydd  
Cynhwrf grynall,  
Brithau, a brithod,  
Brithwyr ar gerdded.*

How miserable is it to see the going about of tumult, wounds, heaving down of conflicts, and motley-coloured men prowling about. *Taliesin.*

**Brithwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (brith)** A confusion.  
**Brithwyn, a. (brith—gwyn)** Variegated white.

*Bum celliawg brithwyn  
Ar ietir yn Eiddin.*

I have been a motley-white cock, with the hens in Eiddin. *Taliesin.*

**Brithwynu, v. (brithwyn)** To mottle with white.  
**Brithyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (brith—yd)** Mixed corn, mong-corn; or maslin. **Bara brithyd**, and **bara amyd**, maslin-bread.

**Brithyll, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (brith)** A trout. **Brithyll y dom**, a prickle-back.

**Brithyn, s. m. (brith)** A gay man; a macaroni.

**Briw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bri)** A break; a cut, or wound. **Briw y march**, **cus gan gythraul**, and **lysiau yr hudaui**, vervain.

**Briw, a. (bri)** Broken, or in pieces. **Bara briw**, broken bread.

*Llew ewyn frw teg rhag tñ nawfod,  
Nawfod ran 'ym poen o'r pan aned.*

Tinted like the fair broken spray before the ninth wave, the ninth part of my pain ere since she was born. *Cynaddic.*

**Briwant, s. m.—pl. briwannau (briw)** Broken state

Y 2

**Briwaw, v. a. (briw)** To break in pieces, crumble, or reduce to powder, to fracture; to wound, to hurt  
**Briwawd, s. m. (briw)** A being broken to pieces.

—Cyn à ganaw  
 Briwawd llyngau rhag llym waewawr.

The horns are blown, there is a breaking of armour before the sharp spears of pain. *Myddin.*

**Briwdail, s. f. (briw—tôn)** A broken surface.  
**Briwdôn, v. a. (briwdon)** To break the surface.  
**Briwddail, s. pl. aggr. (briw—dail)** Small herbs.

Pan yw dien gwlith—  
 A briwail a briwddail.

When the dew is fresh, the primrose and the herbage. *Taliesin.*

**Briwedig, a. (briw)** Crumbled; cut, or wounded.  
**Briweg, s. pl. aggr. (briw)** What is in small lumps, or grains, stone crop. *Briweg y ceryg, and llystau y muroedd, English stonecrop.*  
**Briwennig, a. (briwant)** Broken, shattered state.

Aerlew tarf torfoedd briwennig,  
 Ariaw les, aelweg tres treisig.  
 Cyrded cerdynt, mai cynt Celliwig.

The lion of slaughter searing the broken host, the ready hand for benefits with the foremost legion curbing the ambitions, visited by songs like Celliwig of yore. *Cynuddelw, i O. ab. Gwynedd.*

**Briwfara, s. m. (briw—bara)** Broken bread.  
**Briwfywd, s. m.—pl. t. au (briw—bwyd)** Broken meat; crumbs, or fragments of victuals.  
**Briwfaith, s. f.—pl. (briwieithoedd) (briw—iaith)** A broken or barbarous language; a jargon.

Rhyddaf i'm rhwyf o'm rhwyf-waith nolawd,  
 Nid moliant o briwfaith.

I will repay to my chief with my cultivated praise, and not a panegyric in a barbarous jargon. *Cynuddelw, i O. ab. Madawg.*

**Briwion, s. pl. aggr. (briw)** Fragment, crumbs.  
**Briwion, v. a. (briwion)** To break in pieces; to crumble, or reduce to powder.  
**Briwionyn, s. m. dim. (briwion)** A small crumb.  
**Briwlys, s. m. (briw—llys)** Woundwort. *Briwlys teubanaug, downy woundwort; briwlys y ffaig, marsh woundwort.*  
**Briwod, s. m. aggr. (briw—od)** Driven snow.

Llathrodd dros fyddodd drumodd drawys,  
 Llybrnod gwybriwod, myn Gwensfrewy.

It glared over worlds visiting the high hills, marked is the track of the white driven snow, by Gwensfrewy. *Sc'hyn.*

**Briwylaw, s. m. (briw—gwlaw)** Drizzling rain.  
**Briwylaw, v. (briwylaw)** To rain drizzlingly.  
**Briwylawiaug, a. (briwylaw)** Abounding with drizzling rain.  
**Briwydd, s. m. aggr. (briw—gwydd)** Dry brushwood; small dry sticks.  
**Briwydd, s. f. (briw)** Bedstraw. *Y fricydd wen, madder.*

**Briwys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (briw)** A small crumb.  
**Briwysion, v. a. (briwysion)** To break into small pieces; to crumble; to mince.

**Briwysioniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (briwysion)** A crumbling small; a mincing.

**Briwysionlyd, a. (briwysion)** Crumbly; moulding

**Briwysionyn, s. m. dim. (briwysion)** Small crumb.

**Bro, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (bar)** That gives existence; the cultivated region; the lowland, or plain country, the vale; the country in general. *Bro a gwrthdir, or maenawr fro a maenawr wrthdir, lowland and upland, or bordering regions; for which mynydd a hendref are also used in the Laws*

Carafeil bresedd briant hwerdd,  
 A'i ddiffaith mawr-faith, a'i maranedd.

I love its regions privileged to produce heroism, its extensive wilds, and its strands. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

**Broaid, s. a. (bro)** That is plain and cultivated, that is as a champaign; also pleasant.  
**Broawl, a. (bro)** Tending to be a champaign.

**Brocen, s. f.—pl. t. au (brog)** A bosom, a breast.  
**Broch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhoch)** Noise, din, tumult: also a brock, or badger. *Gwareu broch y'ngnod; a play, where each of the parties endeavours to put one another in a bag.*

Mae'r drom-dlor yn agori,  
 Mae'r fawr, brach cawr! broch y ci.

The heavy door is opening, by the giant's arm! great is the noise of the dog. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Broch, s. f.—pl. t. ion (brwch)** Froth, foam; wrath  
**Brochaid, a. (broch)** Foaming, ruffled, chafing.  
**Brochell, s. m.—pl. t. au (broch)** A tempest.  
**Brochi, v. a. (broch)** To chafe; to wax fierce.  
**Brochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (broch)** Chafing, fuming.  
**Brochus, a. (broch)** Chafing; snarling; blustering.  
**Brochwel, s. m. (broch—gwel)** Blustering aspect.  
**Brochwyr, s. m.—pl. brochwyr (broch—gwr)** Blustering.  
**Brodawr, s. m.—pl. brodorion (brawd)** A member of a community; a denizen or native of a country

A mi ddysgogannaf haf gwythlonedd  
 Cyfrwng brodorion brawd o Wysedd.

And I will foretell a summer of cruelty between citizens of treachery in Gwynedd. *Myrdin.*

**Brodedd, s. m. (brawd)** Brotherhood, fraternity.  
**Brodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brawd)** A going together, or concurring: also embroidery; a darning.  
**Brodiaw, v. a. (brawd)** To make compact; to embroider, to darn.

Angel mwyn, yn ngwely Mai,  
 O Baradwys, a'i brodiad.

It was a kind Angel from Paradise, on the couch of May, that embroidered it. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Brodiawg, a. (brawd)** That is made compact; having darned, or patched work; embroidered.  
**Brodiawl, a. (brawd)** Tending to be compact.  
**Brodir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (bro—tir)** A champaign, or open country; cultivated land.

Dy ian bryd hael i'n brodir,  
 Ceidw Daw meun codaf i'w.

The fair generous countenance, to our country, may God preserve in long prosperity. *Or. Phylip.*

**Brodiwr, s. m.—pl. brodwyr (brodiaw---gwr)** An embroiderer.

**Broddordy, s. m.—pl. t. au (brodawr---ty)** A collegiate house; a friary.

**Broddordyn, s. m. (brodawr---ty)** A place of social meeting: also the name of a place.

**Broddoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brodawr)** A conferring of social right; fraternization.

**Broddoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (brodawr)** The right of a jury-vote; fraternity; fellowship; civil society.

**Broddoriaeth gynteg, sef yw hynny rhoddi y frawd gyntaf yn lly, yn maraid à berchenoc y tir.**

A primary social right, implies the giving of the first verdict in court, under the privilege attached to such as possessed the land. *Trynodd Dyfnwal.*

**Broddoriawl, a. (brodawr)** Federative; in fellowship  
**Broddoryn, s. m. (brodawr)** Federal place of meeting  
**Brodre, s. m. (brawd---rhe)** Social intercourse.

Seftwch allan forwynion a sylwch wrydne  
 Cyddylan; llyu Pengwern neu taodde!  
 Gwae i'wneid a eiddyn brodre.

Stand out, fair maids, and behold Cyddylan's verdant lawn, the court of Pengwern is it not in flames! Ah! woe to youths that wish for social bonds. *Llywarch Hm.*

**Brodyrde, s. m. (brodawr---de)** Friendship; social ties.

Nid anghof brodyrde.  
 Friendship is not to be forgotten.

*Adagr.*

**Brodyriawl, a. (brodyr)** Fraternal, or brotherly.

Lludd a Llywelyn—wedi en dyfod ynghyd, pob un o maddant i si ddwyllaw mynyw o'i gilydd, o frodyriawl gartref.

Lludd and Llywelyn—when they had come together, put their arms round the necks of each other, and embraced with fraternal love. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Broddosbarth, s. f. (bro—dosparth)** Chorography  
**Broddosbarthydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (broddosbarth)**  
 A chorographer.

**Brog, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwg)** A swelling out.  
**Broig, a. (bro)** That is plain, and cultivated.  
**Brolaid, a. (brawl)** Luxuriant, rich. *Gwlad  
 frolaid iawn*, a very luxuriant level country.  
**Brolod, s. m.—pl. t. an (brawl)** Boasting, bragging  
**Brolod, a. (brawl)** Boasting, vaunting, bragging.

*Math Brochfael broled  
 Ei dyfodwdd aiddwedd.*

*The boasting son of Brochfael,  
 He will declare his wish.*

*Talisain.*

**Broliaid, v. a. (brawl)** To brag, boast, or vaunt.  
**Broliaid, v. a. (brawl)** To brag, to boast.  
**Brolig, a. (brawl)** Luxuriant. *Tyfu yn frolig*, to  
 grow luxuriantly. *Sil.*  
**Broliwyr, s. m.—pl. brolwyr (brawl—gwr)** A brag-  
 gadocio, a boaster.  
**Brolwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (bro—llwydd)** Prospe-  
 rity, or good of a country; patriotism.

*Brywyr rwyg rwyf brolwydd bro seith-bas Dyfed,  
 Brwg am god, am gadaw.*

*Unwelly is the course of the chief, he that gives general pro-  
 sperity to the country of the seven regions of Dyfed, great for  
 gifts, and for battles. Cynddelw, l'r argl. Rhys.*

**Bron, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar)** A round protuberance;  
 a pap, a breast. *Ger bron*, and *rhag bron*, in  
 presence. The varieties of the face of a country  
 have mostly appellatives used for parts of  
 the body, where any ideal conformity subsists;  
 so, the slope of a hill is denominated *bron*, for  
 which the plural is *bronydd*. *Bron alarch*, the  
 cuttle-fish bone; *maefo yn maron maru*, he is al-  
 most dying.

**Brôna, v. a. (bron)** To give suck, or to give a pap  
**Brônaid, a. (bron)** Protuberant, like the breast  
**Brônallt, s. f. (bron—gallt)** A smooth declivity.  
**Brônawg, a. (bron)** Having paps; full breasted.  
**Brônawl, a. (bron)** Swelling like a breast.  
**Brondor, s. f.—pl. t. au (bron—tor)** Breast-plate

*Tarf rhag twrf gwas-for a therrysg,  
 A thrush is therrysg froador.*

*Terror arises from the din of the blue sea, a host in a tumult,  
 and from the destroying hero with the quick moving shield. Cynddelw.*

**Bronddu, a. (bron—du)** Black-breasted. *Brôn-  
 ddu y twynau and cwtiad*, a plover.  
**Broneg, s. f.—pl. t. an (bron)** A breast-plate; a  
 stomacher.

**Broneang, (bron—ëang)** Full, or ample breasted  
*Llydan-gefn bronëang balch.*

*—And broad of back his might steet,  
 And prominent with brown his fearless breast. Wharton.*

**Bronfoll, s. f.—pl. t. au (bron—moll)** A breast-  
 plate, a stomacher.

**Bronfollawg, a. (bronfoll)** Wearing a breast-plate  
**Bronfollawg, a. (bron—braith)** Stripe, or mottle  
 breasted; a thrush, or throistle.

*Nid rhyfges and bronfollawg.*

*There is none so confident as the thrush. Adage*

**Bronfriw, a. (bron—briw)** Of a wounded breast.  
**Bronfriwaw, v. a. (bronfriw)** To wound the breast

*Am Fesliraw,  
 Wf bronfriwaw,  
 Am ddiwriaw,  
 Myn Daw lwyd.*

*For giving me such pain, I wound the breast; and for depriving  
 me of colour; ah! gracious God. Iorn. fab y Cyrlawg.*

**Brongul, s. f.—pl. t. au (bron—cengl)** A corse-  
 let, a breast-leather for a horse; a pottrel.  
**Bronglwm, s. m.—pl. bronglyman (bron—clwm)**  
 A breast-knot.

**Brongul, a. (bron—cul)** Narrow-chested.  
**Bronguli, s. m. (brongul)** Narrowness of chest.  
**Bronheilin, a. (bron—heilin)** Free-breasted; ge-  
 nerous; bountiful.

*Ac wrthof cyferchyd ddeyrnedd Frydalo,  
 Pa bronheilin haelaf ysydd.*

*And to me there will greet of the princes of Britain, he that is  
 free-hearted and most generous. Gwalchmai.*

**Bronheilyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bron—heilyn)** A  
 free-hearted, or generous person.

*Canaf wawd l'r prisedd a'l pryn,  
 l'r argiwydd brolwydd bronheilyn.*

*I will sing praise to him that properly deserves it, chief lord,  
 patriot, and the open-hearted one. Cynddelw, l'r argl. Rhys.*

**Bronheulad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bron—heulad)** A  
 basking in the sun.

**Bronheulaw, v. (bron—henlaw)** To bask in the sun  
**Brong, s. f. dim. (bron)** A little pap; a nipple.

**Bronisel, a. (bron—isel)** Flat or low chested.

**Bronliain, s. m.—pl. bronlieciniau (bron—liain)**

A breast-cloth, or bib.

**Bronlydan, a. (bron—llydan)** Broad-chested.

**Bronrain, a. (bron—rhain)** High or full-breasted

*Gnawd gwynn o'r dwtail, gnawd dyn bronrain balch,  
 Gnawd mwyaic ymmlith drail.*

*The wind is common from the east, it is common to find the  
 man with swelling breast to be proud; and common it is to find  
 the thrush amongst the thorns. Llywarch Hen.*

**Bronrheiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bronrain)** A swell-  
 ing out the breast.

**Bronrheiniaw, v. (bronrain)** To swell out the breast

*O gyfranc y cynrain bronrheiniaw cyfrwy,  
 Adlydd bore coch ao och ofey.*

*From the contention of the points of spears that cause the ris-  
 ing up of the chest on the saddle, there will befall a crimson  
 morn, and visitation of woe. Myrddin.*

**Bronrhuddawg, a. (bron—rhudd)** Ruddy breast-  
 ed. *s. the redbreast.*

**Bronrhuddyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (bron—rhudd)** A  
 red-breast; also a chaffinch. *Bronrhuddyn y  
 mynydd*, a brambling.

*—Y delys*

*A grudd fal y bronrhuddyn.*

*The fair one, with the cheek like the redbreast.*

*Dr. ab Gwilym.*

**Bront, a. (brwnt)** Dirty, nasty, cross, ill-natured

**Bronten, s. f.—pl. t. od (bront)** A dirty wench.

**Bronuchel, a. (bron—uchel)** High or hollow-chested

**Bronwala, s. m. (bron—gwal)** Contentment.

*Gwas da bronwala ei argiwydd.*

*A good servant is the pleasure of his master. Adage.*

**Bronwala, a. (bron—gwal)** Satisfied, pleased.

**Bronwedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (bron—gwedd)** Bosom

*Wylfod yw llaidd i llyfnas cochwedd  
 Ccblan a chutli brain ar ei bronwedd.*

*The eighth is to kill with crimson-tinted blades a corpse, on the  
 bosom of which is the music of the ravens.*

*Gr. ab Gurganan, m. G. ab C. ab Owain.*

**Bronwen, a. (bron—gwên)** White breasted. *s. f.*  
 a weasel: also a woman's name.

**Bronwerth, s. f. (brôn—gwerth)** Common borage.

**Bronwerth y wiber**, viper's buglos.

**Bronwst, s. m. (bron—gwst)** Pain of the breast;

heart-ache; pilewort.

**Bronwyllt, a. (bron—gwyllt)** Wild, or passionate

**Bronwyn, a. (bron—gwyn)** White breasted.

*Myndd a orwg y mab ar orwydd, i dan sliat bronwynlon brych-  
 ion iu rhagddio.*

*The youth went on the fleet racer with two brindled white-  
 breasted greyhounds before him. St. Cadwaladr—Mabingion.*

**Bronwys, s. m. aggr. (bron—gwys)** Pilewort.

**Broth, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwth)** A stirring up.

**Brothen, s. f.—pl. t. au (broth)** A rising up, or a  
 commotion; also a proper name; there was a

saint so called, to whom some churches were dedicated.

**Bru, s. m. (bar)** What gives existence; the womb

**Bruawl, a. (bru)** Belonging to the womb.

**Brud, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bar)** A chronicle; a record of events; also a prophecy, a conjecture.

**Brud mad, a.** good account, or reputation.

**Brudai, s. m.—pl. brudeion (brud)** A chronicler.

**Brudiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (brud)** Chronology.

**Brudiaw, v. a. (brud)** To record; to publish, or divulge events; to prophesy; to conjecture.

**Brudiawg, a. (brud)** Teeming with events.

**Brudiawl, a. (brud)** Relating to events, past or future; chronological.

**Brudiedig, a. (brud)** That is recorded; divulged.

**Brudiedigawl, a. (brudiedig)** Tending to make known events.

**Brudiwr, s. m.—pl. brudwyr (brud—gwr)** A chronicler; a divulger of events; a conjecturer.

**Brwch, s. m.—pl. brychion (rhwch)** A ferment, boiling, or stirring up: a tumult.

**Brwchan, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwch)** A bubbler; a kind of caudle, or thin summery; in some places it is called *sucan gwyn*.

**Brwd, a. (rhwd)** Hot; warm; acrid. *Dufwr brwd*, hot water; *hin frwd*, hot weather; *mae hi yn frwd iawn*, it is very sultry.

**Brwg, s. m.—pl. brygau (bar)** A covering; a growth; a wood, or forest; a brake. The appellative of several places in *S. Wales*; as, *Brwg St. Iorwg*, *Brwg Llan St. Fred*, and *Brwg y Duffryn*.

**Brwnt, a. (rhwnt)** Foul; nasty; naught; surly.

**Brwth, s. m.—pl. brythau (rhwth)** A stirring up, a falling out, or contention. *Mae rhyw frwth yn aur rhyngddynt*, there is some quarrel amongst them now. *Sil*.

**Brwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyd)** A brooch; the braids of a loom; also an embroidering frame. *Wyth brwyd pechawd*, the eight stings of sin.

A brwyd llaw fe'n brudiaw llo,

It was a hand brooch that embroidered the veil. *L. G. Colli.*

**Brwyd, a. (rhwyd)** Full of holes; torn, rent.

Gnawd bod ysgwyd frwyd friw-doll arno.

It is common for a battered shield full of holes to be upon him. *D. Brwfes.*

**Brwydaw, v. a. (brwyd)** To separate, or divide.

**Brwydawl, a. (brwyd)** Dividing, or separating.

**Brwyden, s. f. (brwyd)** The work that divides the warp in a loom.

**Brwydr, s. f.—pl. brwydrau (brwyd)** A battle.

Nid brwydr ond gweryr.

There is no piercing battle but with spears. *Adage.*

**Brwydrad, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwydr)** A battling.

**Brwydraw, v. a. (brwydr)** To combat, or fight.

Gwedi dechreu y rhyfel bwnu rhyngddynt, cynnwllaw llo a orug Cunedda, a dawed yn ei erbyn, a brwydraw ag ef, a gwneuthur serfa fawr o'i lo.

After the beginning of that war between them, Cunedda collected an army together, and came against him, fighting with him and making a great slaughter of his army. *Gr. ab Artur.*

**Brwydrawl, a. (brwydr)** Combating, battling.

**Brwydrgr, a. (brwydr)** Given to fighting.

Llu brythion brodorion brwydrgrar,

All gwythia gordde gorddwar.

A motley-coloured host of warring inhabitants, then follows a host of wrath, of deeper black, most tumultuous. *Cynddeu.*

**Brwydrgrlwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwydr—clwyf)** A battle wound.

**Brwydriad, s. m.—pl. brwydriaid (brwydr)** A combatant; a fighter, a battler.

**Brwydrin, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwydr)** A combating.

Ariach ebleach hwy gychiad brwydrin,

Eryr Caer Fyrrdin fyddin feiddiad.

Extensive is the usage of the order of marching to the conflict by the eagle of Caermarthen, that darts the embattled host. *Blodegyn Fardd.*

**Brwydrin, a. (brwydr)** Apt to fight, or combat.

Ni thal un anffel brwydrin eu gilydd: sef yw y rhaf hwy; anwa ni thal y lliall; na tharw y lliall; na buch eu gilydd; na baedd y lliall; na hwdd eu gilydd; na chetlawg y lliall; na chetlawg y lliall; na o'r lliaddant hwy anffellid creili hwynt a'u talach.

No compensation is to be made for animals apt to fight one against another: those are the following: a stallion pays not the other; nor a bull the other; nor cows one another; nor a boar the other; nor a ram the other; nor a cock the other; nor a gander the other; but if those kill other animals satisfaction must be made. *Welsh Laws.*

**Brwydrilawn, a. (brwydr)** Warlike; apt to fight.

Eryr plant rhywyr rhywyr brwydrilawn.

An eagle of the sons of champions is the warlike champion. *Einion Ofeiriad.*

**Brwydrionedd, s. m. (brwydrilawn)** Warlikeness.

**Brwydrwr, s. m.—pl. brwydrwyr (brwydr—gwr)** a combatant; a fighter, a warrior

**Brwydwaith, s. m. (brwyd—gwaith)** Embroidery

**Brwydweithwr, s. m.—pl. brwydweithwyr (brwyd waith—gwr)** Embroiderer.

**Brwydweithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brwydwaith)** Embroiderer.

**Brwydweithyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwydweithydd)** A female embroiderer.

**Brwydwraig, s. f.—pl. brwydwreigedd (brwyd—gwaith)** Embroideress.

**Brwydydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brwyd)** Embroiderer

**Brwydyddes, s. f. (brwydydd)** An embroideress.

**Brwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bar—gwyn)** A pricking pain, or smart; anxiety.

Y fawr fawr

Mae brwyn i'm dwyn am dant.

The kind fair one, pain consumes me for her. *Ieu. Denys.*

**Brwyn, a. (bar—gwyn)** Pricking, smarting, painful; anxious.

—Myfanwy,

Poen a'u gar afwr o'wy,

Poen brwyn ei ryddwyr ydd yw.

Myfanwy, the torture of him that loves thee, visited by sad news, a smarting pain I am suffering. *H. ab Ein. Llyfian.*

**Brwyn, s. pl. aggr. (rhwyn)** Rushes; sedges.

Gnawd lle bo dwfr y bydd brwyn.

It is usual where there is water to find rushes. *Adage.*

**Brwynna, v. a. (brwyn)** To get, or gather rushes.

Nawdd gwaa ystafell yw, o'r pan cler i'wryna, byd pan ddarfu tnu gwely y brentio o'r brwyn, a'i guddaw a dillid.

The protection of the groom of the chamber is from the time they go to gather rushes, until they have finished spreading the king's bed with the rushes, and have covered him with cloths. *Welsh Laws.*

**Brwynnai, s. m.—pl. brwyneion (brwyn)** A gatherer of rushes.

**Brwynnawg, a. (brwyn)** Abounding with rushes.

Bore brwynnawg bradawg i'w.

In the morning the rushes spread about the house are prodigal. *Adage.*

**Brwynndail, s. pl. aggr. (brwyn—dail)** Spiderwort

**Brwynneg, s. f. (brwyn)** A place where rushes grow.

**Brwynnen, s. f. (brwyn)** A rush; a track; a current. *Brwynnen y ffordd*, the trodden part of the road; *brwynnen afon*, the channel, or middle stream of a river.

A gylid brwynnen heb wylanfaeth, a dyf heug heb ddwr!

Will the rush spring up without moisture; will the flag grow without water? *Job xiii. 11.*

**Brwynfryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwyn—bryd)** A troubled, or anxious mind; anxiety of mind.

Brwyngwyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (brwyn—cwyn) A grievous complaint; vexation.

Brwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brwyn) A pricking, or smarting; a throbbing.

Brwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. brwyniad* (brwyn) A smelt, or sparring; a fish of the trout kind.

Brwyniaw, *v. a.* (brwyn) To smart, to throb.

Brwyniawg, *a.* (brwyn) Abounding with smart.

Brwyniawl, *a.* (brwyn) Smarting; throbbing.

Brwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhwys) Fertile growth.

Brwys, *a.* (rhwys) Thick-branching; luxuriant, or of fine growth; large.

*Peraist deganus parion,  
Percw brwys, mewu parc a bron.*

Thou hast brought forth the fairest ornaments, the luxuriant covering of the forest and the upland lawn. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Brwysaid, *a.* (brwys) Tending to branch out.

Brwysaw, *v. a.* (brwys) To branch out largely.

Brwysawg, *a.* (brwys) Having, or of a fine growth.

Brwysawl, *a.* (brwys) Growing luxuriantly.

Brwysedd, *s. m.* (brwys) Luxuriance of growth.

Brwysg, *a.* (rhwysg) Of a heavy course; unwieldy; heady; drunk.

Brwysgadwy, *a.* (brwysg) That may be top-heavy.

Brwysgadd, *a.* (brwysg) Of a heavy, unsteady course; tottering; heady; drunk.

Brwysgaw, *v. a.* (brwysg) To overbear, or run down; to be unwieldy; to be top-heavy, or drunk.

*Nid cariad a'i dyg—  
A llafn coch yd y llaw gynniald,  
A brwysgaw a briwaw braged.*

It is not love that bring him, with the red blade in the hand of torment, over-bearing and breaking to pieces the front of the arm.

Brwysgawl, *a.* (brwysg) Tending to bear down, or to be unwieldy; tending to be heady.

Brwysgedig, *a.* (brwysg) That is become unwieldy.

Brwysgedlys, *s. m.* (brwysg—llys) Coriander.

Brwysgedd, *s. m.* (brwysg) Unwieldiness; ebriety.

Brwysgfaen, *a.* (brwysg—blaen) Having an over-bearing top. *Ton frwysgfaen gaen*, the over-whelming headed spreading wave.

Brwysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brwysg) A bearing down, or overwhelming; a getting drunk.

Brwysgwr, *s. m.*—*pl. brwysgwyr* (brwysg—gwr) One that is top-heavy; a drunken man.

Brwysgyn, *s. m.* (brwysg) Drunkard, or boozier.

Bry, *a.* (bar) High. *adv.* upward; above, aloft.

*Can dyn ym, cas Dew fry.*

What is hateful to man here is hateful to God above. *Adage.*

Bryan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bryw) A rug; a covering, a garment; also a clog, brogue, or large shoe, to wear over another. *Sil.*

*Bryan lledwm, a llenllyn fras-doll, ddryglwsiwg ar warthaf y brychan, a thudded gofodr arno.*

A rug half worn, with an ill-coloured curtain of coarse open texture above the rug, and a covering tolerably dirty over him. *Mabinogion.*

Brycell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (brwg) A covert, or brake.

Brycin, *a.* (brwg) Growing over, overspreading.

Brycin, *s. pl. aggr.* (brycin) A covert, or a place grown over with trees; a wood, or forest.

Brych, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (brwch) A rough, streaked, or spotted covering; a Scotch plaid. *Brych buwch, or y garw*, the after birth of a cow; also a mote, or atom; and a brindled brown. *Brych y cae, gwrachell y cae, and gwas y gog*, hedge sparrow.

Brych, *a.* (brwch) Of variegated brown, or brindled; also freckled. *Eidion brych*, a brindled bullock; *dym brych*, a freckled man.

Brychan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brych) A brown streaked surface; a brindled covering; also a man's

name, who settled in Breconshire, in the sixth century, from Ireland; and that country theretofore called *Gartk Madryn*, was from him named *Brycheiniawg*.

Brychau, *s. pl. aggr.* (brych) Motes, flees, macula. Brychawg, *a.* (brych) Brindled, or freckled; a sort of salmon trout in the Teivi is called *Brychawg*.

Brychawl, *a.* (brych) Tending to be brindled, or spotted with brown.

Brychedig, *a.* (brych) Brindled, or freckled; also mildewed.

Brychen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (brwch) The bubbling, or springing of water; a spring.

Brychenad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brychau) A gathering of motes, or flees; maculation.

Brycheuaw, *v. a.* (brychau) To pick out spots, hairs, or dirt. *Brycheuaw gwlan*, to pick wool.

Brycheuawg, *a.* (brychau) Abounding with spots.

Brycheuawl, *a.* (brychau) Tending to maculate.

Brychenlyd, *a.* (brychau) Full of spots, maculate.

Brychenwr, *s. m.*—*pl. brycheuwr* (brychau—gwr) One that picks out spots.

Brycheuyn, *s. m.* (brychau) A single spot, mote.

Brychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. brychiad* (brych) Salmon trout

Brychni, *s. m.* (brych) Freckliness. *Brychni wnech*, freckles in the face.

Brychu, *v. a.* (brych) To brindle; to freckle.

Brychwinen, *a.* (brych—gwinen) Of a brindled brown inclining to bay.

Brychwyn, *a.* (brych—gwyn) Brindled; brown inclining to white.

Brychell, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iaid* (brych) A trout. *Sil.*

Brychyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (brych) A freckled face.

Brychyn, *v. a.* (brychyn) To brindle; to freckle.

Bryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhyd) What moveth; an impulse; the mind, or thought; purpose; resolution. *Yr oedd yn fawr fy mryd dy weled*, it was greatly my intention to see thee; *mae yn fy mryd fyned ymaitk*, I have a mind to go hence; *llymdu bryd*, to sharpen the resolution.

*Lluchar far aerfar cryniad,  
Lluchar froe o frydan Gwriad.*

Gleaming the wrath of him that pants for the ravage of slaughter, his breast borne with the passions of Gwriad.

*Sil. ab Gwgwan, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Brydai, *s. m.*—*pl. brydeion* (brwd) A heater.

Brydaidd, *a.* (brwd) Rather hot; warmish; sultry.

Brydain, *a.* (brwd) Having the property of heat.

Brydaint, *s. m.* (brydain) Inflammation, acrimony.

Brydaniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brydain) Inflammation

Brydian, *v. a.* (brwd) To inflame, or heat; to throb.

Brydiannawl, *a.* (brydiant) Heating; simmering.

Brydiannu, *v. a.* (brydiant) To mull, or simmer.

Brydiannus, *a.* (brydiant) Inflammatory, throbbing

Brydiant, *s. m.*—*pl. brydiannau* (brydian) A heating, or inflammation, a boiling, a throbbing.

Brydiaw, *v. a.* (brwd) To heat, or inflame; to throb. *Mae y gwaed yn brydiaw ynnof*, the blood boils within me.

Brydiawg, *a.* (brwd) Abounding with heat.

Brydiawl, *a.* (brwd) Inflammatory, apt to heat.

Brydiolrwydd, *s. m.* (brydiawl) Inflammatoriness.

Brydlawn, *a.* (bryd) Resolute, intent, or diligent.

Brydlonedd, *s. m.* (brydlawn) Resoluteness.

Brydychwil, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (brwd—chwil) A lizard.

Brydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhydd) One that is self-devoted; also a volunteer; disabled person.

*Tri threiddodwg dychwain: un yw brydd: sef a waretu Gym-mro yn mbyd sugrwa.*

The three adventurous pensioners: one is a self-devoted one, who rescues a Cymro in mortal danger. *Triedd Dychwain.*

**Brydd, a. (rhydd)** Infirm, weak, sickly, or feeble.

Cwmpodd y mae—  
Ei a'i grefydd frydd ar fry.

He fell in judgment, him and quickly his feeble religion.  
*S. Cent. i'r diawl.*

**Bryddawn, s. m.—pl. bryddonau (brydd)** Looseness, or feebleness, incompactness.

**Bryddoneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (bryddawn)** A babbling, or tattling; incoherent discourse.

Ba ryw ddyn, er bryddoneg,  
A'i th (fyn) di, ddoeth fain deg?

What sort of man, for babbling will have thee, thou pert slender fair one!  
*Maist. Harri, i sen. Tw.*

**Brygai, s. m.—pl. brygelon (brwg)** What overgrows.

**Brygain, a. (brwg)** Springing up luxuriantly.

**Brygaint, s. m. (brygain)** A luxuriance of growth.

**Brygawl, a. (brwg)** Spreading out, growing over.

**Brygedd, s. m. (brwg)** Luxuriance of growth.

**Brygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwg)** A being luxuriant.

**Brygu, v. a. (brwg)** To grow out, to over-spread.

**Bryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar)** A hill. *Bryn dyodd-ef,* the hill of suffering, a place of execution.

**Bryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhy)** Grudge; malice.

**Brynach, s. m.—pl. brynaich, or brynach (bryn)** A mountainous, or highland region. Several hilly districts are called *Brynaich*; there is one in Meirion; and there was an ancient principality of this name, on the eastern coast of the North of England; and known under the appellation of *Bernicia*. *At Brynaich*, a kind of music, in slow time.

Ar deula Brynach be'ich barnasau,  
Dillw, dyn yn fyw n'is gadawau!

Of the tribe of *Bernicia*, if I had judged you, by the flood!  
not a man would I have left alive. *Aneurin.*

**Bryncyn, s. m. dim. (bryn)** A little tump, or hillock; a break in a furrow.

**Bryncynai, s. m.—pl. bryncyneion (bryncyn)** A balker, or one that breaks lumps in furrows.

**Bryncynawg, a. (bryncyn)** Full of tumps; uneven.

**Bryncyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bryncyn)** A balking, or breaking down irregularities in furrows.

**Bryncynn, v. a. (bryncyn)** To break clods.

**Bryncynwr, s. m.—pl. bryncynwyr (bryncyn--gwr)** One that breaks lumps in furrows.

**Bryned, s. f. (rhy)** That extends, or reaches out; a hand.

**Bryniol, v. (bryn)** To be heaping or piling up.

Rhyd gwy rhag Eingl: lawr ladd,  
lawn frai yn fryniol.

Men run before the Angles; it is right to kill, the right of ravens is that appears be heaping. *Aneurin.*

**Bryniaw, v. (bryn)** To raise into hills; to mound.

**Bryniawg, a. (bryn)** Abounding with hills; hilly.

**Bryniawl, a. (bryn)** Extending out; hilly.

**Bryntal, s. m.—pl. brynteion (brwnt)** Filthy one.

**Brynti, s. m. (brwnt)** Filthiness, nastiness.

**Bryntni, s. m. (brwnt)** A filthy animal; an eft.

**Brys, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhys)** Quickness. *Ar frys*, in haste.

Pa mwyal y brys mwyal y rhywyr.

The greater the hurry greater the hindrance. *Adage.*

**Brys, a. (rhys)** Hasty, quick, speedy, or fleet.

Llaw frys llaw gyrrant.

A quick hand is an accurate hand. *Adage.*

**Brysg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brys)** A track, or mark.

**Brysg, a. (brys)** Quick; speedy; nimble; brisk.

—El gwag oddill,

A'i throed-lam brysg yn mysg mil.

Her slender waist, and her nimble footstep amongst a thousand. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Brysgar, a. (brys)** Hasty, quickening, or speedy.

**Brysgarwch, s. m. (brysgar)** Dispatchfulness.

**Brysgyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (brysg)** A truncheon.

**Brysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brys)** A hastening, speed.

**Brysiaw, v. a. (brys)** To make haste; to hasten; also to shoot with a cross-bow.

Brysiaw a orug Afarwy fab Lloedd hyd lle yd oddi Iw Cdeaur—  
a dywydded wrtho ar y tuedd hon: "Arglwydd, digwun, a ry-  
sunoethio t i d ddiol ar Gaswallawn, gwun welidion dragododd  
ag ef."

Afarwy the son of Lloedd hastened to the place where Julius  
Cæsar was, and began speaking to him in this manner: "My  
lord, thou hast done enough of revenge on Caswallawn, now exor-  
cise mercy towards him." *Or. ab Arthur.*

**Brysiawg, a. (brys)** Full of haste; quickening.

**Brysiawl, v. (brys)** Hastening; making speed.

**Brysiawr, s. m.—pl. brystoriion (brys)** A hastener.

**Brysiedig, a. (brys)** That is hastened; accelerated.

**Brysiwr, s. m.—pl. bryswyr (brys--gwr)** Hastener.

**Brysvll, s. m.—pl. t. au (brys)** A truncheon.

**Brythal, s. m.—pl. brythelion (brwth)** One that

raiseth a contention; a rioter.

**Brythain, a. (brwth)** Full of commotion, or bustle.

**Brythaint, s. m. (brythain)** Commotion, tumult.

**Brythar, s. m.—pl. brythirian (brwth)** A belch.

**Brythawd, s. m.—pl. brythodau (brwth)** A dis-  
turbance; a tumult.

Pa de y dygwyn Cadwaladr yn nyffryn Tywl  
Blawd trairwem ebyr,  
Gwasgawd brythawd Brithwyr.

On whatever side Cadwaladr shall descend in the valley of  
Tywl, may the outlets of the rivers be over-burdened; may he  
scatter the party coloured warriors. *Myrddin.*

**Brythawl, a. (brwth)** Tumultuous, or turbulent.

**Brythawr, s. m.—pl. brythorion (brwth)** One that

raiseth a tumult; a quarreller.

**Brythedig, a. (brwth)** Stirred up into an uproar.

**Brythairiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brythar)** A belching

**Brythairiaw, v. a. (brythar)** To belch; to eructate

**Brythairawl, a. (brythar)** Belching, eructating.

**Brythairwr, s. m. (brythar--gwr)** A belcher.

**Brythfed, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwth--med)** A tumult-  
uous cutting down.

Gwelais rhag Brythion—  
Brythion droe Saeson; Brithwr a'i medd.

I have seen before the men of tumult (Britons) wounds, and  
events of outrageous reaping. *Taliesin.*

**Brython, s. pl. aggr. (brwth)** Those that are in  
tumults; warriors; also an appellative for a  
tribe of the Cymry, or ancient Britons.

A mi ddysgogant cyn fy argrodd,  
Brython droe Saeson; Brithwr a'i medd.

I will foretell, before my tribulation, the men of tumult,  
(Britons) uppermost of the Saxons: a paled man says it. *Myrddin.*

**Brythoneg, s. f. (brython)** The speech of warri-  
ors; the language of the Brythons.

**Brythonig, a. (brython)** Belonging to warriors.

Brythoneg, pwyllaf pwy eu hymdaith  
Brythonig ein hyas rhyddercheth.

I will make, I will reason what way their journey, how our  
isle should be exalted in belonging to men of tumult. *Taliesin.*

**Brythred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (brwth)** A conflict.

**Brythu, v. a. (brwth)** To quarrel, or to fight.

**Brythus, a. (brwth)** Tumultuous; boisterous.

**Brythwel, s. m. (brwth)** Commotion, tumult.

Gnawd yw hon, o'm bron y brydawl  
Brydawl anafal, brythwel gawf garw,  
Byddin darw dyrnial.

This is usual; from my breast I disengage ungente passions  
like the rough tumult of winter, or the most princely ball of  
battle. *Cyneddin.*

**Brythwr, s. m.—pl. brythwyr (brwth--gwr)** A  
warrior; one of the Brython tribe.

**Brythwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (brwth)** Tumult; uproar

**Brythyn, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (brwth) An abrupt stir, or commotion.

**Bryw, s. m.**—*pl. t. iau* (bar) Vigour, briskness. *Tir a brywyddo*, land that has strength in it. *Sil Bryw, a. (bar)* Vigorous; brisk; lively; wanton.

*Llaw peleddr gweddall gweddian,  
Llaw serwy: bryw brawall nidan.*

Many pushes of the shaft, blood-spilling streaming on the ground; many vigorous warriors like the trail silk. *Afryddin.*

**Brywaidd, a. (bryw)** Vigorous; lively; wanton. **Brywder, s. m. (bryw)** Vigorousness; briskness. **Brywes, s. m. (bryw)** Brewis; bread steeped in the skimming of pot liquor.

**Brywiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bryw) Invigoration. **Brywiad, v. a. (bryw)** To invigorate; to enliven. **Brywiad, a. (bryw)** Vigorous; lively; brisk. **Brywiad, a. (bryw)** Invigorative; enlivening. **Brywas, a. (bryw)** Vigorous, wanton, lively.

*I'm rhoddid—*

*Llaw gorydd gwelw gwelch frywas.*

To me he would give many a grey steed proudly vigorous. *Gwelchmaet.*

*El atall—*

*Er lido gryn, ar ddydd gwyl,  
Fwrw ei sorch, frywas orchwl.*

Obstructing him, because he formerly on a festival fell in love, a wanton action. *Dr. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gwafudd, i G. Tudur.*

**Brywnder, s. m. (brywas)** Liveliness, wantonness. **Brywnder, s. m. (brywas)** Briskness, wantonness.

**Brywedd, s. m. (brywas)** Vigour, wantonness. **Brywyllt, a. (bryw)—gwylt** Ferocious, wild.

**BŪ, s. f. r.**—*pl. t. on.* A being; a living principle: also a cow. *Y Bu cyflawn*, the just Being. **Bu, v. (preter of bod)** Was, he was; he hath been. *A bu*, and it came to pass; *a'm buad*, it was to me; *a'm buynt*, they were to me.

*Pedwar mellt arwaind s'm head,*

*Bardorchawg, tywyawg cad,*

*Oedl Gwen goren mab d'i dad.*

Four and twenty sons to me *b'edl*, wearing the golden wreath, leading the battle; Gwen was the best son of his father. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Bnach, s. m.**—*pl. t. od* (bu) A clown; a clown.

**Bnach, v. a. (buach)** To do a mean, or churlish act.

**Bead, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bu) A past event. *Ymwybodi a buadau*, to become acquainted with past circumstances.

**Bual, s. m.**—*pl. buail* (bu) A wild ox, a bugle horn.

*Ys maw y ddolinas,*

*Madd o fadlas,*

*A da ddelinas*

*Gwa deyrn golus.*

To me these are delicacies, madd from the buffalo horns, and chaoticum benefits from a splendid prince. *Taliesin.*

**Bualgen, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bual—cen) The skin of a buffalo; buff-leather.

**Bualgorn, s. m.**—*pl. bualgorn* (bual—corn) A buffalo horn; a bugle horn.

**Buan, a. (bu—an)** Swift; nimble; quick; fast.

*Buan barn pob ehad.*

Hasty in the judgment of every heedless one. *Adagr.*

*Dai yn fann dy waneg,*

*A dos o Gilgwri deg.*

Quickly stay thy course, and go from fair Gilgwri. *Rhyi ab Dafydd.*

**Buanawg, a. (buan)** Hasty; full of swiftness.

**Buanaw, a. (buan)** Tending to accelerate.

**Buanawr, a. (buan)** Swift, fleet, hasty, hastening.

*Dwr buanawr*

*Rhagdo crynne nef a llawr.*

The hastening oak, at his appearance heaven and earth would tremble. *Taliesin, Cod. Goddau.*

**Buander, s. m. (buan)** Swiftness, speed, velocity.

**Buandrod, a. (buan—trod)** Swift-footed.

**Buannedd, s. m. (buan)** Velocity; celerity; fleetness.

**Buanocad, s. m. (buanawg)** An acquiring velocity.

**Buanocawl, a. (buanawg)** Acquiring velocity.

**Buanocau, v. a. (buanawg)** To acquire velocity.

**Buanogaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (buanawg) A tendency to be hasty.

**Buanred, a. (buan)** Rapid; of swift course; fleet.

**Buarth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bu—garth) A cow-yard, or inclosure where cows are turned to be milked; a place to fold cattle; a fold.

*Gwell buarth hys nag au gwag.*

A dry dairy is better than an empty one. *Adagr.*

**Buarthaid, s. m. (buarth)** A fold-full.

**Buarthaw, v. a. (buarth)** To shut in, to fold.

*—Fleiddr ar ysgwyd*

*Ysgwyd yn llaw, Goddau a Rhaged yn ymdeillaw:*

*Nen a's weisla wr yn buarthaw.*

The spears on the shoulders, and shield in hand, Goddau and Rhaged protecting: have I not seen a man folding cattle? *Taliesin.*

**Buarthawg, a. (buarth)** Inclosed in a fold.

**Buarthawl, a. (buarth)** Relating to a fold.

**Buarthdall, s. m. (buarth—tail)** Land danged by folding cattle on it.

**Buarthedig, a. (buarth)** Inclosed in a fold; folded.

**Buarthfa, s. f. (buarth—ma)** A folding place.

**Buarthiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (buarth) A folding.

**Buarthu, v. a. (buarth)** To shut in, to fold cattle.

**Buch, s. pl. aggr.**—*pl. t. od* (bu) Life; live stock cattle, or kine.

*Y mynydd cryd adfo ach,*

*Nid eiddigaf i delyny fy mch,*

*Ys ysgawn gan rai fy mch.*

The mountain, if it should be still higher, I will not become peevish, but will go to take my cow, though light some may deem my shaggy cloak. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Buchedd, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (buch) Life; manner of living; condition of life, sustenance.

**Buchedda, v. a. (buchedd)** To lead a life; to live.

**Bucheddawg, a. (buchedd)** Having, or leading a life.

**Bucheddawl, a. (buchedd)** Belonging to life; what regards the mode of living. *Ymadroddion bucheddawl*, moral discourses.

**Bucheddadi, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (buchedd) A leading of a course of life; a living a course of life.

**Bucheddockad, s. m. (bucheddawg)** A leading a life.

**Bucheddockau, v. a. (bucheddawg)** To lead a life.

*Gomaw ciwladuwy a orug yn y ddinas, a rhoddid cryfithiau a breintia iddynt, trwy 7 rhai i gelynt bucheddau gan bodwch a thangneffed.*

He placed colonies in the city, and gave them laws, and privileges, by which they might live in peace and tranquillity. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Bucheddogi, v. a. (bucheddawg)** To live a life.

**Bucheddogaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bucheddawg) What relates to a course of life.

**Bucheddu, v. a. (buchedd)** To lead a course of life.

*Lliferwyr y ddalar a fucheddant yn fwl wiriawn.*

The cultivators of the ground lead a life simple and innocent. *Mabynogion.*

**Bucheddwr, s. m.**—*pl. bucheddwr* (buchedd—gwr) A liver; one that leads a course of life.

**Buches, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (buch) A milking fold, where cattle are brought for milking. *Buches hardd o weariheg*, a fine herd of cows; *Buches ddefaid*, a fold for milking sheep. *Dyfed.*

**Buchiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (buch) A lowing, bellowing.

**Buchiaw, v. a. (buch)** To low, or bellow; to cry.

**Buchiawl, a. (buch)** Lowing, or bellowing.

**Buchwedd, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (buch—gwedd) A course of life.

**Budr, a. (nd)** Dirty, unclean, nasty, vile, mean.

**Budraad, s. m. (budr)** Defilement, pollution.

**Budraawl, a. (budr)** Tending to pollute, or defile.

**Budrad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (budr) A dirtying.

**Budraidd, a. (budr)** Rather dirty; soiling.



**Budrau, v. a. (budr)** To pollute, or to defile.  
**Budraw, v. a. (budr)** To make dirty, or to soil.

*Ni buira llaw dyn er gweuthur da i llo ei hun.*  
 A man's hand will not be defiled for doing himself a benefit.  
*Adage.*

**Budrawg, a. (budr)** Abounding with dirt; that is dirty. *O! y fudrawg front, Oh, you filthy drab! budroged bryntion, filthy meretricious ones.*

**Budrawl, a. (budr)** Tending to dirty; soiling.  
**Budrawl, s. m.—pl. budrawyr (budr—gwr)** A defiler, or polluter.

**Budrchwil, s. f.—pl. t. od (chwil)** A water newt.  
**Budrchwilen, s. f. (budrchwil)** A water newt.

**Budredig, a. (budr)** Made dirty, nasty, or filthy.  
**Budredd, s. m. (budr)** Filthiness; nastiness; dirt.

**Budreddi, s. m. (budredd)** Dirtiness; filthiness.  
**Budreddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (budredd)** Defilement.

**Budreddu, v. a. (budredd)** To make filthy; to defile.

**Budreiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (budr—geiriad)** Obscene language, obscenity, ribbaldry.

**Budreiriawg, a. (budr—geiriawg)** Abounding with obscene words.

**Budrelw, s. m.—pl. t. on (budr—elw)** Filthy lucre.  
**Budrelwa, v. a. (budrelw)** To get filthy lucre.

**Budrelwant, s. m. (budrelw)** Ill-gotten wealth.  
**Budriaiith, s. f. (budr—iaith)** Obscene language.

*Cyfraith (budriaiith) a fedral,*  
*Coeg rwr bas—*

In the laws of obscene language he was perfect, the vile pert babler.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Budrogaidd, a. (budrawg)** Meretricious, debauched.  
**Budrogen, s. f. (budrawg)** A meretricious woman.

**Budrogi, v. a. (budrawg)** To make filthy; to become polluted.

**Budy, s. m.—pl. t. au (bu—ty)** A cow-house.

**Budyaw, v. a. (budy)** To house cattle.

**Budywr, s. m.—pl. budywr (budy—gwr)** A houser of cattle; a cowman.

**Budd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (udd)** Advantage, gain, profit. *Budd eidd, a thing of little value.*

*Ni bydd budd o ychydig.*

There can be no profit from a little.  
*Adage.*

**Buddai, s. f.—pl. buddeion (budd)** That yields or begets gain; a churn; also the bitter.

*Gorbwyf cyn bwyf budd bodol newydd,*  
*Tir Tegtingl, tecaif yn ei eiddig.*

May I be, ere I am in the grave, a new vessel, the land of Tegtingl, fairest in its nature.  
*H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

**Buddain, a. (budd)** Advantageous, benefiting.

**Buddaint, s. m. (buddain)** A benefiting, a profiting.

**Buddeilw, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (bu—deilw)** The

posts in a cow-house, to which cattle are tied.

**Buddfawr, a. (budd)** That is gainful, profitable.

**Buddged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (budd—ced)** Liberality.

**Buddiant, s. m. (budd)** Advantage, profit, or gain.

*Moder rhwydd rhydd buddiant byddiant pobloedd,*  
*Budd byddioedd, torioedd terfng.*

The acreville chieftain the free advantage of people's livelihood, the gain of armies, of legions of tumult. *Ein. Offiried.*

**Buddiaw, v. (budd)** To profit, to be profitable.

**Buddiawg, a. (budd)** Advantageous; profitable.

**Buddiawl, a. (budd)** Conducive, beneficial.

**Buddig, a. (budd)** Giving advantage, lucrous.

**Buddioldeb, s. m. (buddiawl)** Profitableness.

**Buddiol, v. a. (buddiawl)** To render profitable.

**Buddred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (budd)** Advantage, profit.

**Buddyg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (budd)** The victorious one; the goddess of victory. This name, probably was only an epithet given to the celebrated heroine who led the Britons against the

Romans, on that particular occasion; and the historian may have been mistaken in giving *Boadicea*, as her real name.

**Buddygaw, s. a. (buddyg)** To gain advantage.

**Buddygawl, a. (buddyg)** Victorious, triumphant.

*Bun ry haelrig fuddygawl.*

The triumphant fair one over captious. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Buddygoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (buddygawl)** Victory.

*Cydwyn a oreg Llwr a Cordella, ei fereh ynghyd ag ef, a'i lla hwns gaddynt, hyd pan ddaetiant hyd yn ymys Ffynia; ac yn ddiannod ymladd yn erbyn y dohon a oreg, a chafodd y fuddygoliaeth.*

Llwr and Cordella, his daughter, with him began their journey, having that army with them, until they came to the tale of Brittain, and immediately against the sons-in-law he fought, and obtained the victory.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Buddygoliaethawl, a. (buddygoliaeth)** Tending to be triumphant, or victorious.

**Buddygre, s. m.—pl. t. on (buddyg—rhe)** The impeller, or hastener to victory; the demon of war.

*Tra fu fuddygre fore ddygrawr,*  
*Chwedlir a'u gwylidir o wir llawr.*

Whilst the demon of war was in the morn heaping carnage, rumours led me down from the air. *Taliesin, m. Carvel.*

**Buel, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (bu)** A herd of cattle.

**Buelin, s. m. (bual)** A bangle horn, a drinking horn.

*Yfale—*  
*O win cyffragll, nid cyffragll,*  
*O fodd, o ffeulin oil.*

I have drank of wine purely refined, nothing amine, and of mead, all from the buffalo's horns.  
*Cydelein.*

**Buelin, a. (bual)** Belonging to a buffalo; made of a buffalo's horn.

*Corn y pencydd a ddyfod yn ffeulin, a'i werth yw paut.*

The horn of the chief huntsman ought to be of the buffalo, and its value is a pound.  
*Wick Lawe.*

**Buelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (buel)** A herdsman.

**Buelyn, s. m. dim. (bual)** A gale, or played bull; and in some places it is a bull.

**Bugad, s. m. (bwg)** A terrifying; the bellowing of cattle in fighting; a confused noise, or bustle.

*Ban fu fwe's, certhfa cad,*  
*Egywih Saeson a'u bugad.*

When the distress of battle was greater, and the threatening of the Saxons and their bellowing.  
*N. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

**Bugadu, v. a. (bugad)** To terrify; to vanish.

**Bugail, s. m.—pl. bugailiad (bu—cail)** A herdsman, a shepherd.

*O derydd i ddyu brynau bawch gyfo, a cholli ei chydodawl, a mynu o lloco ei holi, rhaid yw lloco roddi liw y bugail, a liw y wring a'i godroo, hyd a cholli ei ei theithi hi.*

If a person should have bought a cow big with calf, and that her calving should be lost, and he should claim to examine her, he must give the oath of the herdsman, and the oath of the woman that milks her that she hath not lost her regular qualities.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Bugeila, v. a. (bugail)** To look after herds.

**Bugeilad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bugail)** A looking after flocks, or herds.

**Bugeileg, s. f. (bugail)** Language of a shepherd.

**Bugeilffon, s. f. (bugail—ffon)** A shepherd's crook.

**Bugeilgan, s. f.—pl. t. au (bugail—can)** Pastoral.

**Bugeilgi, s. m. (bugail—ci)** A shepherd's dog.

**Bugeiliad, s. m.—pl. bugailiad (bugail)** Herdsman.

**Bugeiliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bugail)** Pastoral care.

*O'r amant er ymrystr fydd,*  
*Bugeiliaeth serch bwygylld.*

From the eyeth, causing infatuation there will be the watching of love from one to the other.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bugeiliadd, a. (bugail)** Pastoral; like a shepherd.

**Bugeiliaw, v. a. (bugail)** To look after a flock.

*Bugeilia ni yn wastad*  
*Rhag pob tramgwydd ddygwyddiad.*

Guard us continually from every chance of falling.  
*H. D. ab Ifan.*

**Bugeiliawl, a. (bugail)** Tending a flock; pastoral.

**Bugellies, s. f.—pl. t. au (bugail) A shepherdess.**

*Haul & ddw—  
Yn deg o fewn corff y dydd,  
Bugellies wybr bwygdydd.*

The sun will come, fairly in the course of the day; the shepherdess of the farmstead from one end to the other.

*D. ad Gwilym.*

**Bugeiliwr, s. m.—pl. bugailwyr (bugail—gwr) A herdsman; a shepherd.**

**Bugeilres, s. m. (bugail—rhes) Empty babbling.**  
**Bugeilwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bugeiliwr) The pastoral office.**

*Bugail dydd & bagl a ffon,  
Bugeilwriaeth & bagl Aron.*

Shepherd of the faith, with staff and crook, in pastoral office with the crook of Aaron.

*L. Morganwg.*

**Bugellydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bugail) A herdsman.**

**Bugellyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (bugellydd) Shepherdess**

**Buglawd, s. m.—pl. bugloddiau (bu—clawdd) Earth turned up by a bull.**

**Bugloddi, v. a. (buglawdd) To turn up the ground, as a bull with his horns.**

**Bugloddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bugloddi) The turning up the ground by a bull; a threatening.**

**Bugloddiaw, v. (buglawdd) To turn up the ground**

**Bugunad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bu—cunad) A bellowing or roaring; vociferation.**

**Bugunaw, v. a. (bu—cunaw) To bellow; to roar.**

**Bugunawd, s. m. (bu—cunawd) A bellowing, or roaring; a clamour.**

*Gweth curald beal bugunawd,  
Bwella ocreuwr iafwedd.*

From the golden front of the buffalo of clauwaw, comes the bugle horn with beverage, round with gold.

*Cynadele.*

**Buguned, v. a. (bu—cuned) To bellow; to roar.**

**Bugunwr, s. m.—pl. bugunwyr (buguned—gwr) A bellower, or a roarer; a vociferer.**

**Bâl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ul) The husk, or hull that incloses the seed of flax; the seed vessels of all plants of the same class.**

*Mal y bâl ar y llin.*

Like the tuft of seed on the flax.

*Adage.*

**Buladd, s. m. (bu—ladd) Also called bumustl, water cowbane, water hemlock.**

**Bulwg, s. m. (bul) Cockle-weed, or corn poppy;**

**Buwg Rhufain, and Llysias y bara, coriander of Rome.**

**Bumustl, s. m. (bu—bustl) The ox-bane; hemlock**  
**Bun, s. f. (un) A woman; a maid; a fair one.**

*Ni ddaw fy mun, ni ddawid,  
Ni ery, ni ffy, ni phaid.*

My fair one will not come, she will not speak, she will not stay; she will not run away, she will not desert.

*B. Brwynllys.*

**Buna, s. m.—pl. t. on (nn) One grose, or aggregate of numbers; a million.**

**Bannywen, s. f. (bun—dyw) A goddess; a nymph.**

**Bur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ur) Violence; rage.**

**Burgun, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bur—cun) The carcass of a beast that dies by mischance; a morkin.**

*Petawu ddeuwin ni fwytlwn fargun.*

If I was a conjurer I would not eat carrion.

*Adage.*

**Bargunaid, u. (burgun) Cadaverous; stinking.**

**Barguneg, s. m. (burgun—ceg) A carnivorous mouth; an epithet for a kite.**

**Barguniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (burgun) A making a carcass of; the depriving a beast of life.**

**Barguniaw, v. a. (burgun) To make a dead carcass of; to mangle.**

**Barguniawl, a. (burgun) Cadaverous; stinking.**

**Burguniwr, s. m.—pl. burgunwyr (burgun—gwr) One that makes a carcass; a mangle.**

**Buria, s. m.—pl. t. au (bur) A morkin; a carcass.**

**Burth, s. m.—pl. t. on (bur) A violent thrust.**

**Burthlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (burth) A repulsing; a chasing, or driving off.**

*O ben Pumlumon hyd borth Caerlleon,  
Pair dragon draig burthlad.*

From the top of Pumlumon to the gate of Caerlleon the word of the chief is like a dragon's chasing.

*Gwalchmai.*

**Burthiaw, v. a. (burth) To repulse, or repel; to chase, or drive away.**

*Oedd cyfym—*

*A gwr gyth am byrth yn burthiaw gorwlad.*

He was active, with the men of spears around the gates, repelling the bordering country.

*Cynadele.*

*Cad y coed Anau cadr anant borthi,  
Burthiawd wyr yn nifant.*

In the battle of Coed Anau, the potent supporter of the munes, thou didst chase men to annihilation.

*L. P. Mech.*

**Burwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (bu—rhyw) A fetter, or a fastening to put on a cow's legs when milked.**

**Bury, s. m.—pl. t. on (bur) A carnivorous bird.**

**Buryrn, s. m. (bur) Barn, or yeast; froth, or foam.**

**Bus, s. f.—pl. t. ion (us) The human lip.**

**Bustach, s. m.—pl. t. iaid, and pl. bustych (bu—tach) A steer, or young bullock.**

**Bustachaid, a. (bustach) Like a steer; obstreperous**

**Bustachu, v. a. (bustach) To buffet about.**

**Bustl, s. m.—pl. bustiau (bus—tyl) Gall; bitterness. Bustl y ddair, centaur.**

**Bustlaid, a. (bustl) Like gall; bitter as gall.**

**Bustlaw, v. (bustl) To imbitter; to be surly.**

**Bustiwr, s. m.—pl. bustlwywr (bustl—gwr) One that imbitters; a contentious, surly person.**

**Buw, s. f. (bu) Kine; a bullock, a steer, or ox.**

*Gwell can-maw i'r can-nyn, nag un-maw i un-dyn.*

A hundred cows for a hundred men, is better than one cow for one man.

*Adage.*

**Buwch, s. f.—pl. t. od (buw) A cow. Buwch gronedig, a hard cow, or that withholds her milk; buwch wasawd, neu buwch derfnydd, a tuffy cow; buwch ddywydd, a cow near calving.**

*Aerwy cyn buwch.*

A yoke before the cow is had.

*Adage.*

**Büyn, s. m. (bu) A bullock, a steer, or an ox.**

*Y rhag Caer Lwyddood neu'n dag Morial*

*Pymthecant mlyn, a phen Gwial.*

From before the city of Lincote did not Morial bring a-ray fifteen hundred hies, and the head of Gwial.

*Meigant.*

**BW, s. m. r.—pl. t. on. A threatening, or terrifying object; a bugbear; terror; dread; also an overseer, or a looker after workmen.**

*El wyneb o'f wua bu;  
Na bo hen wyneb huan.*

His face will cause terror; may the face of him not become old.

*Beds Brwynllys.*

**Bw, interj. of threatening; scaring, or frightening.**

*Gormodd—bw!—ar chwyl.*

Bo! it too much for a colt.

*Adage.*

**Bwa, s. m.—pl. t. au (bw) A bow, to shoot with! thence metaphorically, an arch. Bwa maen, a stone arch; bwa cruth, a fiddle bow; bwa gwlaw, bwa'r wrach, bwa cyfsummod, the rainbow.**

*Gwell gwalch cryuan no bwa.*

Better the use of the sickle than the bow.

*Adage.*

*Nid hyder ond bwa.*

The bow is the only reliance.

*Adage.*

**Bwâad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwa) A bowing, or bending like a bow; a bowing, in weaving; a bowing, in playing on the violin.**

**Bwâawg, a. (bwa) Having a bend like a bow.**

**Bwâawl, a. (bwa) Tending to bend like a bow.**

**Bwân, v. a. (bwa) To bend like a bow; to raise an arch; to raise up like an arch. Bwân tan,**

**to stir up the fire. Welsh Laws.**

*Z 2*

**Bwâwr, s. m.**—*pl.* **bwâwyr** (bwa—gwr) A bowman; an archer.

**Bwbach, s. m.**—*pl. t. od* (bw) A bugbear; a hobgoblin. *Bwbach dallan*, blindman's buff.

Ni cherdid y nos chwerw ddyd bach,  
Y baban, rhag ofn bwbach;  
E wyl y berth ola ei bon,  
Wae brawd yn llawn ysbrydion.

He will not travel at nights, the little pert one, for fear of a goblin, pretty babe; he sees the hedge illuminated at bottom, with his warm ideas full of ghosts. *T. Fryx.*

**Bwbachaid, a.** (bwbach) Like a scare-crow.  
**Bwbachawg, a.** (bwbach) Abounding with hobgoblins; terrifying.

**Bwbachawl, a.** (bwbach) That is like a bugbear, or tending to scare.

**Bwbaches, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (bwbach) A she hobgoblin.

Bwbachesau, blychau blew,  
Fruddion, yn port eiddew.

Female goblins, like hair satchels, pensively nibbling the ivy.  
*H. ab Hywel, i. cfr.*

**Bwbachu, v. a.** (bwbach) To affright, scare, or terrify; to buffet, or drive about.

Aed yn iach, lle'm bwbachwyd,  
Y byd, rhwng ei bedair rhwyf.

I bid it farewell, the world, where I have been buffeted, amongst its four nets. *L. G. Colli.*

**Bwbachw, a.** (bwbach) Easily terrified; timid.

Tri o wyr ni chyanan serch arynt; gwr hagr gwladaid, gwr llwrf bwbachw, a gwr cyddyddid tyliand.

There are three persons to whom love is uneasy: an ugly clownish man, a cowardly timid man, and a poor miserly man. *Trioleid Serch.*

**Bwbachwr, s. m.**—*pl.* **bwbachwyr** (bwbach—gwr) A scarer, or terrifier.

**Bwbachni, s. m.** (bwbach) A scaring, or terrifying thing; beastiality, or pederasty.

**Bwcal, s. m.**—*pl.* **bwceion** (bwg) That produces dread, or disgust; a maggot.

**Bwccled, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (bwg—cled) A security against dread, or danger; a buckler.

**Bwccledr, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (bwg—cledr) Buckler.

**Bwch, s. m.**—*pl.* **bychod** (bu) A buck; the male of several animals. *Bwch gafr*, a he-goat; *bwch danas*, the buck, or male of deer.

Arwydd nad cig bwch.

A sign that it is not the flesh of a buck. *Adage.*

Nid tomydd ond bwch.

There is none so dirty as a buck. *Adage.*

**Bwêydd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (bwa) A bowman.

**Bwg, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bw) Hobgoblin, scare-crow.

**Bwgan, s. m.**—*pl. t. odd* (bwg) A bugbear, scarer.

**Bwgl, s. m.**—*pl.* **bygylan** (bwg) A terrifying; a threatening, or menace.

Bwgl gwlad fydd rhwad rhai;  
Bawddyn oedd na'm rhybyddiai.

A common bullying is the discourse of some; he was a dirty scoundrel in not giving me notice. *Gr. Gryg, i D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bwgwth, s. m.**—*pl.* **bygythion** (bw—gwth) A threatening; a scaring.

Nid af i llyns Prydain dan y bygythian, ac amled yw gelynyon a dygaogion i ddi.

I will not go to the tale of Britain under the threatenings, when the enemies and malcontents are so numerous. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Bwgwth, v. a.** (bw—gwth) To threaten; to scare.  
**Bwhwman, s. m.** (bw—hwm) A fluctuation, floating, or wavering.

Iesu ddu erof is dy darian,  
I'm hap yma yn mhob bwhwman.

Jesus give for me beneath thy shield safety here in every fluctuation. *G. ab I. ab Ll. Fychan.*

**Bwhwman, v. a.** (bw—hwm) To waver, or fluctuate; to wave up and down, or rise in waves.

Na fyddom uwyrach yn blanton yn bwhwman, ac yn ein cych-arwain a phob awel dygryddiaeth.

That we henceforth be no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine. *Ephes. iv. 14.*

**Bwhwmanlyd, a.** (bwhwman) Fluctuating.

**Bwl, s. m.**—*pl.* **byllion** (wl) Rotundity; a round hollow body.

**Bwla, s. m.**—*pl. t. on* (bwl) A bull; also a gale.  
**Bwlan, s. f.**—*pl. t. od* (bwl) A round vessel made of straw, to hold corn; also called *craven*: a leathern budget, or mail.

—Gwoides basted gwiddon,  
Bwlan few ar lethr blawn tbn.

A becoming skull-cap for a giantess, or a clumsy bowl, on the slanting edge of the wave. *Icu. F. ab Ieuan, i Gwrog.*

**Bwlch, s. m.**—*pl.* **bylchau** (bwl) A hollow; a break, or breach; a gap; a defile; a notch. It is the appellative of such places where mountains terminate, and form a pass. *Pedwar bylch byd*, the four corners of the world.

Tudfwich, Cyfwich a oren fwich ar fan carau,  
Gan Fynyddawg bu adidiau gwirodau.

Tudfwich, and Cyfwich made a breach in the battlements of walls, with Fynyddawg their beverages failed. *Taliesin.*

**Bwlch, a.** (bwl) Broken; cut; jagged; notched.

Y rhingyll a ddyl y gwbl o'r cig bwlich, a fo yn y marwyd; ac y mehin bwlich; ac yr ymenyau bwlich.

The halibut is entitled to the whole of the broken meat that shall be in a dead house; and the broken lard; and the broken butter. *Welsh Laws.*

**Bwlg, s. m.**—*pl.* **bylgau** (bwl) A rotundity; a bulky round body; a bulk.

**Bwlgan, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (bwlg) A bulky round vessel made of straw; to hold corn; any round budget. *Bwlgan croen*, a leathern bag, or mail.

**Bwltya, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bwl—tya) The yellow water-lily, or nymphaea.

**Bwmbwr, s. m.** (bwmp) A hollow noise, as *bwm-bwr y mor*, the murmuring of the sea. *Sil.*

**Bwmp, s. m.**—*pl.* **bympiau** (wmp) A hollow sound. *Bwmp y gors*, a bitter, or *aderyn y bwmp*.

**Bwn, s. m.**—*pl.* **byniad** (bw) A spear head. *Ader-gyn y bwn*, the bitter; *bwnath y wern*, a buzzard.

**Bwr, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (wr) An inclosure; an intrenchment, or work thrown up for defence.

Ni sefa na thwr, na bwr, na crain,  
Nag argoed, na choed, na chadlys drain.

There stood nor tower nor wall, they prostrate fell; nor abate, nor wood, nor chevaux de frise. *Eia. ab Gwynn.*

**Bwra, s. m.** *dim.* (bwr) A small inclosure, or croft by a house. *Sil.* The name is now particularly appropriated to such a croft; but for no other reason than that in ancient times it was the only part of a farm encompassed with a fence.

**Bwrch, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bwr) A rampart, a wall.

Tryu twrch y dref ffeystyn.

Through the rampart of the town they fed. *Taliesin.*

**Bwrdaia, s. m.**—*pl.* **bwrdaiaid** (bwr—taia) A member of a corporation; a Burgess.

**Bwrdaisdref, s. f.**—*pl. t. ydd* (bwrdaia—tref) A borough town; a corporation.

**Bwrdaiaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (bwrdaia) The office, or privilege of a Burgess.

**Bwrdaiauw, v. a.** (bwrdaia) To admit a Burgess.

**Bwrdaiawl, a.** (bwrdaia) Belonging to a Burgess.

**Bwrdd, s. m.**—*pl.* **byrddau** (bwr) Table; board.

Betdd gweinia bwrdd a gweily.  
A fath perchentyeth y.

Bards, I have seen bed and board supported by the household of the mansion. *Llywarch Bre Turch.*

**Bwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwrw)** A casting, or throwing; intent, purpose, or design.

*Gwell's awr, y Dew mawr mas,  
Reddied fy holl ferfadas.*

*Now thou seest, my God, most powerful, the bent of all my inclinations.*  
*Def. Richard.*

**Bwriadawl, a. (bwriad)** Purposing, or intending.

**Bwriadeg, a. (bwriad)** Purposed or designed.

**Bwriadlawn, a. (bwriad)** Fully intent upon.

**Bwriadu, v. a. (bwriad)** To purpose, intend, or design; to resolve, to devise.

**Bwriadus, a. (bwriad)** Having a design or purpose.

**Bwriadwr, s. m.—pl. bwriadwyr (bwriad—gwr)** One that forms a purpose, or design.

**Bwryllymawl, a. (bwr—llym)** Guggling, or bubbling, as of a liquid out of a narrow-mouthed vessel, without vent for air.

**Bwryllyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwr—llym)** A guggling; a bubbling.

**Bwryllyu, v. a. (bwr—llym)** To bubble; to guggle.

**Bwrn, s. m.—pl. byrnau (bwr)** A truss; a heap.

**Bwrn a baich, a truss and a load.** *Welsh Laws.*

**Bwrn ar y cylla, a pressure on the stomach.**

*Nid bwrn nid baich.*

*It is neither a load nor a truss.*

*Adage.*

**Bwrnel, s. m.—pl. t. i (bwrn)** A bundle.

**Bwrn, s. m. (bwr)** A cast, or throw; the woof, in weaving; also the same as the English tally, in counting.

**Bwrw, v. a. (bwr)** To cast, or throw; to thrust; also to imagine, or suppose.

**Bwrw awyn, to foam; bwrw i fyny, to cast, or throw up; bwrw golwg, to glance over; bwrw dagrau, to shed tears; bwrw golau, to rain; bwrw cira, to snow; bwrw saeth, to send an arrow; bwrw ergyd, to give, or send a blow; bwrw i lawr, to throw down; bwrw llo, to drop a calf; bwrw hawl, to establish a title, in law; bwrw barn, to give judgment; bwrw awen, to poetize.**

*A phar ydodd lawenwl yn bocuch, oed a orog Alexander Paris ei fwrw i meth, yn i golles ei enaid o'r ergyd bwrw.*

*And when he was in the height of mirth boasting, Alexander Paris shot him with an arrow, so that he lost his soul from that blow.*

*St. David—Mabinogion.*

**Bwsg, s. m.—pl. bysgau (wsg)** An instrument for raising the bark in grafting, or inoculation.

**Bwt, s. m.—pl. bytiau (wt)** A hole; a button-hole; also a dung cart; and a kind of basket, to place in the stream to catch fish. *Sil.*

**Bwtiau, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwt)** A pair of boots.

**Bwth, s. m.—pl. bythod (wth)** A booth, a cottage.

*Nid gwahawdd gith i'r feth fydd.*

*It will not be the invitation of a glesion to his cabin.*

*St. ab Gwilym.*

**Bwthyn, s. m. dim. (bwth)** A little cabin, or hut.

**Bwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (byw)** Meat, food, or victuals.

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**Bwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (byw)** Meat, food, or victuals.

**Bwydwahardd, a. (bwyd—gwahardd)** Restricted from victuals. A law term, for a banished person; by which it appears that people were forbidden to give victuals to one under sentence of banishment.

*O derydd i ddydd borthi an i fo bwydwahardd o rhedid argywydd, cyd dyweto rhad ei fod yn dalwyras; cyfnewt, hagen, & ddywydd, na ddylir ar y nob a'i portio, namyn canlwrw.*

*If a person feeds one that is debarr'd from victuals, by a lord's consent, though some may be under penalty; but the law on the contrary says, that he that feeds him is liable only to a fine of misdemeanor.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Bwydwr, s. m.—pl. bwydwyr (bwyd—gwr)** A feeder, or one that gives victuals.

**Bwyell, s. f.—pl. bwyell (pw)** An axe or hatchet.

**Bwyell llydan, a working hatchet; bwyell hir, and bwyell gymud, an axe to fell timber; bwyell arf, arf/bwyell, and bwyell ennilleg, a battle-axe.**

*Bwyell canllig dwy gwlauw & dal.*

*A battle axe, its value is twopence.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Bwyellan, s. f. dim. (bwyell)** A little hatchet.

**Bwyellawd, s. f.—pl. bwyellodau (bwyell)** A stroke, or cut with a hatchet.

*Tair anaf bwyellawd ymys Prydain; bwyellawd Eiddyn yn mhen Aneurin; ac y bwyellawd yn mhen Iago mab Beli; ac y bwyellawd yn mhen Goidan Fardd.*

*The three accursed battle axe strokes of the Isle of Britain: the stroke of Eiddyn on the head of Aneurin, the stroke on the head of Iago the son of Beli, and the stroke on the head of Goidan the bard.*  
*Triadd.*

**Bwyellgaib, s. f.—pl. bwyellgaibiau (bwyell—caib)** A pick-axe. *Sil.*

**Bwyellig, s. f. dim. (bwyell)** A small hatchet.

**Bwyllwrw, a. m.—pl. bwyllwyr (llwrw)** Provision for a journey.

*Cymeryd bwyllwrw o gorr yr Argydd a'i waed.*

*To take sustenance of the body of the Lord, and his blood.*  
*St. Gwyn Irgent.*

**Bwystr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyst)** Wildness, ferocity.

**Bwystr, a. (gwyst)** Wild, ferocious, or savage.

**Bwystfil, s. m.—pl. t. od (bwyst—mil)** Wild beast.

**Bwystfilaid, a. (bwystfil)** Brutish, ferocious.

**Bwystfileiddiau, r. (bwystfileidd)** To become ferocious, to brutalize.

**Bwystfileiddrwydd, s. m. (bwystfileidd)** Ferocity.

**Bwystgwn, s. m. (bwyst—cwn)** A beast of prey.

*Ban being beryon, a bwystrgwnion ood,*

*Cadr honedd, budd, a berthion,*

*Cyfaian naer dan rhag teyrnon,*

*Cain feisig—*

*When he fattens the hite, and the wild beasts of the wood, powerful his stem, proft and splendor: the conflict is like the vengeance fire before the prince, the fair leader.*  
*Gwasthmed.*

**Bwystlawn, a. (bwyst)** Voracious; devouring.

*Bwystlawn gennau callawr.*

*Devouring is the mouth of a caulkron.*

*Adage.*

**Bwystnon, s. m. (bwyst)** Pestilence among cattles.

**Pummed bwystnon, the fifth murrain. Tatties on the Plagues of Egypt.**

**Bwystus, a. (bwyst)** Ferine, brutal, ferocious.

*Can rhedid bwystus bostai a'i dafwad,*

*O Dudd hyd Fenal.*

*The malicious brutal greedy one, he would boast with his tongue to the Feni to the Moad.*  
*St. ab Gwilym.*

**Bwyta, v. a. (bwyd)** To eat. **Bwyta ac yfed, to eat and drink.**

*Gogannu'r bwyd a'i fwyta.*

*Finding fault with the meat and eating it.*

*Adage.*

**Bwythad, s. m. (bwyta)** The act of eating.

**Bwythawl, a. (bwyta)** Eating; devouring.

**Bwytdawy, a. (bwyta)** Eatable; that may be eaten.

**Bwytal, s. m.—pl. bwyteion (bwyd)** A devourer.

**Bwytal, s. m. (bwyd) Victuals; provision.**

*Dyfod a orag gwy'r Ywerddon at a rhoddi bwytal iddo.*  
The men of Ireland came to, and gave him victuals.  
*H. Cuthack—Mabinogion.*

**Bwytawr, s. m.—pl. bwytywyr (bwyta—gwr) A feeder, or eater.**

**Bwyteig, a. (bwyta) Given to eating; voracious.**

**Bwyteigrwydd, s. m. (bwyteig) Voraciousness.**

**Bwyty, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwyd—ty) An eating-house; a buttery.**

**By, a prefix in composition, of which my is a mutation. It gives a diminutive characteristic to words.**

**By, conj. (mutation of py) If. *By doai yma, mi dalen iddo*, if he would come here I would pay it him.**

**Bych, s. m.—pl. t. od (by—ach) A poor creature. *Bych, v. perf. (bi—ych) You be. Cyn bych*, ere you be.**

*Ardd cyd bych, ardd cyn ni bych.*

*Plough whilst you be, plough though you be not. Adage.*

**Bychaid, a. (bwch) Like a buck; buckish.**

**Bychau, a. (bach) Little; small, or diminutive.**

*Meddiant bychan i twyllu drwg.*  
*A small enjoyment to an evil mind. Adage.*

**Bychander, s. m. (bychan) Littleness, smallness.**

**Bychandra, s. m. (bychan) Littleness, exiguity.**

**Bychanedig, a. (bychan) That is diminished.**

**Bychanedd, s. m. (bychan) Parvitude; smallness.**

**Bychaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bychan) A making little; disparagement; derogation.**

**Bychanig, a. (bychan) diminutive. s. pl. bychanion, what are very small, or diminutive.**

**Bychanigaw, v. (bychanig) To render diminutive.**

**Bychanigyn, s. m. dim. (bychanig) A very small, or diminutive thing.**

*Y llorey—*

*Serwy gwydr yw yr gadach,*  
*Earyn bychanigyn bach.*

*The ring like a wreath of glass on the kerchief, a little diminutive thing of gold. D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bychanrwydd, s. m. (bychan) Littleness, smallness.**

**Bychana, v. a. (bychan) To lessen; to disparage.**

*Dalwenn—pel gweinyt fal i mae yn arghoeddi, ac yn ceryddu eu bellu, a' tuedd gwyrgam yn bychana, ac yn distadlu y pethau nid ydynt yn eu deall.*

*They would grow pale if they were to see how he doth reprimand and chastise their faults, and their distorted inclination to depreciate and debase the things they do not understand. Parck. E. Evans.*

**Bychanus, a. (bychan) Tending to lessen.**

**Bychanwr, s. m.—pl. bychanwyr (bychan—gwr) A disparager, one who slights.**

**Bycheiddiaw, v. (bychaid) To become buckish.**

**Bycheiddrwydd, s. m. (bychaid) Buckishness.**

**Bychod, s. m.—pl. t. au (bach) A small matter.**

*Gwas a fyn medd yr bychod.*

*Woe to him, that will merit a curse for a trifle. Adage.*

*Gormod yw bychod o bechodau.*

*A small number of sins is too much. Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

**Bychodawg, a. (bychod) Poor; destitute, in want.**

**Bychodedd, s. m. aggr. (bychod) A small number; a small quantity.**

*Bychodedd o Gristiynogion oedd yr amser hyny.*

*Only a small number of Christians there were at that time.*

*Na werth er bychodedd.*

*Sell not for a little. Adage.*

**Bychodrwydd, s. m. (bychod) Smallness of quantity, or number; fewness.**

*Buchedd anfedredd o ynyddrwydd,*  
*Baich o bechodau, nid bychodrwydd.*

*A life of helplessness, and foolishness, with a load of sins, not a few in number. Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

**Bychydig, a. (bychod) Trifling; very little. *Bychydigion*, mere trifles.**

*O bychydig y daw llawer.*

*From a little much will come. Adage.*

**Bychygyr, s. m. (cygyr) A drone; a wasp.**

**Byd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (bod) A world, or universe.**

*Ymhell byd*, at a very great distance; *yrhaug byd*, a very long while; *er's talm byd*, a very long time since.

*Nid ydyw'r byd ond bychydig.*

*The world is but a trifle. Adage.*

**Bydaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (byd) A nest of wild bees; *modrydaf*, is a hive of domestic bees.**

*Dechreu a wnaht ymorth ar gig hela, a physgod, a bydanau.*

*They began to feed on flesh taken in hunting, fish, and wild swarms. Mabinogion.*

**Bydafawg, s. m. (bydaf) An inmate. a. Domiliated.**

*Sef yw bydafawg un na byddo arno na swydd, na gorchwyl, ac ei drwydded yn rhad, gan gywyr yn peladur.*

*A person domesticated is one who has neither office nor employment, and his receptive gratulations, by the charge of the spear. Trierdd Dyfnewid.*

**Bydan, s. m. dim. (byd) A little world; a period of the world.**

*Otan a barchellau, bydan a fydd*  
*Mor druan ei dyddod, ac ei dyddod.*

*Listen, oh! little pig, a period will come, how miserable it should come, and come it will. Myrdin.*

**Bydawl, a. (byd) Worldly; mundane; secular.**

*Llyw Gwynedd—*

*Ochaf Ddau, na ddaw ei elwath*  
*Yn myd, yn mydawl oesymdath!*

*The governor of Gwynedd, oh, God! would that he should come again into the world, into worldly pursuits. D. Ll. Mru.*

**Bydiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (byd) Course, or condition of life; livelihood. *Sil*.**

**Bydiaethawl, a. (bydiaeth) Relative to a course or condition of life.**

**Bydiant, s. m.—pl. bydiannau (byd) A living.**

**Bydiaw, v. a. (byd) To run a course of existence.**

*Pont welch chw'r haul yn bydlaw'r swyr!*

*Pont welch chw'r gyr weddy strydau!*

*Pont chredwel chw'r Ddau, dyndadon ydyd!*

*Pont welch chw'r byd weddy bydlaw!*

*See you not the sun, it moves the firmament along! see you not the stars that they are fallen! believe you not in God, ye simple mortals! see you not the world that it hath run its course! Gr. ab yr Ynad Goch.*

**Bydiawg, a. (byd) Having life. *Yfydiawg lwyd*, mugwort; *bydiawg las*, ground-ivy: the same as *beidiawg*.**

**Bydlogi, v. a. (bydiawg) To bring into the world; to perform the office of a midwife.**

**Bydolddeb, s. m. (bydawl) Worldliness, secularity.**

**Bydolddoeth, a. (bydawl—doeth) Worldly-wise.**

**s. pl. bydolddoethion, wise ones of the world.**

**Bydolddoethyn, s. m. dim. (bydolddoeth) Worldly-wiseman, a worldling.**

**Bydolddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bydawl—dyn) A worldling, one who is worldly-wise.**

**Bydolrwydd, s. m. (bydawl) Worldliness, secularity.**

**Bydraith, s. m.—pl. bydreithian (byd—raith) The law of the world.**

*Llawenydd i'w bedydd bydraith,*

*Llyw snaw, llyw eur-law serailth.*

*The joy of the host of baptism, the pattern of the world, the governor of harmony, with the golden handed blade reeking with slaughter. Cynddelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

**Bydu, v. a. (byd) To give existence; to cause life.**

**Bydwr, s. m.—pl. bydwyr (byd—gwr) A midwife, or accoucheur.**

**Bydwraig, s. f. (byd—gwaig) A midwife.**

**Bydyssawd, s. m.** (byd—yessawd) The universe; the system of the world.

**Bydd, v.** (3*rd* fut. indic. of bod) Will be; he she, or it, will be. *A fydd llawer o waith arno?* Will there be much work on it? *Bydd, yea, or there will be; bydd anhawdd, it will be difficult.*

Going across river by dydd.

The eye of the wanton will be proud.

*Adage.*

Urien o Raged haelaf fydd, ac a fydd, *A fae, or Adaf, letaf ei glodd.*

Urien of Raged the most generous that is, and that will be, and that has been since Adam, with the broadest blade. *Tallierin.*

**Bydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ydd)** A tie; a fastening.

**Byddag, s. f.—pl. t. au (bydd)** A snare, or springe.

Llwyn tag fyddag a fydd.

A choking string of a snare it will be.

*Gr. Hiraethwy.*

Llawddad, llaw rodd gafael, *Nid llaw fyddag fyddai hael.*

He that has the giving hand, a hand that receives gifts; not with a fydd hand will the liberal be.

*Cynwddio.*

**Byddagl, s. f.—pl. t. byddaglau (byddag)** A snare. **Byddaglad, s. m.—pl. t. au (byddagl)** A taking by surprise, or ensnaring.

**Byddaglu, v. a. (byddagl)** To ensnare, to entrap. **Byddaglwyr, s. m.—pl. byddaglwyr (byddagl—gwr)** One that ensnareth; a deceiver.

**Byddair, s. f.—pl. byddeirian (bydd)** An ambuscade; an army for scouting.

*Y dref wen yn y dyffryn, Llawen ei byddair wrth yffwng cad, Ei gwerin newt deryn.*

The white town in the valley, joyful was its host when called to mutual aid in battle; but its citizens, are they not gone? *Lipwarch Hen.*

**Byddar, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (dar)** A deaf person.

*Byddar a galf gyfeirb.*

The deaf will get much as that.

*Adage.*

**Byddar, a. (dar)** Deaf. **Byddar iawn**, very deaf.

**Byddardra, s. m. (byddar)** Dullness of hearing.

**Byddariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (byddar)** A deafening.

**Byddariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (byddar)** A deafening, a making deaf; a stunning.

**Byddarieddf, a. (byddar—lleddf)** A letter, or syllable, that loses its force, a term in grammar.

**Byddariys, s. pl. aggr. (byddar—llys)** The household; called also, *byw-fyth, y fywlys fwyaf*, and *Uysian pen kat.*

**Byddaru, v. a. (byddar)** To deafen; to be stunned.

**Byddarwch, s. m. (byddar)** Want of hearing.

**Bydderi, s. m. (byddar)** Hardness of hearing.

**Byddin, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (bydd)** A snare; a scouting party; or, a party for an ambuscade, or secret enterprise: now, a band, or troop, drawn up in array; an army.

*Bydlawg byddin, bagwy on, Hyrdd yn llys, graenwyn iou; Trech au chrest cyradd calon.*

Entangling is the snare, clustered is the ash, before the ducks in the pond white break the wave; mightier than a hundred is the affliction of the heart.

*Lipwarch Hen.*

**Byddinad, s. m.—pl. t. au (byddin)** A setting in battle array; array, or order of battle.

**Byddinaw, v. a. (byddin)** To set an army in array.

**Byddinaw, a. (byddin)** Having an army; set in battle array.

*Teyrn-fab forwerth berth byddinawg, Fab Owain fur prain predd-rwyf enwawg.*

The princely son of forwerth, fair in battle array, the son of Owain, the support of feasts and noble leader of the prey.

*Ll. P. Moch, i Ll. ab Iorwerth.*

**Byddinawl, a. (byddin)** Belonging to an army.

**Byddinawr, s. m.—pl. byddinorion (byddin)** An army in order of battle.

*Rhagorol, tyllai trwy fyddinawr, Cwyddid benn pynwnt rhag ei lufnawr; Rhawro Hir, ei roddai aur i allawr; A ched, a chofellai gain i gerddawr.*

He would excel, he would break through the embattled host; five times five ranks would fall before his blade; Rhawro the tall would give gold to the altar, and gifts, and precious tokens to the minstrel.

*Anerwin.*

**Byddinedig, a. (byddin)** Drawn up in battle.

**Byddon, s. m. (bydd)** Agrimony, *Byddon choerw, hemp.*

**Byddu, v. (bydd)** To be; to exist; to endure.

**Bygant, s. m.—pl. bygaint (bwg)** Scarer, balliff.

**Bygegyr, s. m. (cegyr)** A moulder, a drone.

**Bygeila, v. a. (bygel)** To watch, or guard; to do the work of a herdsman. *Bygeila brain*, to keep off the crows; *bygeila cwn, bygeila moch, and bygeila plant.* *Sil.*

**Bygel, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (bwg)** A herdsman; a cowheard. *Bygel nos*, a phantom, or hobgoblin.

**Bygelydd, ade. (mutatlon of pygelydd)** Severally.

*Dos o fan bygelydd*, go from one place to another; *cwn yno o un bygelydd*, we will go there one by one.

**Bygwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwg—gwydd)** A hobgoblin, or phantom.

**Bygylawg, a. (bwgwl)** Intimidating, scaring.

**Bygyliaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwgwl)** Commination.

**Bygyliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwgwl)** Intimidation.

*Ffencer wen brodyr a'rh foeth, Nl hanoeddwy o'r diffaeth, Wyr nl fegyrt fgylliaeth.*

Fair Fencer, they were brothers who nourished thee, who were not descended from a base origin; they were men who did not cherish similitude.

*Lipwarch Hen.*

**Bygylu, v. a. (bwgwl)** To intimidate, to threaten.

*Y dynton belich, gwelch i'm gwydd, O gelydd i'm mygyl.*

The proud men, arrogant in my presence, intimidating me with lying.

*W. Middleton.*

**Bygylus, a. (bwgwl)** Minatory, threatening.

**Bygylyr, s. m.—pl. bygylywr (bwgwl—gwr)** A threatener, or intimidator.

**Bygythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwgwlth)** Threatening.

**Bygythiaw, v. a. (bwgwlth)** To threaten; to scare.

*Cas a fgythio bawb, ac ni bo ar nob ei ofn.*

Hateful is he who threatens every body, and that no one is afraid of.

*Adage.*

**Bygythiawl, a. (bwgwlth)** Threatening.

**Bygythiwr, s. m. (bwgwlth—gwr)** A threatener.

**Byl, s. m.—pl. t. au (yl)** A brim, or edge. *Yn llawn hyd y byl*, being full to the brim. *Sil.*

This word is only used in N. Wales in its compound form; as *ymyl, cyfyl*, and the like.

**Bylawg, a. (byl)** Having an edge; rimmed.

**Bylchaid, a. (bwich)** Like a cut, or notch.

**Bylchawg, a. (bwich)** Having notches, or gaps.

**Bylchedig, a. (bwich)** Notched, that is made into breaches, or gaps.

**Bylchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwich)** A notching, or hacking; the forming of breaches, or gaps.

**Bylchlafn, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwich—llafn)** A notched blade.

**Bylchain, s. m.—pl. bylchleirian (bwich—llain)** A notched blade.

**Bylchu, v. a. (bwich)** To make breaches.

*Cara' gwr fatch-walch o'r Gylfichi, Yni bylchla balch-lan fy has yddi.*

I love the fine-worked walls of Gylfichi: shall I not make a gap myself into it with my towering form.

*H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

**Byle, s. m.—pl. t. on (bwl)** A box, or trunk.

**Byliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (byl)** An edging.

**Byllaw, v. a. (bwl)** To blow a horn, or trumpet.  
**Bylu, v. a. (byl)** To make a rim, or edge.  
**Bynag, pro. (mutation of pynag)** Soever. *Pwy bynag a wel, who soever thou shalt see; pa bynag a ddel, whatsoever may come.*  
**Byr, a. Short; abrupt.** *Dod iddo atfieb byr, give him a short answer: ar fyr, in short.*  
**Byraad, s. m. (byr)** A shortening; cutting short.  
**Byraawl, a. (byr)** Tending to shorten; shortening.  
**Byradwy, a. (byr)** Tending to make short.

*Erised ni be fyradwy.*

*Na thwn yn en hen-waith hwy.*

*Never was it defensible, nor was there a break in their venerable work.*  
*Icu. Llyrdd Brydded, yr Apot.*

**Byrau, v. a. (byr)** To shorten; to cut shorter.  
**Byrbryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (byr—pryd)** Luncheon.  
**Byrbwyll, a. (byr—pwyll)** Thoughtless, giddy.  
**Byrbwyllaw, v. (byrbwyll)** To become thoughtless.  
**Byrbwyllawg, a. (byrbwyll)** Apt to be giddy.  
**Byrbwylldra, s. m. (byrbwyll)** Thoughtlessness.  
**Byrbwyllig, a. (byrbwyll)** Given to be giddy.  
**Byrder, s. m. (byr—tew)** Squabby, punchy.  
**Byrdew, a. (byr—tew)** Squabby, punchy.  
**Byrdon, s. f. (byr—ton)** The bass, in music.  
**Byrdra, s. m. (byr)** Shortness, remissness.  
**Byrddaid, s. m.—pl. byrddediau (bwrdd)** A table-full.

*Gwelw cerill yn fyrrddediau yn gwleda, a pheth o bob creadur o'r blaen.*

*I could see others by table-fulls feasting away, with some of every animal before them.*  
*Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

**Byrddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwrdd)** A boarding.  
**Byrddiaw, v. a. (bwrdd)** To cover with boards.  
**Byrddiawg, a. (bwrdd)** Having boards; floored.  
**Byrddiedig, a. (bwrdd)** Boarded, planked, floored.  
**Byrddiwr, s. m.—pl. byrddiwr (bwrdd—gwr)** A boarder.  
**Byrddu, v. a. (bwrdd)** To cover with boards.  
**Byrddwely, s. m. (gwely)** A table-bed.  
**Byrddwn, s. m. (byr—dwn)** The bass, in music.  
**Byrfrydig, a. (byr—bryd)** Hasty-minded.  
**Byrfys, s. m.—pl. t. edd (byr—bys)** The little finger.  
**Byrhoedi, s. f.—pl. byrhoedlau (byr—hoedi)** A short life.  
**Byrhoediawg, a. (byrhoedi)** Short-lived.

*A gylwist a gŵat Gersalt, Mab Erbyn, cywir cyrrallat, Byrhoediawg dygwasg salot.*

*Hast thou heard what Gersalt sang, The son of Erbyn just and skillful: Short-lived is the discontented saint.*  
*E. y Clyweidd.*

**Byrhoedledd, s. m. (byrhoedi)** Shortness of life.

*Gwely anghwedd, Fyr To gwmbi byrhoedledd.*

*After excess of enjoyment, doth it not make to us shortness of life.*  
*Talbetsin.*

**Byrhych, s. f.—pl. byrhychod (byr—hwch)** Badger

*Nid diwrth ond byrhych.*

*There is none so sure in its motion as a badger.*  
*Adage.*

**Byriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (byr)** A brevia, an arm, that is, the short limb.

*Un o'r tri arberryl—pan dorer un o bodwar post corff dyn, yn y weler y mer; sef rhai ynt, y ddau forddwyd, ac y ddau frydd.*

*One of the three imminent dangers: when one of the four limbs of a man is cut so that the marrow is seen; those are the two thighs, and the two arms.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Byriath, s. f. (byr—iaith)** Brachylogy.

*O moler mewn galargedd bydd yn fryriath fryrwyll.*

*If praise should be introduced into an elegy, let it be in few words, and precipitate.*  
*Barddas.*

**Byrian, s. f.—pl. byrienau (byr—ian)** The short yoke, or that next to the plough.

**Byrieuwys, s. pl. aggr. (byrian—gwys)** The oxen under the yoke next to the plough.

*Yr ametha a ddily gymorth y gediaw o ddily yr ychais; ac ni ddily ollwng nauny y ddau fryrieuwys.*

*The ploughman ought to assist the driver to yoke the oxen; but he is not bound to loosen them, except those of the hind yoke.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Byrllawiwag, a. (byr—llaw)** Having a short hand, without means. *Hael byrllawiwag, liberal without the out means.*

**Byrlysg, s. m.—pl. t. au (byr—llysg)** A truncheon; or rod of office.

**Byrnaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (byrnaid)** What is tied up in a bundle; a truss—full; a truss.

**Byrneidiaw, v. a. (byrnaid)** To tie up in a truss.

**Byrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwrn)** A trussing, or tying up in a truss.

**Byrniaw, v. a. (bwrn)** To truss; to bundle up.

**Bys, s. m.—pl. t. edd (ys)** A finger. *Bys troed, a toe; y mynag-fys, bys yr uwed, y bys blaen, the fore-finger; y canol-fys, yr hir fys, bys perffedd, bys y din, the middle finger; bys y fodrwy, meddyg-fys, bys y gyfared, the ring finger; y bys bach, y byr-fys, the little finger; bysedd cock-ion, bysedd ellyllon, bysedd y cwm, llwyn y truaeth, fox-gloves; bysedd yr iar, wild radish.*

*Melus bys pan logo.*

*A burnt finger is sweet.*

*Adage.*

**Byseddawg, a. (bys)** Having fingers, fingered.

**Bysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bys)** A fingering.

**Bysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bys)** As much as can be held on a finger; as, *bysiad o ffl.*

**Byslaw, v. a. (bys)** To finger, or to touch with the fingers.

**Byslawg, a. (bys)** Having fingers; fingered.

**Byslawr, s. pl. aggr. (bys)** The fingers, or toes.

**Bysle, s. m.—pl. t. (bys—lle)** A finger-stall.

**Byson, s. f. (bys)** A ring for the finger; a ring.

**Bystwn, s. m. (bys—twn)** A whitlow.

**Byswain, s. f.—pl. byswainiau (bys—gwin)** A finger guard; a thimble.

**Byswell, s. m. (bys—gwellt)** Cock's-foot grass.

**Byth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (byth—gwellt)** A period of worlds.

*De yw Daw, a hir yw byth.*

*God is good, and eternity is long.*

*Adage.*

**Byth, ad. (pyth)** For ever; ever; always. *Byth bythoedd, for ever and ever.*

*Y dydd teca o haf hinon, Nos fydd fyth yn yys Foa.*

*The fairest day of summer's tranquil season is continually night in the Isle of Mön.*  
*Iolo Goch.*

**Bythawl, a. (byth)** Constant continual; eternal.  
**Bythdeiliawg, a. (byth—deiliawg)** Always having leaves; evergreen.

**Bytheuad, s. m.—pl. bythenaid (heuad)** A hound.

*Ni eill neb clywng na mlgt, na mllest i un anailfai pan fo y bytheuad yn ei ymlid; onl bydd iddo yntan fytheuad yn ei ymlid.*

*Nobody can start a greyhound, or a bound bitch after any animal when the hounds chase him, except he also has hounds in the chase.*  
*Cyrr. Hely.*

**Bytheuadast, s. f.—pl. bytheuadeist (bytheuad—gast)** A hound bitch.

**Bytheuades, s. f.—pl. t. au (bytheuad)** A hound bitch

**Bytheuadgi, s. m.—pl. bytheuadgwn (bytheuad—ci)** A hound-dog.

**Bythfywawl, a. (byth—fyw)** Ever-living.

**Bythig, a. (byth)** Constant; persevering.

*Y gwr dder bythig*

*A fair fiddler of wraig,*

*Am y gwin ffeig.*

*The valiant persevering man whose wife was drunk over the wine of the chieftain.*  
*Talbetsin.*

- Bytholrwydd, s. m. (bythawl)** Endlessness.  
**Byw, v. a. (yw)** To live, to exist. *Yn fyw, alive.*  
**Byw, a. (by-yw)** Alive, living, quick. *Dyn byw / man alive!* interjection of surprise.  
**Bywâad, s. m. (byw)** Animation; a quickening.  
**Bywâwl, a. (byw)** Animative; enlivening.  
**Bywaid, a. (byw)** Having signs of life; living.  
**Bywâu, v. a. (byw)** To vivify, or animate.  
**Bywâus, a. (byw)** Life-giving, vivifying, living.  
**Bywâwr, s. m.—pl. bywâwyr (byw—gwr)** A vivifier; the supporter, or cause of life.  
**Bywdeb, s. m. (byw)** Existence, animation.  
**Bywed, s. m. (byw)** Core of fruit; pith of shrubs.  
**Bywedyn, s. m. (bywed)** The core; the pith.  
**Byweiddiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (bywaid)** Animation.  
**Byweiddiaw, v. a. (bywaid)** To animate.  
*Y peth ydd yw ti yn ei hen, ni fywaidlir oddi eithr iddo farw.*  
*That thou dost sow, it will not be quickened except it doth die.* *W. Salisbury.*  
**Byweiddiawl, a. (bywaid)** Animating.  
**Bywéydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (byw)** One that gives life.  
**Bywyfth, a. (byw—byth)** Ever-living. *Y fywyfth, llysiaw pen tai, llysiaw y fagwyr, y ddillog, y glairlryp, house-leek; y fywyfth leiaf, biting stonecrop.*  
**Bywl, s. pl. aggr. (byw)** Earth-nuts.  
**Bywiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (byw)** Vivification.  
*Hi's a chwythodd ysbryd, a bywiad yn ei hwyneb.*  
*He breathed a spirit, and animation in her countenance.* *L. Coch Herge, am Rfa.*  
**Bywiadwy, a. (bywiad)** Capable of vivifying.  
**Bywiau, v. a. (byw)** To vivify; to enliven.  
**Bywiad, s. m. (byw)** A quickening, or vivifying.  
**Bywiawdr, s. m.—pl. f. au (byw)** A vivifier (bywiad—gwr) A giver of life.  
**Bywiau, a. (byw)** Lively, brisk, or vigorous.  
**Bywiau, a. (byw)** Living, animate.  
**Bywiedig, a. (byw)** That is vivified, or animated.  
**Bywiocad, s. m. (bywiau)** Vivification, vivency.  
**Bywiocawl, a. (bywiau)** Vivific; animating.  
**Bywiocân, v. a. (bywiau)** To vivify, to animate.  
**Bywiocâs, a. (bywiau)** Vivifying, quickening.

- Bywiocâwr, s. m.—pl. bywiocâwyr (bywiau—gwr)** A vivifier; an enlivener.  
**Bywiogder, s. m. (bywiau)** Vivacity, sprightliness.  
**Bywiogi, v. a. (bywiau)** To animate; to revive.  
**Bywiogrwydd, s. m. (bywiau)** Vivacity.

*Hyfawn ber henlen bywyd,  
 Hael arglydd bywiogrwydd byd.*

*Gracious and lovely son of life, the bounteous lord of the æt.  
 matter of the world.* *H. D. ab Ifan.*

- Bywiogwr, s. m.—pl. bywiogwyr (bywiau—gwr)** One that giveth life; an animator.  
**Bywioli, v. a. (bywiau)** To enliven, to quicken.  
**Bywioliath, s. m.—pl. f. au (bywiau)** Livelihood.  
**Bywion, s. pl. aggr. (byw)** Emmets, or pismires.  
**Bywionyn, s. m. dim. (bywion)** Ant, or emmet.  
**Bywllys, s. m.—pl. f. iau (byw—llys)** Stonecrop.  
**Bywull, s. pl. aggr. (gwull)** The buds of trees; grafts, or scions. *Sil.*  
**Bywullyn, s. m. (bywull)** A bud, or first shoot.  
**Bywulla, v. a. (bywull)** To bud; to inoculate.  
**Bywyd, s. m.—pl. f. au (byw)** Life, existence.

*Yr un bai ar ein bywyd,  
 A'r dawb, a budawl yw'r byd.*

*The same fault in our life on all, and deceitful is the world.* *Iolo Goch.*

- Bywydawl, a. (bywyd)** Relating to life; mortal.

*Ni bu adeilad bywydoliôn,  
 Na thô, muriau, na thâl mawriôn.*  
*—Y rhyw walch.*

*By mortals there has not been such a building, nor roof, nor walls, nor stately houses, of such workmanship.* *L. Morgannwg.*

- Bywydog, s. f. (bywyd)** The stonecrop.  
**Bywyn, s. m.—pl. f. au (byw)** The pulp of apples and other fruit.  
**Bywynaid, a. (bywyn)** That is like a pulp.  
**Bywynawg, a. (bywyn)** Abounding with pulp.  
**Bywyneiddiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (bywynaid)** A becoming like a pulp.  
**Bywyneiddiaw, v. (bywynaid)** To become like a pulp.  
**Bywyneiddiawl, a. (bywynaid)** Having a tendency to become like a pulp or pith.  
**Bywyneiddrwydd, s. m. (bywynaid)** Pulpiness.

## C.

- C**, A consonant of the same power as K. It is mutable into the soft, light, and aspirate sounds of *ch, o, and non*, as, *car*, a friend, *ei gar*, his friend, *ei char*, her friend, *fy nghar*, my friend.  
**CA, s. m. r.—pl. t. oedd.** A keep, a hold, a shutting on; a having, or holding: also a verb of the 3 s. indic. He will have, or get.  
**Câad, s. m. (ca)** A getting, having, or obtaining.  
**Cab, s. m.—pl. f. au (ca)** A cot, booth, or tent, in the form of a cone, made with rods set in the ground, and tied at the top.  
**Caban, s. m. dim.—pl. f. au (cab)** Booth, cabin.  
**Cabi, s. m.—pl. f. au (ca—pyl)** A curse, a blasphemy, calumny, detraction.  
**Cablaid, a. (cabl)** Blasphemous, calumnious.  
**Cablair, s. m.—pl. cablairiau (cabl—gair)** Calumny  
**Cablaid, s. m. (cabl)** Blasphemy, cursing.  
**Cabledig, a. (cabl)** That is blasphemed, detracted.  
**Cabledigath, s. m.—pl. f. au (cabledig)** Blasphemy.  
**Cabledigawl, a. (cabledig)** Tending to detract.

- Cabledigrwydd, s. m. (cabledig)** Blasphemousness.  
**Cabledd, s. m. (cabl)** Blasphemy, calumny.  
**Cablaid, s. m.—pl. f. au (cabl)** A blaspheming.  
**Cablau, v. a. (cabl)** To blaspheme; to detract.

*Cablau dy fro dda i'm gwylid i,  
 A'th randir, a thro yndi.*

*Curse thy good country in my presence, and thy neighbourhood, and yet abide in it.* *L. G. Gŵr.*

- Cablus, a. (cabl)** Blasphemous; detraction.  
**Cablwr, s. m.—pl. cablwyr (cabl—gwr)** A blasphemer, a detractor.  
**Cabld, s. m. (cabl)** A blaspheming, a cursing.  
*Dydd Iou Cabld, Maundy Thursday.*  
**Cabol, a. (pol)** Smooth, polished, bright.  
**Caboledd, s. m. (cabol)** A polish, smoothness.  
**Cabolfain, s. m.—pl. cabolfain (cabol—maen)** A polishing stone.  
**Caboli, v. a. (cabol)** To polish, or make smooth.  
**Caboliad, s. m.—pl. f. au (cabol)** A polishing.  
**Cabolwr, s. m.—pl. cabolwyr (cabol—gwr)** A polisher, or burnisher.



**Cabolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cabol)** A polisher.  
**Cabrawd, s. m.—pl. cabrodau (cab—rhawd)** The frequenting of huts; rusticity.  
**Cabrotai, s. m.—pl. cabroteion (cabrawd)** A frequenter of huts; a boor, rustic, or clown.

Cyrch cabrotai.

The assault of a clown.

Adage.

**Cacamwci, s. m. aggr. (cag)** The great burdock; called also *cyngaw*, and *cribau bleiddiau*; *cacam-wci lleiaf*, and *cyngaw lleiaf*, small burdock.  
**Cacwn, s. pl. aggr. (cwn)** Hornets: varieties, *cacwn y coed*, *cacwn y waen*, *cacwn y ddaiar*, and *cacwn tingoch*.

**Cacynen, s. f. (cacwn)** A hornet. *Cacynen y meirch*, a gad-bee.

**Cach, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cag)** Ordure, dung, soil.  
**Cachad, s. m. (cach)** A sloven; a doating fellow.  
**Cachadur, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (cachad)** A rascalion.  
**Cachan, s. m. dim. (cach)** A coward, or poltroon.  
**Cachfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cach—ma)** A place for ordure. *Cachfa tyluwyth*, the family necessary.  
**Cachgi, s. m.—pl. cachgwn (cach—ci)** A coward.  
**Cachgiaidd, a. (cachgi)** Cowardly, cowardous.  
**Cachgieiddrwydd, s. m. (cachgiaidd)** Cowardliness.  
**Cachau, v. a. (cach)** To void, or evacuate ordure.  
**Cad, s. f.—pl. t. au (ca)** A reach or spread out; a striving to keep; a battle. *Cad a brwydr*, and *cad ac ymladd*, battle and tumult, or battle and war. *Welsh Laws*.

Gwedi gweld o Weiridd gwarchae y ddinas arno, cyweirai ei lu a mysg y maes yddioedd, ac acort yrrh y ddinas a wni, a nyrh yntau o'r ddinas, ac arfathu rhoddi cad ar faes iddyn.

When Gwerydd had discovered that the city was besieged on him, he also arrayed his army into companies, and he opened the gates of the city, and went out of the city, and drew up with the intent to give them open battle. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cadach, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad)** A piece of cloth; a kerchief, a clout, a rag. *Cadach gudduf*, a neck-kerchief.

**Cadachan, s. m. dim. (cadach)** A swaddling clout.

Tyfid maban, ni thyf ei gadachan.

The child may grow, his clout will not grow.

Adage.

**Cadafael, s. m. (cad—gafael)** An unlucky person; a simpleton. *O'r cadafael!* O the foolish ninny.  
**Cadafarth, s. pl. aggr. (tafarth)** The charlock.

Addwyn lluarth pan llyddi i genin

Arall addwyn cadafarth yn egin.

Beauteous is the camp when it is springing to gather leeks, again beautiful is the charlock in the mustard corn. *Taliesin.*

**Cadafwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (cad—afwy)** A conflict.  
**Cadair, s. f.—pl. cadeiriau (cad—gair)** A seat of authority, or presidency; but more particularly amongst the bards; and figuratively the qualification which entitled a candidate to preside.

Ysidi i mi dair cadair cywsir cyson

Ac yd frawd parawd gan gerddorion.

There are to me three presidencies, regular and accordant, that were readily adjudged by the men of song.

Meigant, i feih Llyr ab Brochweil.

Gan y neb a orfo, pan fo amryson cadair, y caiff y brawdwr llyso gorn bunt a modrwy aur, ac y gobenydd a ddotter y dano yn ei galder.

From him that shall overcome, when there is a contention of presidency, the judge of the court shall have a buffalo horn, a gold ring, and the cushion that shall be placed under him in his chair. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cadar, s. f.—pl. cedyr (cad)** A defence; a shield.  
**Cadarn, a. (cad)** Compact, strong, stout, mighty.

Faub a chweith engheddad,

Fob cadarn gwan ei ddwivedd.

Every one is anxious for honour; the end of every mighty one is weak. *Adage.*

**Cadarniad, s. m. (cadarn)** A strengthening, or fortifying, a supporting, or assisting.

**Cadarnawl, a. (cadarn)** Strengthening.  
**Cadarnaid, a. (cadarn)** Inclining to be strong.  
**Cadarnau, v. a. (cadarn)** To strengthen, or fortify. *Cadarnau trwy luo*, to confirm by oath.

A hyny a gadarnhawn drwy arfoll.

And that we will confirm by a covenant.

Gr. ab Arthur.

**Cadarnawr, s. m.—pl. cadarnawyr (cadarn—gwr)** A strengthener, a fortifier.  
**Cadarnder, s. m. (cadarn)** Stoutness, strength.

Llywladwr llyw ammler,

Teyrn fro a geidw o gadarnder.

The governor and leader of a numerous host, the king's country he will keep by strength. *Cynddelw, Gr argl. Rhys.*

**Cadarnfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cadarn—man)** A fortified place, or a strong hold.

Cadeodd a welen?

Cywyd cadarnfan,

Cer llawer lluman.

Battles they shall see, and the fall of the strong hold near many a standard. *Taliesin.*

**Cadarnleddf, a. (cadarn—lleddf)** Strongly inflective. A term in grammar, for syllables that terminate with three consonants together; as, *cwlltr*.

**Cadarnwch, s. m. (cadarn)** Stoutness, strength.

Doeth a drud am dud, am drgwch,

Tarf ac-gawdd aergw gadarnwch.

Wise and valiant for land, and for beauty, scaring in the indignant slaughter with the stoutness of slaughtering rage. *Cynddelw, Gr argl. Rhys.*

**Cadas, s. m. (cad)** A kind of stuff, or cloth.

Sklau a chadas gasul.

A robe of silk and brocade.

D. ab Gwilym.

Nid mewu sar mad, na chadas,

Blin twyth, ond mewu bilen las.

Not in precious gold, nor fine cloth, a troublesome load, but in a pale covering. *S. Ceri.*

**Cadawg, a. (cad)** Abounding with battles.

**Cadawl, a. (cad)** Relating to battle, or war.

**Cadbaia, s. f.—pl. cadbeisiau (cad—pais)** A coat of mail, a corset.

**Cadben, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (cad—pen)** A captain.

Y rhai'n yu llyw'r a ddont yn mhen

Y cadben o'm casellon.

These shall come altogether against the captain of my adventures. *Edm. Pryi.*

**Cadbenath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadben)** Captainship.

**Cadberth, s. f.—pl. t. i (cad—perth)** A brake, or a place of thorns and brambles.

**Cadblyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cad—plyg)** Complication; agreement of words in a sentence, or the figure called sympleon, in which the beginnings and endings are alike.

**Cadbwil, s. m.—pl. cadbyllau (cad—pwil)** Ambush. *Baran mor*, ambuscade.

Baran mor yn nghorff gwylid

I am gadbwil yman bran yn Nghwydd.

The face of the sea in the body of iniquity around the pit of battle here, and a crow in Cywydd. *Taliesin.*

**Cadbyd, s. m. (cad—pyd)** The peril of war.

Goreu camwri cadbyd.

The most excusable of injury is the evil of war. *Adage.*

**Cadechyn, s. m. dim. (cadach)** A clout, a rag.  
**Cadeirdraw, s. m.—pl. t. od (cadair—traw)** A doctor, or professor of a science.

**Cadeirfardd, s. m.—pl. cadeirfardd (cadair—bardd)** A bard that is entitled to preside at a Gorsedd.

**Cadeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cader)** A chairing; a spreading, or shooting out.

**Cadeiriath, s. m. (cadair—iaith)** Oratory. *Cad-eriath Sadi*, a prince of the Britons, in the sixth century, famed for hospitality.

**Cadeiriaw, v. a. (cader)** To chair: also to spread, or shoot from fresh roots, to tiller.

*Derwen, teg y cadeiriaw.  
A gaffo ei dŵn o gyf da.  
As oak, fairly it will spread, that is reared from a goodly stock.*

**Cadeiriawg, a. (cader)** Having a seat; entitled to a seat. *Cod caddeiriawg, spreading trees.*

*Podwar cadeiriawg yr ddeg y sydd yn llys.  
There are fourteen who are entitled to seats in court.*

*Welsh Laws.  
A'th folant py mtheccant cadeiriawg.  
Fifteen hundred preceding bards will praise thee.*

**Cadeiriawl, a. (cader)** Belonging to a chair or chair; cathedral.

**Cadeithi, s. pl. aggr. (teithi)** Inherent qualities.

*Pum penabent dymbi  
O Wyddi'r Fieid  
O bechodur cadeithi  
O gonedd yst.*

*Five chiefs there will be of the Gwyddelan Picts, having the disposition of the wicked one, of the dagger generation.*

**Cadell, s. f.—pl. t. au (câd)** A defence in battle.

*As deho canar car cryghreinion,  
Colofn cadellig cadell Brython  
Y'gorodau gwlad gwledig wainion.*

*May he be, the indignant chief, the friend of the posers of the spear, the pillar and protecting shield of the men of tumult, in the splendor of the kingdom of the protector of the helpless ones.*

*Cynddelw, m. Cadw ab Madawg.*

**Cadellig, a. (cadell)** Protecting, shielding.

**Cader, s. f.—pl. cadeiriaw (cad)** A fortress or strong hold; a chair. *Cader ymadrawdd, a pulpit; cader buwch, a cow's udder.* There are many fortified hills that still retain the name of cader; as *Cader Dinmael, Cader Idris*, and others. *Cader fyrdin*, an epithet for a cock's comb.

**Cadernyd, s. m. (cadarn)** Strength, fortitude.

**Cadernyd a phrauf**, confirmation and proof.

*Welsh Laws.*

*Nid cadernyd ond brodyr.*

*There is no support but of brethren.*

*Adage.*

*Tri chadernyd awen: sthrylith, cof, a dyg.*

*The three strengths of genius: capacity, memory, and learning.*

**Cadfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (cad—ma)** Place of battle.

**Cadfan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad—ban)** The horn of battle; a warrior: also a proper name of men.

*Ni ellir annedd rhy faethfwyd  
Rhag eryd cadfanau cadwyd.*

*A dwelling superabounding with dainties cannot be had out of the reach of the warriors' grasp.*

*Aneurin.*

**Cadfarch, s. m.—pl. cadfeirch (cad—march)** A war-horse, a cavalry horse.

**Cadfarchawg, a. (cadfarch)** Having, or riding a war-horse. **Cadfarchogion**, knights of battle.

*Tri chadfarchawg yoy Prydain, Caradawg Freichfras, Men-wed o Arllechwedd, a Llyr Llyudawg.*

*The three cavaliers of battle of the Isle of Britain: Caradog with the brassy arm, Men-wed of Arllechwedd, and Llyr with the samerose hood.*

**Cadfilied, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad—miled)** The course, or march of battle.

*Cywir yth elwir o'th anwir weithred  
Rhagof rhyfadar mor cadfilied.*

*Equitable art those called from thy unjust action, before me directing the column on the course of battle.*

*Aneurin.*

**Cadfiliedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad—miled)** The march of an army.

**Cadfiliedd, s. m. (cadfilied)** An army marching.

**Cadfiliaid, s. m.—pl. cadfiliaid (cad—miliaid)** The leader of an army; a general.

**Cadfaen, s. m. (cad—blaen)** The van of battle.

*Plas y cadfarch cadfaen, a'i gorfaid,  
A'r gorlod ddiaroch!*

*Whose the war-horse in the front of battle, with his body dressed out, beld to victory!*

*Llyw. Llaetly.*

**Cadfrawdd, s. m. (cad—blawdd)** The rage of battle.

*Cof cadfrawdd a'm cawdd; a'm carad,  
Car cerddawr cerddau a'i cyrchall.*

*The memory of the battle's rage troubles me; he that loved me, the friend of the songster, songs ere now have hurried to him.*

*Cynddelw, m. G. Gwynedd.*

**Cadfridawg, a. (cad—bridawg)** General, or leader.

*Henpych well penteyrnedd yr yns hon—poed yn gystal l'u deon, a'th alfer, a'th gadfridogion y bo y gwell hwn.*

*Welcome health! sovereign supreme of this island, as well to thy valiant, and thy train, and thy generals, be this welcome.*

*H. Cwilech—Mablogion.*

**Cadfruddiant, s. m.—pl. cadfruddiannau (cad—buddiant)** A trophy of battle.

**Cadfrwyell, s. f. (cad—bwyell)** A battle-axe.

**Cadffer, a. (cad—ffer)** Stout in battle; potent.

*Marchawg a gyrch l'r Aber,  
I ar y march cadarn cadffer  
Ddwr genwy—*

*Thou knight repairing to Aber, on the strong built horse, stout in battle, come along with me.*

*Ynuch ab Mydno.*

**Cadgaen, s. f.—pl. t. an (cad—caen)** Field of battle.

*Codgryn olwython cadgaen lathau.*

*Shafts of the warring field giving food to the beast of the wood.*

*Riuteryn.*

**Cadgamlan, s. f. (cad—camlan)** A great throng mixing together. A proverbial expression alluding to the battle of Camlan, between Arthur and Medrawd, in the year 542. *Gwibiant trwy en gilydd fal cadgamlan*, they intermingle like the battle of camlan.

*Cystatpeth a welwnt i nyf ymyl, codd twmpath chwerau, a'r fath Gadgamlan, mewn peisau a chapiau cochion, yu dawolaw yn hoew brysur.*

*The first thing I should see close to me was a dancing ring, and such a merry group, one amongst another in red petticoats and caps, dancing with fantastic briskness.*

*Ella Wyn, B. Craig.*

**Cadganu, v. a. (cad—canu)** To abjure, or disown.

*Ni chadgenais fy nghynwdd,  
Ni ledlais wyn, ledli ygwdd.*

*I have not disowned my country, nor have I killed sheep, thou standing shade!*

*D. ab Gwilym, l'u gysgawd.*

**Cadgi, s. m.—pl. cadgwn (cad—ci)** A dog of war; a great mastiff: an epithet for a warrior.

**Cadgnaw, s. m. (cad—cnaw)** The devourer of battle: an epithet for a sword.

*Cadgnaw i gyllaw gelyn.*

*A devourer in battle to chase a foe.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cadgor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad—cor)** A time of solemn meeting; a solemn fast, hunger. *Dyfed.*

**Cadgordd, s. m. (cad—cordd)** Troop of soldiers.

**Cadgorn, s. m. (cad—corn)** The horn of battle.

*Burw—  
Hawdr gadgryn moddyrn malh.*

*A baron, the shrill blower of the horns of battle, the ample mead-horn.*

*Llyw. Ben Turch.*

**Cadgun, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad—cun)** The support of battle; a brave warrior.

**Cadgyffraw, s. m. (cad—cyffraw)** The stir, or din of battle: an epithet for a hero.

**Cadgymhell, s. m. (cad—cymhell)** The impulse of battle.

*A glyweisia gant Ysgafnall.  
Tab Dygysfundaw cadgymhell:  
Nid anrhegdi tylaw o bell.*

*Hast thou heard what Ysgafnall sang, the son of Dygysfundaw, the moor of the battle: the poor will not be greeted from afar.*

*D. y Glynedd.*

**Cadgynhen, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad—cynhen)** The turbulence of battle.

**Cadiath, s. f. (cad—iaith)** The language of battle.  
**Cadlan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cad—llan)** Field of battle.

*Hael anear gwenwyfar gwyn,  
 Ygen beirniog yn yspadarn.*

The generous ungente one whose passion is destroying wrath,  
 the exalted leader in the field of battle.

**Cadlas, s. f.—pl. cadlesydd (cad—glas)** A small close, yard, or enclosed plat of ground. *Tir cadlas, a thir coedgae*, enclosed pasture, or hay-field, and open land in a ring fence. *Cadlas yd, a chadlas wair*, a corn yard, and hay yard. The butts, or artillery ground, for practising archery, was called *cadlas*; of which there was one in every cantref: a green for sports and games, which is called *tumpath chwaraeu* in some places, is in others called *cadlas*. *Mae cadlas yno heno*, there is a dance in that place to-night. *Gwent*.

**Cadle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cad—lle)** Place of battle.  
**Cadlong, s. f.—pl. t. au (cad—llong)** Ship of battle.  
**Cadlys, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cad—llys)** A camp, or entrenchment. *Cadlys drain*, a place defended with chevaux-de-frise.

**Cadnaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad—naw)** A fox.

*Y cadnaw sy'r helh ddolef, oblygid er maint fo'r gweddol, a'r canu cyrn ar ei ol, ef s gysnal ei helynt oni dino.*

The fox is game to be hunted in full cry, because that notwithstanding the calling, and the blowing of horns after him, he will persevere in his course until he is tired.

**Cadnawes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cadnaw)** A she-fox.  
**Cadnoaid, a. (cadnaw)** Vulpine, like a fox.  
**Cadnos, a. (cadnaw)** Vulpinary, foxy.

**Cadorfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad—gorfod)** A striving or contending in battle.

*O chlyw fod cadorfod tyn—  
 Yn wr rhydd yno rhed.*

If he hears of a hard contest, a man ever ready, there he will run.

**Cadr, a. (cad)** Strong, stout, robust, mighty.

*Cenawon caddon, cadr yd folir gylw.  
 Gwion ddragon a gwynir.*

Ye powerful offspring, mightily will the chief be celebrated, the valiant leader will be mourned.

**Cadraith, s. f.—pl. cadreithian (cad—rhaith)** The law of war; military discipline.

**Cadrawd, s. m. (cad—rhawd)** The rage of battle.  
**Cadredd, s. m. (cadr)** Strength, might, fortitude.

*Cadr eidy, cedwle ger Dlyni,  
 Cadredd, a llawdd, a llary roddi.*

Strong is his house, he has preserved by Dlyni fortitude, and meekness, and giving mildly.

**Cadres, s. f.—pl. t. i (cad—rhes)** A line of battle.

**Cadwrch, s. m. (cadr)** Fortitude, puissance.

**Cadseirch, s. pl. aggr. (cad—seirch)** War harness.

*Dyphorhes cadseirch, a chadseirch  
 Gwled ar Gathreuth cochr.*

The war-horses, and their harness, bore the gory dead on Cattraeth's ruddy plain.

**Cadu, v. a. (cad)** To battle, to fight, to conflict.

*Frollo, a archasai i Arthur ddawed i neillidued ymladd ag ef—  
 Ac wely myneg hwy i Arthur, llawen fu ganddo; ac yn y  
 llyr anfon ato, a ddyddid ei fod yn barawd i gado, ac i wneust  
 y'r ammod hwn.*

Frollo had requested of Arthur to come to a separate combat with him—And when that was told to Arthur, he was rejoiced; and he immediately sent to him, saying he was ready to fight, and to perform that condition.

**Cadw, s. m. (cad)** A keeping, protection, a herd.

*Nag ofus, dydi gadw bach.*

Fear not, thou little flock.

Maint cadw cyfrath, o'r moch deuddeg llwdd a baedd; maint cadw cyfrath o'r deuddeg llwdd ar ugain a hwrdd.

The number of a lawful flock, of the swine, twelve and a boar; the number of a lawful flock, of the sheep, thirty and a ram.

**Eadw, v. a. (cad)** To keep, preserve, or save; to

guard; to look after. *Cadw cyn coll*, to have custody before loss. *Welsh Laws.*

*A gysmor ddyg cadwed.*

He that will take learning let him keep it.

*Tri dyn a ddylyr eu cadw rhag arfan, caeth, a mad all be pedir  
 blydd ar ddeg, ac ynyd cyhoeddawg.*

There are three men who ought to be kept from weapons; a slave, a boy under fourteen years, and a common idiot.

**Cadwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadw)** A preservation.  
**Cadwadawg, a. (cadwad)** That preserveth.

*En holl weithredoedd a wna't er eu gwleod o ddyonion; canys  
 llydau eu cadwadogion a wna't.*

All their works they do for to be seen of men; for they make broad their phylacteries.

**Cadwadawl, a. (cadwad)** Saving, preservative.  
**Cadwadwy, a. (cadwad)** Conservative, preservable.

**Cadwaew, s. f. (cad—gwaew)** A war lance.

**Cadwaith, s. m. (cad—gwaith)** A battle, or action.

**Cadwedig, a. (cadw)** Preserved, saved, guarded.

*Y mae yys parth hwn i Ffrainc yn gadwedig o'r mor o bob  
 tu i ddi.*

There is an island on the farther side of France, which is guarded on every side by the sea.

**Cadwedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwedig)** Preservation, a state of custody.

**Cadwedigawl, a. (cadwedig)** Preservative.

**Cadweidiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwad)** Preservation.

**Cadweini, s. m. (cad—gweini)** Knight-service.

**Cadwen, s. f.—pl. t. i (cadw)** A chain, a bandage.

**Cadwent, s. f.—pl. cadwennodd (cad—gwent)** A field of battle: also a fight, or engagement.

*Oes obaith genyt i'r gaffel dy ollwg, al er ast, ac er arast  
 —ac er cadwent ac ymladd.*

Hast thou a hope of getting thyself liberated, either for gold, or for silver, and for battle and combat?

**Cadwfa, s. f.—pl. cadwfydd (cadw—ma)** A reservoir, a receptacle for custody.

**Cadwtr, s. m.—pl. cedwyr (cad—gwr)** A warrior.

*Bedd Ddesfraint ar Glefaint awon  
 Yn newyddir Mathafarn,  
 Ydwylw cedwyr cadarn.*

The grave of Ddesfraint is by the river of Glefaint, on the confine of Mathafarn, the bulwark of mighty warriors.

**Cadwraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwr)** Preservation.

**Cadwraidd, s. m. (cadw—rhaidd)** A radiation, or spreading out. *Cadwraidd y llaw*, the back of the hand, from the wrist to the knuckles.

**Cadwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadw)** A rug, covering.

**Cadwyawl, a. (cadw)** Conservative, keeping.

**Cadwyd, v. a. (cadw)** To keep, or preserve.

*Gwellic cadu yn cadwyd mawr,  
 Gwyr gwanar trydwr traen,  
 Gwynfyd beirdd bod yn eu hoen.*

Hawks of battle sustaining the field, leading men, the daws of the tumult of conquest, it is the happiness of birds to be in their lifetime.

**Cadwydd, s. pl. aggr. (cad—gwydd)** A place full of bushes, or brambles; a brake.

**Cadwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadw)** Chain, or bond.

**Cadwynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwyn)** A chaining.

**Cadwynaid, a. (cadwyn)** Catenarian, as a chain.

**Cadwynaw, v. a. (cadwyn)** To chain, to bind.

**Cadwynawdl, s. f.—pl. cadwynodlau (cadwyn—awdl)** A catenated rhyme.

**Cadwynawg, a. (cadwyn)** Catenated, formed as a chain; wearing a chain.

**Cadwynawl, a. (cadwyn)** Relating to a chain.

**Cadwynawr, s. m.—pl. cadwynorion (cadwyn)** A binder, a leader of captives.

*Sengl waywawr,  
 Yn nydd cadwynawr,  
 Yn nghanawd gwanin.*

Thou wilt trample the spears in the day of captivities, in the dark entrenchment.



**Caethglud**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (caeth—clud) A captive condition; a captive.  
**Caethgludaw**, *v. a.* (caethglud) To carry into captivity, to remove into bondage.  
**Caethgludedig**, *a.* (caethglud) Led captive.  
**Caethgludiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (caethglud) A leading into captivity, or slavery.  
**Caethgludwr**, *s. m.—pl. caethgludwyr* (caethglud—gwr) A captor, or one that takes a captive.  
**Caethgyfieithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caeth—cyfieithiad) A verbal translation, or metaphor.  
**Caethgyfieithu**, *v. a.* (caeth—cyfieithu) To translate closely.  
**Caethgyfieithwr**, *s. m.—pl. caethgyfieithwyr* (caeth—cyfieithwr) A literal translator.  
**Caethiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caeth) A binding, or straitening; the act of enslaving.  
**Caethiant**, *s. m.* (caeth) Restraint, confinement.  
**Caethiw**, *a.* (caeth) Confined, under restraint.  
**Caethiwaw**, *v. a.* (caethiw) To confine, or bind.  
**Caethiwawl**, *a.* (caethiw) Restrictive, confining.  
**Caethiwd**, *s. m.* (caethiw) Confinement, bondage, captivity, straitness, distress.  
**Caethiwdig**, *a.* (caethiw) Confined; captured.  
**Caethlwn**, *s. m.* (caeth—llwn) A difficulty of swallowing.  
**Caethlwnu**, *v. a.* (caethlwn) To swallow with difficulty.  
**Caethnawd**, *s. m.* (caeth—gnawd) A slavish condition, slavery, bondage.

*Pan ddaeth Iesu fry o'i frenddau,  
Ydd oedd pumawr byd yn gysgathnawd.*

*When Jesus above came from his kingdom, the five ages of the world were altogether in slavery. Eia. ad Gwelchmat.*

**Caethrawd**, *s. m.* (caeth—rhawd) A state of bondage, or slavery.

*Arddelwaf o'ch nawdd rhag—  
O'r lagr-wern gofwrn gaethrawd farwau.*

*I will claim thy protection against the fangs of the chill and dark pit, a deadly course of bondage. Gwelchmat.*

**Caethu**, *v. a.* (caeth) To straiten, or restrain.  
**Caethwas**, *s. m.—pl. caethweision* (caeth—gwas) A bondman, or slave.  
**Caethweayn**, *s. m. dim.* (caethwas) A young slave.  
**Caethwr**, *s. m.—pl. caethwyr* (caeth—gwr) A bondman, or slave; a captive.  
**Caethwraig**, *s. f.—pl. caethwreigedd* (caeth—gwraig) A bondwoman, or female slave.  
**Caf**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ca) A void, or hollow; a hold; a cave.  
**Cafad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caf) A hollow; a grasping or holding.  
**Cafaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caf) A taking hold of.  
**Cafael**, *v. a.* (caf) To enclose, to grasp, or hold.  
**Cafawd**, *s. m.* (caf) Attainment, profit, success.  
**Cafell**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (caf) A grotto; an apartment; the choir, or channel of a church.

*Cyfarfan a'm cafell  
Ceisaf ar wyar, ar wall,  
Cyfranc Rhau a'r drud arall.*

*Opposite to my repository cell, was the corpse in blood exposed, from the recourser of Rhau and the other hero. Elywarch Hen.*

**Cafellaidd**, *a.* (cafell) Like a grotto: also appearing to a choir; choral.

**Cafu**, *s. m.—pl. cafnau* (caf) A tray or trough; a canoe, or boat; *Cafu Enlli*, a flat-bottomed boat; *cafn tylinaw*, or *cafn pobi*, a baker's brake, or trough; *cafn dylifaw*, a weaver's tray, *cafn moch*, a swine trough; *cafn ysgwd*, or *cafn mein*, a mill conduit; *cafn traed*, *ceiniawg a dal*,

*A trough for the feet, its value is a penny. Welsh Laws.*

*I'r wyf lle mwyaf'r afon,  
Ar gafa deitl i'r gada y don.*

*I am where the river is largest, on a lattice-worked canoe on the top of the wave. Iwan Dyf.*

**Cafnbeithyn**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cafn—peithyn) Gutter tiles.

**Cafnbeithynen**, *s. f.* (cafnbeithyn) Gutter tile.

**Cafniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cafn) A scooping.

**Cafniaw**, *v. a.* (cafn) To scoop, or to make hollow.

**Cafnu**, *v. a.* (cafn) To hollow out, like a spout or trough.

**Caff**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (ca) A grasp, or grasper: also a rake with curved prongs, for unloading dung-carts. *Rhoi caff arno, taraw caff arno, rhoi pump arno*, to lay hand upon it, or to pilfer it. *Sil.*

**Caffad**, *s. m.* (caff) Attainment, or getting hold of; acquisition, acquirement.

*Arddyledawr canu cymain' caffad,  
Cedwyr am Galtreath a wnaeth brythred.*

*It is incumbent to sing of so much acquiescence, the warriors on Cattraeth who made a tumultuous running. Anuric.*

**Caffael**, *v. a.* (caff) To get, obtain, or attain.

**Caffael hawl**, to obtain a suit. *Welsh Laws.*

*Tri pheth ni cheif dya ddigon, er a gaffo; techyd, hoedi, a chyfoeth.*

*Three things which a person will not get enough of, notwithstanding what he gets: health, life, and wealth. Triaed Moer.*

**Caffaeliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caffael) A getting hold of; acquisition, acquirement, or attainment.

**Caffaeliwr**, *s. m.—pl. caffaelwyr* (caffael—gwr)

One that lays hold of, or acquires; an attainer.

**Caffaeliwyd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (caffael) One that lays hold of, one who obtains.

**Caffawd**, *s. m.* (caff) Acquirement, attainment.

**Caffell**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (caff) A grasper, or any thing that curves round, or grasps; a valve.

**Caffiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caff) A throwing the arms about to grasp at any thing.

**Caffiaw**, *v. a.* (caff) To throw the arms about, to catch; to over-reach; to cheat.

**Caffiwr**, *s. m.—pl. caffwyr* (caff—gwr) One that struggles with his arms to catch at a thing.

**Cag**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cach) Dirt, ordure.

**Cagl**, *s. m.—pl. caglan* (cag) The dung of sheep, and some other animals; a daggie.

**Caglawg**, *a.* (cagl) That is bedaggled, or bespattered: *cynffon gaglawg*, a daggletail.

**Cai**, *s. m.—pl. ceion* (ca) A concrete; a collection, or adhesion of things together.

**Caiawg**, *a.* (cai) That abounds with things; concrete. *s. m.* A volume, or a book.

**Caib**, *s. f.—pl. ceibian* (cai) A mattock, or a hoe.

**Cail**, *s. f.—pl. ceillau* (cai) A fold, a sheep-fold.

*Gwae ni cheidw ei gall,  
Ac ef yn fugal,  
Ac u'r arellin.*

*Woe to him that will not guard his fold, and be a shepherd, and that doth not manage. Taliesin.*

**Cail**, *s. f.—pl. ceillau* (cai) A testicle.

*Gwerth y ddwy gall, cymaint yst a gwerth y new seilaw go-gyfordd.*

*The value of the two testicles, they are of the same value with the nine coequal members. Welsh Laws.*

**Cain**, *a.* (can) Clear, bright, fair, beautiful. *Cain-eirian*, the herb twayblade.

*I'r cyffellion awyrlon mau  
Desai geitlon deganus,  
Genyl, o bai ddigonodd.*

*To the agreeable friends of mine there would come splendid curiosities from me, if there were the means. Grr. Owein.*

**Caine, a. f.—pl. celactian (cain)** A branch: *Caine pren*, the branch of a tree; *caine o for*, a branch, or arm of a sea; *rhaff dair caine*, a rope of three yarns; *caine o gerdd*, a tune in music.

**Caint, s. m.—pl. ceintiau (cain)** A plain, or open country; a field, a field of battle; an engagement. There are many places called by the appellation of *Caint*; as *Caer Gaint*, Canterbury.

*Caint yn ysbuddau ech gwiradw adawen;*  
*Caint fang mellos Llyr yn ebr Henfeien;*  
*Gweith trais trydan, ac alar, ac angen;*  
*Yd leihyst llafrwr ar benawr dygwen.*  
*Caint rhag udd ciodau yn noiau Hafren.*

A battle in the place of feasting over the joyous beverage; a battle against the son of Llyr at the outlets of Henfeien: I saw the oppression of the tumult, and wrath, and tribulation; the blades they gleamed on the glittering helmets in battle against the lord of fame in the dais of the Severn. *Taliesin.*

**Caing, s. f.—pl. ceingiau (cang)** A branch.

*Mal oderyn ar y gaing.*

Like a bird on the spray.

*Adage.*

**Cair, s. m. aggr.—pl. ceirion (air)** The fruit, or produce of trees; berries. There is a district in the east part of Arfon, called *Ceirionydd* where the celebrated bard *Taliesin* lived; and at the end of the lake of that name there is a small agger of stones, which is shown as the ruins of his dwelling.

**Caia, s. m.—pl. ceisiau (cy-ais)** An effort, or attempt: *rhai cais arno*, to make an attempt upon it, or him: also a getting; or what is got; a tax, or assessment. *Cylich cais*, is a free gift, which tenants are accustomed to give to the bailiff of the manor, in some parts of Wales.

**Cal, s. f.—pl. t. ion (al)** A stalk; a prickle. The primary and general sense of the word is not used now, because it has been appropriated to be the term for penis.

**Calaf, s. f.—pl. t. on (cal)** A stem, a stalk; a prickle.

**Calaf, s. f.—pl. t. on (cal)** A stalk, or stem; a reed, or cane. *Calaf yd*, the stalk of corn.

*Addrya seron yn amwr cynafaf;*  
*Arall oderyn gweith ar galaf.*

Beautiful the fruits in the time of harvest; again beautiful is the wheat on the stalk. *Taliesin.*

**Calafaid, a. (calaf)** Like a reed, or cane.

**Calafawg, a. (calaf)** Abounding with reeds, or canes; having a stalk, or stem.

**Calch, s. m. aggr. (cy—alch)** Lime, also a covering; enamel, for arms and harness for war.

*Lladol llafn gwanar,*  
*Lladrol galch llawar,*  
*Fel llachar llaw ddigrawn.*

The wrathful blade would stay, the azure lined armour gleam, like the lightning was the hand that hoarded not. *Cynddelw.*

**Calchaid, s. m.—pl. calcheidiau (calch)** What is limed; what is done over with enamel.

**Calchaid, a. (calch)** Of the quality of lime, calcareous, like a covering.

**Calchawg, a. (calch)** Calcareous, enamelled.

**Calchdo, a. m.—pl. t. au (calch—to)** An enamelled covering, painted armour.

*Tear lerys ama, talus trefydd*  
*Torlcalchdoedd lired trefydd.*

Violent was the destruction of the tanks and fronts of towns, and the breaking of the enamelled covering of the lands the third day after. *Meiyr.*

**Calchdoedd, s. m. (calchdo)** An enamelled armour.

**Calchedig, a. (calch)** Limed, covered, enamelled.

**Calchfa, s. m. (calch—ma)** The dung of such birds as turn white, as of crows, or peacocks.

**Calchfralth, a. (calch—braith)** Covered, coated, or enamelled with various colours.

*Llafr gwyr a gar o gydwith,*  
*Llaw egus dan ysgwrth galchfralth;*  
*Llyw Powys, peus diolalb!*

The gory blade he loves in the mutual toll, quick was the hand under the motley-tinted shield of the leader of Powys, a region of despair! *Cynddelw. m. M. ab Iwerdd.*

**Calchfrith, a. (calchbrith)** Covered over, or enamelled with various colours.

**Calchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (calch)** A reducing to lime, or calx; a liming, a covering over.

**Calchlasar, a. (calch—llasar)** Enamelled with blue.

*Tarian, o bydd calchllasar, neu eargalch, pedair ar egulat & dal.*

A shield, if it is of blue enamel, or gold enamel, its value is twenty-four pence. *Welsh Laws.*

**Calchu, v. a. (calch)** To reduce into lime, to lime, also to cover over; to enamel.

**Calchwr, s. m. (calch—gwr)** A lime-burner.

**Caldrist, a. (cal—trist)** Having a drooping stalk: *Y galdrist*, the herb bistort.

**Caled, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cal)** A hardship, or strait.

*Pia y bodd yn Rhyd Fawr! Codi at pen*  
*Gau ciliau o galed!*  
*Nab Meigen, mad pan aed!*

To whom belongs the grave in the stony Ford! Whose hand would fly off ere he would retreat from difficulty: the son of Meigen: happy the time he was born. *Taliesin.*

**Caled, a. (cal)** Hard, parched, hardy, severe.

*Codi dy dda; Caledu yd wyd;*  
*Caledach na'r clo ydydd—*  
*Dur ar y dar with rol da.*

What! lock up thy goods! Thou growest hard, yes, harder than the lock thou art—Steel on steel in parting with the peif. *for. Fynglwyd.*

**Caleden, s. f.—pl. t. au (caled)** The corn, or hardness on the hand from labour.

**Calededd, s. m. (caled)** Hardness, severity.

**Caledi, s. m. (caled)** Hardness, hardship.

*Ni nawdd caledr rhag bychedd.*

Hardship will not protect against poverty. *Adage.*

**Calediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caled)** A hardening.

**Caledrwydd, s. m. (caled)** Hardness, obduracy.

**Caledu, v. (caled)** To harden; to become hard.

**Caledwch, s. m. (caled)** Hardness, obduracy.

**Caledwr, s. m.—pl. caledwyr (caled—gwr)** A hardener.

**Calafyn, s. m. (calaf)** A small stalk, or reed.

**Calen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cal)** A whetstone; also a lump of butter, soap, or the like.

**Calon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cal)** The heart; the middle; the womb. *Brawd un galon*, a brother by the mother's side.

*Tri gwyn dorllwyth ynys Prydain: Urien ac Earddyll, plant Cynfarch Hen, a fuynt yn an torllwyth yn aghalon Nefyn ferch, Brychan eu mam: a'r all Owain ab Urien, a Morfadd ei chware, a fuynt yn an torllwyth yn aghalon Medron ferch Afallach; y trydydd Gwrgi a Phierodur a Ceindrech Benagell, plant Eilfer Gogorodd-fawr, a fuynt yn aghalon Earddyll ferch Cynfarch, eu mam.*

The three blessed burdens of the womb of the Isle of Britain: Urien and Earddyll, the children of Cynfarch Hen, who were one burden in the womb of Nefyn the daughter of Brychan, their mother; the second, Owain the son of Urien and Morfadd his sister, who were one burden in the womb of Medron the daughter of Afallach; the third, Gwrgi and Phierodur and Ceindrech Benagell, children of Eilfer Gogorodd-fawr, who were in the womb of Earddyll the daughter of Cynfarch, their mother. *Triodd.*

**Calonawg, a. (calon)** Hearty; courageous, valiant.

**Calondid, s. m. (calon)** Heartiness; courageousness.

**Calongaled, a. (calon—caled)** Being hard-hearted.

**Calonogawl, a. (calonawg)** Tending to encourage.

**Calonogi, v. a. (calonawg)** To encourage.

**Calonogrwydd, s. m. (calonawg)** Heartiness.

**Call, s. m.—pl. t. od (all)** What is divergent, abroad, or out of its place.

**Call, a. (all)** That goeth, or turneth out, or about; circumspect, discreet, cunning. *Llygad-gall, squint-eyed; troed-gall, splay-footed.*

*Nid call ond a gwawr yn ei gol.*

No one is circumspect but he that keeps in memory. *Adage.*

**Callaidd, a. (call)** Tending to be circumspect.  
**Callawd, s. m. (call)** Cunningness; circumspection  
**Callawdr, s. pl. aggr. (callawd)** Those stems, or stalks of plants, that are knotty, or of irregular growth: also the lichen in all its varieties.

*Yr aelwyd hon new eudd callawdr llwyd,  
Mwy gorddyfaenai am ei bwyd  
Cloddffyl dywal diarswyd.*

This hearth, is it not obscured by smoky *tand-stools*? More congenial around its viands would have been the glowing sword of the fierce dauntless warrior. *Edmwndd Hen.*

**Callawydd, s. m. (call-awydd)** A straying disposition; inclined to haunt, or wander about.

*Ci callawydd, o'r lloeddr naw cam i wrth y ty, ni thier dim am dano.*

A dog of a wandering disposition, if killed nine paces from the house, nothing is to be paid for him. *Welsh Laws.*

**Callawr, s. m.—pl. calloran (call)** A kettle, a pot, or a cauldron.

*Mia Tachwadd moch mehinaur,  
Llyfa mor, merilid pob callawr.*

In the month of November the wine is fat, the sea is smooth, every cauldron abounds with water. *Aneurin.*

**Callder, s. m. (call)** Circumspection, prudence.  
**Called, s. pl. aggr. (call)** The stalks of thistles.

*Gorffelya called, collidig wyl,  
Collais gull ated y neb a'n awyrl!*

Brilliant yellow the stalks of thistles; I am lost! I have lost the discreet answer of the one that fills me with love. *Cynddaleu.*

**Calloedd, s. m. (call)** The stalks of pulse: also circumspection, discretion.

*Gnawd i le i ladd eu tacwedd;  
I wyddion canawod calloedd.*

The custom of an army is to kill what fattens them, the grey ones have the productions of the knotted stalks. *Ll. P. Moeh.*

**Canau ei felon ei a gwyf i fel callestr, a'i oiwynau fel corwyn.**

The hoofs of his horses shall be counted like flint, and their wheels like a whirlwind.

**Callestr, s. f.—pl. cellystr (ca—llestr)** The pyrites; a flint-stone.

**Callestrawl, a. (callestr)** Having the quality of the pyrites; flinty.

*Dy sawdd  
Kling traw trawgwyddawl  
Taw trawh callestrawl.*

Thy protection grant against the eternal oppression of the thick sulphurous fire. *Iolo Goch.*

**Callesticawl, a. (callestrig)** Of a flinty quality.

**Callestig, a. (callestr)** Having the quality of the pyrites; flinty.

**Callestigawl, a. (callestrig)** Apt to be flinty.

**Callineb, s. m. (call)** Circumspection, discretion.

*Tri chyfalli awen: nwyf, callineb, a digrifwch.*

The three friends of genius: vigour, discretion, and merriment. *Barddas.*

**Calloed, s. pl. aggr. (call)** Fungi; agaric. *Calloed y coed, the fungi of trees; calloed y derw, cluster of derw, llysiau yr ysgyfant, lung-wort.*

**Callothren, s. f.—pl. t. au (callawdr)** A knotted stalk, or that is full of angles.

**Callothren, s. m. dim. (callawdr)** Stalk of a plant.

*Callothren triochr sydd f'r llysiuyn hwnw.*

A tripartite stalk has that plant.

*Ll. Meddyg.*

**Callothrenaid, a. (callothren)** Like knotty stalks.

*Llethri, a dryn, a draidd,  
Lladrones callothrenaid.*

Climbs and wilds she will penetrate, the witch like a knotted stalk. *Rhys Llywyd, i'r Neidr.*

**Calloraid, s. m.—pl. calloreidiau (callawr)** A chaldron full, a chaldron of thirty-six bushels.  
**Callu, v. n. (call)** To be circumspect or discreet.  
**Callus, a. (call)** Tending to be discreet, or cunning  
**Callusder, s. m. (callus)** Discreetness; cunningness  
**Cam, s. m.—pl. t. au. (cy—am)** A bend, a crooked form; wrong, injury; a step, or stride; a pace in going. *Ar y cam, on a foot pace; o gam i gam, step by step; i gam o gam, in a tottering, or uneven pace; tair troedfedd yn y cam, three feet in the stride.* *Welsh Laws.*

*Un cam dlogi a wna dau, a thri.*

One lazy pace will make two, and three. *Adage.*

*Yna a neb cam ni wnai,  
Mewn nawr mwyn, cam ni's mynai.*

Here, to none will thou do an injury, in thy kind disposition, injury thou wilt not take. *Wot. Clywedog.*

**Cam, a. (cy—am)** Crooked, bent, bowed; awry; wrong; false. *Cam neu gymhaws, hit or miss.*

*A fo'n gam ni fyn y gwir;  
A fo'n lawn ni fyn sawir.*

He that is false will not receive the truth; he that is just will not bear with an untruth. *H. Drywall.*

**Camacan, s. f.—pl. camacenion (cam—acan)** A false accent; wrong pronunciation.

**Camacenu, v. a. (camacan)** To accent falsely.

**Camaceniad, s. f.—pl. t. au (camacan)** False accentuation.

**Camachwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam—achwyn)** False accusation.

**Camachwyn, v. (cam—achwyn)** To accuse falsely.

**Camachwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camachwyn)** False accusation.

**Camachwynwr, s. m.—pl. camachwynwyr (cam—achwyn—gwr)** A false accuser.

**Camadrawd, s. m.—pl. camadroddion (cam—adrawd)** A false recital, a false relation.

**Camadrawd, v. (cam—adrawd)** To misrecite.

**Camadroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camadrawd)** A misreciting; a misrepresentation.

**Camaddysg, s. f. (cam—addysg)** A false instruction; heterodoxy.

**Camaddysgu, v. a. (camaddysg)** To misinform.

**Camalw, v. a. (cam—galw)** To call wrongly.

**Camalwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camalw)** Miscalling.

**Camamgyffred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam—amgyffred)** Misapprehension, misconception.

**Camamgyffred, v. a. (cam—amgyffred)** To misapprehend, to misconceive; to mistake.

**Camamseriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—amseriad)** Parachronism; a mistiming.

**Camamseru, v. a. (cam—amseru)** To mistime.

**Camam, s. f.—pl. t. au (cam)** A way, a path.

*Y gwyr a'm rhoddes y gwin, a'r cerw, a'r medd—  
Twy fodd dau y rhydd trwy cerw, a'r medd,  
Fam ponwnt calan yn aglunau bodd,  
Elfinwag farhagw medd, hwyd dy ogetd.*

He that gave me the wine, and the ale, and the mead, by the will of God he shall give with honour five times five millions of fests in the path of peace. Euphilian Knight of good late, is thy protection. *Taliesin.*

**Camansoddion, s. m.—pl. camansoddion (cam—ansawdd)** A false, or wrong property.

**Camarddelw, s. m.—pl. t. on (cam—arddelw)** A misclaim, a false security or warranty.

**Camarddelw, v. a. (cam—arddelw)** To misclaim.

**Camarfer, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cam—arfer)** Misusage.

**Camarferiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (camarfer)** A misusing, misapplication, catatresie.

**Camarferu, v. a. (camarfer)** To misapply.

**Camargraff, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cam—argraff)** Press error, error of the press.

**Camargraffiad, s. m. (camargraff)** A misprinting.

**Camargraffu, v. a. (camargraff)** To misprint.  
**Camarwain, v. a. (cam—arwain)** To misguide.  
**Camarweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camarwain)** Misguidance, or misleading.  
**Camarweinwr, s. m.—pl. camarweinwyr (cam—arwain—gwr)** A misguide, a misconductor.  
**Camarweinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (camarwain)** A misleader; one that leads out of the way.  
**Camas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cam—as)** Parade, walk.  
**Camattal, v. a. (cam—attal)** To withhold wrongly.  
**Camattaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camattal)** A withholding unjustly; a misrestriction.  
**Camattaliwr, s. m.—pl. camattaliwyr (camattal—gwr)** One that unjustly withholds.  
*Byddaf dyt cydym—yn erbyn camattaliwyr cydlog y cyflogedig.*  
*And I will be a swift witness—against those that oppress the hireling in his wages.*  
*Mat. iii. 5.*  
**Camathraw, s. m.—pl. t. on (cam—athraw)** A false teacher, or one that is not orthodox.  
**Camathrawiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (camathraw)** Heterodoxy; a wrong instruction.  
**Camathrawiaethu, v. a. (camathrawiaeth)** To misinstruct; to teach heresy.  
**Camathrawu, v. a. (camathraw)** To misinstruct.  
**Camawg, s. (cam)** That is crooked, bent, or inclined: the felly of a wheel; that is wrong, or not right, unjust. *s. m.* One that is unjust; an oppressor. A kind of salmon is called *Camawg*; because when three years old, its mandibles begin to curve one over the other.  
**Camblaid, s. f.—pl. cambleidiau (cam—plaid)** A heretical sect.  
**Camchwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—chwant)** Unlawful lust; false desire.  
**Camder, s. m. (cam)** Crookedness, obliquity.  
**Camdrefn, s. f.—pl. t. au (cam—trefn)** Wrong order.  
**Camdrefniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camdrefn)** False arrangement, a wrong ordering.  
**Camdrefn, v. a. (camdrefn)** To misarrange.  
**Camdrefniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—trefniad)** A consuming wrongly; a misemploying.  
**Camdrefniaw, v. a. (cam—trefniaw)** To misemploy, or mis-spend.  
**Camdrin, v. a. (cam—trin)** To mismanage.  
**Camdriniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—trin)** A misnaging, a managing or ordering wrongly.  
**Camdriniaeth, s. m. (camdrin)** Mismanagement.  
**Camdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam—tro)** A wrong turn.  
**Camdroi, v. a. (camdro)** To pervert, to distort.  
**Camdroiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camdro)** Perversion.  
**Camdroiadwy, a. (camdro)** Pervertible.  
**Camdroedig, a. (camdro)** Perverted; distorted.  
**Camdrowr, s. m.—pl. camdrowyr (camdro—gwr)** A perverter, one who distorts.  
**Camdroi, v. a. (cam—troi)** To pervert.  
**Camdwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cam—twy)** Iniquity.  
*Gwas fab dyn dilyn ei gamdwy*  
*Y' nghamlid, eithr goibrid goberwy*  
*Woe to the son of man for pursuing his iniquity in unjust wrath, without the fruits of his repentance.*  
*(Ynuddie.)*  
**Camdwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camdwy)** A ruling or ordering wrongly; a misdeameaning.  
**Camdwyiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (camdwy)** Misrule, a wrong ordering; a misdeameaning.  
**Camdwyaw, v. a. (camdwy)** To misrule; to misorder; to misdeamean.  
**Camdwyawl, a. (camdwy)** Iniquitous, disorderly.  
**Camdyb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam—tyb)** A wrong opinion, a false notion.  
**Camdybiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camdyb)** A misconceiving, misconception, misunderstanding.

**Camdybiaw, v. a. (camdyb)** To misconceive.  
**Camdybiawl, a. (camdyb)** Misapprehending.  
**Camdybied, v. a. (camdyb)** To misconceive.  
**Camdyngu, v. a. (cam—tyngu)** To swear falsely:  
**Camdywys, v. a. (cam—tywys)** To misguide.  
**Camdywysaw, v. a. (camdywys)** To misguide.  
**Camdywysedig, a. (camdywys)** Misguided.  
**Camdywysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camdywys)** Misguidance; a misleading.  
**Camdywyswr, s. m.—pl. t. camdywyswyr (camdywys—gwr)** A misguide, a misleader.  
**Camddadgan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam—dadgan)** A misrelation, a misrelating, a misrecital.  
**Camddadgan, v. a. (cam—dadgan)** To misrecite.  
**Camddadganu, v. a. (camddadgan)** To pronounce falsely; to misrecite.

*Am gamddadganu isled yr ysgud gamlwyr i'r argywydd.*  
*For giving a false sentence let the judge pay a fine to the lord.*  
*Witch Laws.*

**Camddal, v. a. (cam—dal)** To hold wrongly.  
**Camddaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camddal)** Usurpation.  
**Camddangaws, v. a. (cam—dangaws)** To misrepresent; to exhibit falsely.  
**Camddangosawl, a. (camddangaws)** Misrepresenting.  
**Camddangosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camddangaws)** Misrepresentation, a false exhibition.  
**Camddarluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—darluniad)** Misrepresentation, a false delineation.  
**Camddarluniaw, v. a. (cam—darluniaw)** To misrepresent; to delineate wrongly.  
**Camddarogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cam—darogan)** A false foreboding; a false prophecy.  
**Camddarogan, v. a. (cam—darogan)** To miscon-jecture; to prognosticate falsely.  
**Camddeall, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—deall)** Misapprehension, or misconception.  
**Camddeall, v. a. (cam—deall)** To misapprehend.  
**Camddeafawd, s. f.—pl. camddeafodau (cam—deafawd)** A false custom, or a false usage.  
**Camddeffnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam—deffnydd)** A wrong structure.  
**Camddeffnyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camddeffnydd)** Misconstruction, a misapplication, misusage.  
**Camddeffnyddiaw, v. a. (camddeffnydd)** To miscon-struct; to misfashion; to misemploy.  
**Camddeffnyddiawl, a. (camddeffnydd)** Of a wrong structure, matter, or intention.  
**Camddeffnyddu, v. a. (camddeffnydd)** To miscon-struct.  
**Camddirnad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—dirnad)** A misapprehension; a mistake.  
**Camddirnad, v. a. (cam—dirnad)** To misapprehend.  
**Camddirnadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (camddirnad)** Misapprehension, or misconception.  
**Camddodi, v. (cam—dodi)** To mislay, to misplace.  
**Camddodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camddodi)** A mislaying, or a misplacing.  
**Camddosparth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—dosparth)** A false distinction or elucidation; miscon-struction.  
**Camddosparthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camddosparth)** A wrong elucidation; a false definition.  
**Camddosparthu, v. a. (camddosparth)** To make a false elucidation; to misdefine.  
**Camddull, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cam—dull)** A wrong form or manner.  
**Camddychmyg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cam—dychmyg)** A wrong conjecture; a misconception.  
**Camddychmyg, v. a. (cam—dychmyg)** To mis-conjecture; to misapprehend.



**Camddychymygawl, a. (camddychymyg)** Misconjecturing, misapprehensive, misconceiving.  
**Camddychymygiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (camddychymyg) A misconjecturing, misconception.  
**Camddysgu, v. a. (cam—dysgu)** To mistake.  
**Camddwydiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cam—dwyediad) A mispronouncing; a false enunciation.  
**Camddwyedyd, v. a. (cam—dwyedyd)** To mispronounce, to speak wrongly.  
**Camedd, s. m. (cam)** Crookedness, a bending.  
**Camedd gar, the bending of the ham; camedd braich, the bend of the arm, or elbow.**  
**Cameg, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cam) The felly of a wheel; also called *camer*, and *camen*.

*Cameg, offeryn gof, pedair ceniawg a dal.*

*The Cameg, a smith's tool, its value is four-pence.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Camell, s. f.**—*pl. t. od* (cam) A female camel.  
**Camen, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cam) A bend, a whirl.

*A ganodd neb â gennau—  
 I gumen mor gyniau? a mit*

*Has any one praised with his lips, to the twisting of the sea,  
 as much as I have?* *D. ab Gwilym, i'r dda.*

**Camenw, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cam—enw) A misnomer; a wrong name; a false name.  
**Camenwad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (camenw) A misnaming; a misnomer.  
**Camenwedig, a. (camenw)** That is misnamed.  
**Camenwl, v. a. (camenw)** To misname.  
**Camfa, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cam—ma) A stile.  
**Camfalan, v. a. (cam—balâu)** To drive out unjustly; to dispossess wrongfully.

*Pan wnel Cymry camfalu,  
 Ceir arall i'r pwy caro fu.*

*When the Cymry shall be wrongfully driven out, another country shall be had, which shall be loved.* *Taliesin.*

**Camfaldedd, s. m. (cam—baldedd)** False pride.  
**Camfarn, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cam—harn) A wrong sentence; a false judgment.  
**Camfarniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (camfarn) A judging falsely; a misjudgment; a misconception.  
**Camfarnu, v. a. (camfarn)** To judge falsely.  
**Camfeddiannawl, a. (camfeddiant)** Usurping.  
**Camfeddiannu, v. a. (camfeddiant)** To possess unjustly; to usurp.  
**Camfeddiannwr, s. m.**—*pl. camfeddiannwr* (camfeddiant—gwr) An unjust usurper.  
**Camfeddiant, s. m.**—*pl. camfeddiannau* (cammeddiant) Unjust possession; usurpation.  
**Camfeddyliaw, v. a. (cam—meddyliaw)** To misapprehend, or to misconceive.  
**Camfeddylied, v. a. (cam—meddylied)** To think wrongly; to misconceive.  
**Camfrawd, s. f.**—*pl. camfrodiau* (cam—brawd) A false or unjust sentence.

*Gwae berchen tafawd,  
 A hynw gamfrawd  
 Oni's diles.*

*Woe to him who possesses a tongue that shall pronounce a false judgment; if he doth not retract it.* *Taliesin.*

**Camfuchedd, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cam—bucedd) Unjust course of life; a wrong course of life.  
**Camfwrw, v. a. (cam—bwrw)** To misreckon.  
**Camfwyniad, s. m. (cam—mwyniad)** A possessing or enjoying unjustly.  
**Camfwynau, v. a. (cam—mwynau)** To enjoy unjustly; to usurp.  
**Camfwyniant, s. m. (cam—mwyniant)** A false enjoyment.  
**Camfynegi, v. a. (cam—mynegi)** To relate falsely; to misrecite; to misreport.

**Camfynegiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (camfynegi) A false relation; a misrecital.  
**Camganlyn, v. a. (cam—canlyn)** To follow wrongly; to deduce or infer wrongly.  
**Camganlynawl, a. (camganlyn)** Following wrongly.  
**Camganlyniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (camganlyn) A wrong deduction, or misinference.  
**Camgarchariad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cam—carchariad) A false imprisonment.  
**Camgarcharu, v. a. (cam—carcharu)** To imprison falsely, or unjustly.  
**Camgerdded, v. a. (cam—cerdded)** To walk unjustly; to proceed on a wrong course.  
**Camgerddediad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (camgerdded) A walking unjustly; an improper course.  
**Camglywed, s. m. (cam—clywed)** A mishearing.  
**Camglywed, v. a. (cam—clywed)** To mishear.  
**Camgoel, s. f.**—*pl. t. ion* (cam—coel) Heresy.  
**Camgolledu, v. a. (cam—colledu)** To defraud.  
**Camgred, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cam—cred) Heresy.  
**Camgrediniath, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (camgred) A misbelief, or miscreance.  
**Camgredu, v. a. (camgred)** To misbelieve.  
**Camgredwr, s. m.**—*pl. camgredwyr* (camgred—gwr) A misbeliever, a heretic.  
**Caingwl, s. m. (cam—cwl)** A penalty.  
**Camgychwyniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cam—cychwyniad) A wrong commencement.  
**Camgyfansawdd, s. f.**—*pl. camgyfansoddion* (cam—cyfansawdd) A false construction.  
**Camgyfansoddi, v. a. (camgyfansawdd)** To compose falsely; to misconstruct.  
**Camgyfansoddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (camgyfansawdd) False composition; misconstruction.  
**Camgyfarwyddaw, v. a. (cam—cyfarwyddaw)** To direct wrongly; to misinform.  
**Camgyfarwyddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyfarwyddiad) Misinformation, a misconducting.  
**Camgyfeiriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyfeiriad) A wrong connection.  
**Camgyfeiriaw, v. a. (cam—cyfeiriaw)** To misconnect; to misapply.  
**Camgyfiêad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyfiêad) A misplacing, or mislaying.  
**Camgyfiêawl, a. (cam—cyfiêawl)** Wrongly connected; misconnective.  
**Camgyfiên, v. a. (cam—cyfiên)** To misplace.  
**Camgyfrif, s. m.**—*pl. t. on* (cam—cyfrif) A misreckoning, or a misconcounting.  
**Camgyfrifawl, a. (camgyfrif)** Miscalculating.  
**Camgyfrifiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (camgyfrif) Miscalculation, a misreckoning.  
**Camgyhuddaw, v. a. (cam—cyhuddaw)** To accuse falsely; to calumniate.  
**Camgyhuddawl, a. (cam—cyhuddawl)** Accusing falsely; calumniating.  
**Camgyhuddedig, a. (cam—cyhuddedig)** Falsely accused or calumniated.  
**Camgyhuddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyhuddiad) A false accusation; calumny.  
**Camgyilus, a. (camgwl)** Blameworthy, culpable.  
**Camgymedroli, v. a. (cam—cymedroli)** To misproportion; to misconnect.  
**Camgymeriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cam—cymeriad) A mistaking; a mistake.  
**Camgymeriaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cam—cymeriaeth) A wrong acceptance.  
**Camgymeryd, v. a. (cam—cymeryd)** To mistake, to misapprehend.  
**Camgymhariaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cam—cymhariaeth) Misconnection, a wrong comparison.

**Camgymharu**, *v. a.* (cam—cymharu) To mismatch, to misconnect; to compare wrongly.  
**Camgymhwysaw**, *v. a.* (cam—cymhwysaw) To misapply, to appropriate wrongly.  
**Camgymhwyaiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—cymhwyaiad) Misapplication; wrong appropriation.  
**Camgynnal**, *v. a.* (cam—cynnal) To hold or detain unjustly.

*Defnydd ac achawg o gwyn yr, am fod y cynnyddychawl Dafydd yn camgynnal maint bysbo o freydr Cymaureig.*

*The matter and cause of his complaint is, that the present David doth wrongfully detain a certain portion of Welsh freehold land.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Camgynnaliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camgynnal) Unjust detention, or upholding.  
**Camgynghor**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cam—cynghor) A misadvise; a wrong counsel.  
**Camgynghori**, *v. a.* (camgynghor) To misadvise.  
**Camgysylltiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—cysylltiad) A misjunction: a mis-connection.  
**Camgysylltu**, *v. a.* (cam—cysylltu) To misjoin.  
**Camhawl**, *s. f.—pl. camholion* (cam—hawl) A misclaim; an unjust claim.  
**Camholl**, *v. a.* (camhawl) To misclaim, to make a wrong, or unjust claim; to question wrongly.  
**Camholiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camhawl) A misclaiming; a questioning or examining wrongly.  
**Camhyder**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—hyder) False dependence; presumption.  
**Camhyderu**, *v. a.* (camhyder) To confide wrongly.  
**Camlas**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cam—glas) A trench, or ditch; a narrow inlet of the sea. *Tir camlas*, land intersected with rivelets, or ditches.  
**Camlehad**, *s. m.* (cam—llehad) A misplacing, or putting in a wrong position.  
**Camleâu**, *v. a.* (cam—lleâu) To misplace.  
**Camlefarriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—llefarriad) A mispronouncing.  
**Camlefaru**, *v.* (cam—llefaru) To mispronounce.  
**Camlluniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—lluniad) A misformation, a forming wrongly.  
**Camlluniaw**, *v. a.* (cam—lluniaw) To misform.  
**Camlluniedig**, *s. m.* (cam—lluniedig) Misformed.  
**Camllwrw**, *s. m.—pl. camllyryau* (cam—llwrw) A fine, or amercement for an injury.

*Cynllifer gwallth ag y trenygo un wys, cynllifer camllwrw a gyll—Mawr camllwrw yr hwr hwr, neu naw agallt.*

*As many times as one shall disregard a summons, so many fines he shall pay—the extent of a fine of satisfaction is three shillings, or a hundred and eighty-pence.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Camllwybr**, *s. m.—pl. camllwybran* (cam—llwybr) A false path; a deceitful road.  
**Camllwyrus**, *a.* (camllwrw) Incurring a penalty.  
**Camllwythriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—llythriad) A false orthography, a mis-spelling.  
**Camllwythu**, *v. a.* (cam—llythu) To mis-spell.  
**Camllwythiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—llythiad) A mismanaging, a misgoverning.  
**Camllwythaw**, *v. a.* (cam—llythaw) To mismanage.  
**Camllwythiad**, *s. m.* (camllwythaw) A misgoverning.  
**Camllwythiad**, *s. m.—pl. camllwythiad* (camllwythiad) One that misgoverns.  
**Camllwythraeth**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (camllwythiad) A misgovernment; a misrule.  
**Camllwythraethu**, *v. a.* (camllwythraeth) To misgovern; to misconduct.  
**Camllwyr**, *s. m.* (cam—llwyr) A camel.  
**Camllwyrw**, *s. f.* (camllwyr) A conflict; a combat; a tournament.

*O chwawr gam yn nghamawr, Dan wyth haf, Daw a swach law.*

*If we have received an injury in the conflict, ere eight summers past God gave satisfaction.*  
*S. D. Collet.*

**Cammin**, *s. m.* (cam—min) A peregrine falcon.  
**Camminned**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—minned) The flower de luce, or iris.

**Camogwydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—gogwydd) A wrong bias, or inclination.

**Camogwyddiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camogwydd) A wrong biasing, a misinclining.

**Cammonfa**, *s. f.* (cammann) A parade for military exercise.

**Camorchwyl**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cam—gorchwyl) Misemployment, or improper action.

**Camorchwyliaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camorchwyl) Misemployment, a wrong application.

**Camoresgyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cam—goresgyn) Usurpation, or unjust possession; a deforcement, or disseisin in law.

**Camoresgyn**, *v. a.* (cam—goresgyn) To make a disseisin, or eject wrongfully; to usurp.

**Camoresgynawl**, *a.* (camoresgyn) Usurping, or apt to make an unjust conquest.

**Camoresgyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camoresgyn) A taking unjust possession.

**Camoresgynnu**, *v. a.* (camoresgyn) To take unjust possession; to usurp.

*Bod y cynnyddychawl leuan ab Dafydd yn camoresgynnu maint bysbo o freydr Cymaureig—a gynnydd y dan wialen yr oreidd hwa.*  
*For that the present leuan ab David doth wrongfully possess a certain portion of Welsh freehold land, held under the authority of this court.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Camoresgynnwyr**, *s. m.—pl. camoresgynnwyr* (camoresgyn—gwr) One that seizes unlawfully.

**Camoresgynnydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (camoresgyn) An unlawful possessor; an usurper.

**Camosawd**, *v. a.* (cam—gosawd) To misplace.

**Camosodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camosawd) A misplacing; a misposition.

**Camp**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (camp) A circle; a feat; a game; also the prize obtained in the games.

**Camp dda**, a good quality; **camp ddraig**, a bad quality, or trick. The Welsh had twenty-four games, or qualifications that may be called their course of education. These were divided into three classes, ten manly qualifications or *gwr-awl gampau*; ten qualifications of youth, or *mab-awl gampau*; and four inferior qualifications, or *gogampau*.

*Glenid dyn yw ei gampau.*

*The beauty of a man is his qualities.*

*Adage.*

**Campfa**, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (camp—ma) A theatre.

**Campiaw**, *v. a.* (camp) To contend at games.

**Campiwr**, *s. m.—pl. campwyr* (camp—gwr) One that contends in the games.

**Campus**, *a.* (camp) Excellent; surpassing.

**Campwri**, *s. m.* (campiwr) Active qualifications.

*Camp eryr pob campwri.*

*The feat of the eagle of every active feat.*

*D. Llwyd.*

**Camraw**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cam—rhaw) A shovel.

**Camre**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—rhe) A pace, a step.

*Mynd 'ddwyl draethu, heb drudith, na gwyd, Wylthyl hawl Cymaureig gwnne wlad.*

*I demand to declare, without flattery, or guile, to thee, thou luminary of Cymru, with graceful step. H. ab Ein. Llygell.*

**Camreol**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cam—rheol) A misrule.

**Camreolaeth**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (camreol) Mismanagement.

**Camreoli**, *v. a.* (camreol) To misgovern, to misrule.

**Camri**, *s. m.* (cam—rhi) Chamomile. *Camri y cwn*, stinking chamomile.

**Camrif**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—rhif) A wrong number; a wrong reckoning.

**Camrifaw**, *v. a.* (camrif) To miscount.

**Camrifid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camrif) A miscounting  
**Camrwyg**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—rhwyg) Abuse  
 of power; tyranny, or usurpation.  
**Camrwygaw**, *v. a.* (camrwyg) To abuse authority;  
 to sway wrongly.  
**Camrwygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camrwyg) An  
 abusing of power; a tyrannizing.  
**Camrwygwyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. camrwygwyr* (camrwyg  
 —gwr) One that abuses authority.  
**Camrysedd**, *s. m.* (cam—rhyseidd) Unjust excess.

*Mor ddygawn y mac digymrodded,  
 Wedi penetrddieth Cymru yn nghanrwydd.  
 How severely is discord experienced, since the Welsh presidency  
 of song is fallen to false superiority. Philip Brydydd.*

**Camseiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—seiniad) A  
 sounding falsely.

**Camseiniaw**, *v. a.* (cam—seiniaw) To sound false-  
 ly; to pronounce wrongly.

**Camsyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—syniad) Mis-  
 apprehension; misconception.

**Camsyniadawl**, *a.* (camsyniad) Misapprehensive.

**Camsynied**, *v. a.* (cam—synied) To misapprehend,  
 to misconceive, to mistake.

**Camsyniwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. camsyniwr* (cam—syniwr)  
 One that misapprehendeth.

**Camu**, *v. a.* (cam) To bend, bow, or curve: also  
 to step, or take a stride.

**Camwedd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—gwedd) Iniqui-  
 ty; trespass; wrong, injustice.

*—Bu ein buchedd  
 O'r dechreuad hyd yn hyn,  
 Erioed yn dilyn camwedd.*

*Our lives have been from the beginning until now, ever follow-  
 ing iniquity. Gr. Feilyn.*

**Camweddawg**, *a.* (camwedd) Iniquitous.

*Rhyb gamweddawg Madawg modur fawr.  
 Madawg the leader of property hath ever been iniquitous. Ll. P. Moch.*

**Camweddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camwedd) A doing  
 an iniquitous act; a trespassing.

**Camweddu**, *v. a.* (camwedd) To do an unbecoming  
 act; to trespass, to transgress.

**Camweddu**, *a.* (camwedd) Iniquitous; injurious.

**Camwedduwydd**, *s. m.* (camweddu) Injuriousness

**Camweithred**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—gweithred)  
 A misdeed, or a wrong doing.

**Camweithrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camweithred)  
 A wrong operation; a false transaction.

**Camweithredwr**, *v. a.* (camweithred) To transgress.

**Camweithredwyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. camweithredwyr* (cam-  
 weithred—gwr) A transgressor.

**Camwneuthur**, *v. a.* (cam—gwneuthur) To mis-  
 construct; to do a thing wrongly.

**Camwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. camwr* (cam—gwr) A bender,  
 or one that bendeth; a strider.

**Camwri**, *s. m.* (cam—gwr) Perversion; abuse.

*O'r dydd, dydd ddedd camwri,  
 O'r nos, nos yn ein oes ni.  
 The day was a day of the law of oppression, the night brought  
 us to let us live. Iolo Goch.*

**Camwy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cam) Perversion; abuse.

**Camwyr**, *a.* (cam—gwr) Bending obliquely.

**Canyll**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (cam) A male camel.

**Canymarwedd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymarwedd) Mis-  
 behaviour, misconduct, misdemeanour.

**Canymarwedd**, *v. a.* (ymarwedd) To misbehave.

**Canymarweddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (canymarwedd)  
 A misdemeanour, or misbehaviour.

**Camymddwyn**, *s. m.* (ymddwyn) A misdemean-  
 our; disconformity; disagreement; misconduct.

**Camymddwyn**, *v. a.* (ymddwyn) To misbehave.

*Annhrefa a chamymddwyn ar gerdd yw amherthynas gair agachaws.  
 Irregularity and discordance in song arise from an inapposite  
 expression as to the cause. Barddon.*

**Camymddygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddygiad) A  
 misbehaving; a misconduct; a misdemeanour.

*Un camymddygiad rhempus, ac ygeier, a ddiddyma eu holl ia-  
 furwath hwynt.*

*One disorderly and degrading misconduct annihilates the whole  
 of their labour. Ier. Ousein.*

**Camystum**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cam—ystum) A  
 wrong position; distortion.

**Camystyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cam—ystyr) A false  
 conclusion, misapprehension.

**Camystyriaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camystyr) Mis-  
 apprehension; misconception.

**Camystyriawl**, *a.* (camystyr) Misconceiving.

**Camystyried**, *v. a.* (camystyr) To misapprehend.

**Can**, *s. f.*—*pl. caint* (ca—an) Descant; a song.

*Clywais, llawenais, o'r llwyn, sdr  
 Yn oddesth gyffylli,  
 Yn Cwefrawr can iach byfryd,  
 Gwyn 'y myd, da'r gan i mi.*

*I'm charm'd when I hear the birds in the grove  
 Sweet music harmoniously trilling:  
 Their song in the Spring spreads health and warm love;  
 To me with a bliss their soft wooing. Morgan Gwynedd.*

**Cân**, *s. m. aggr.* (an) Sight; brightness; whiteness.

**Cân**, *a.* (an) Bright; white: *Bara cân*, white bread

**Cân**, *conj.* Because; for, for as much; since, since  
 that; as; *cân hyny*, therefore; *cân ddyneidd* o  
*hono felly*, since he speaks in that manner; *cân*  
*dy fod yn dygwyl*, as thou art expecting; *cân*  
*gynted a'r gwynet*, as swift as the wind; *cân*  
*xtiried*, as true.

*Cân doddwyf i ddygwylwch,  
 Na ddola far castr can bedwch.*

*Since I am come without reprehension, bear no anger, or odious  
 wrath, the enemy to peace. Cynddelw, ddedd yr argl. Rhys.*

**Cân**, *prep.* With; of. *Da gàn bawb delyn*, liked  
 by every body is the harp.

*Cof gàn bawb a gar.  
 Every one thinks of the one he loves. Adag.*

*Cân hyny cynhens ni wnant;  
 Cân wylion Celyddon cerddant.*

*Therefore they will not become envious; with the Spirits of the  
 shades they will go. Ll. P. Moch, t. L. o'r Iwerth.*

**Cânad**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cân) A bleaching.

**Cânaid**, *s. f.* (cân) What abounds with brightness;

a luminary. *Y gânaid*, an epithet for the sun,  
 in *North Wales*; it is also applied to a young  
 woman.

**Canastr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cant—astr) A hundred  
 recurrences, or junctions.

*O derydd i ddyd gaffael cig anallu ni bai ei ciddo ei bun, ai gae  
 gwn, ai yn nphuddu, a'i gyncryd heb gaulid arwydd o huan,  
 dirwygaf fyd, hdd ydd ei mag o rudd, nag o bryn, nag o waddu,  
 hyd y gaulid-iaf; wrth hyny gelwir hwn cybjryn canastr; so  
 add a bellach no hyny.*

*If a man should find the flesh of an animal that is not his own  
 property, whether with dogs, or in a hidden place, and he takes it  
 without a lord's permission obtained, it shall be fusable till it rot:  
 whether by gift, or by sale, or by dowry, to the hundredth part:  
 wherefore it is called the piece of a hundred recurrences; and it  
 doth not go farther. Welsh Laws.*

**Canawd**, *s. m.* (cân) A descanting; a singing.

**Cânawg**, *a.* (cân) Whitened, or abounding with  
 white.

**Canbost**, *s. m.*—*pl. canbyst* (cân--post) A buttress,  
 or prop; a balluster.

**Canclwm**, *s. f. aggr.* (cant—clwm) Knot-grass,  
 centinody; called also *canclawd*, *canclun*, *y*  
*glymaug*, *y waedlys*, and *berwr teir*.

**Canclwyr**, *s. f. aggr.* (cant—clwyr) The money-  
 wort.

**Canclymig**, *s. f.* (canclwm) Sand strapwort.

**Candoll**, *s. f. aggr.* (cant—toll) Perforated; St.  
 John's wort.

**Candryll**, *a.* (cant—dryll) All to pieces, shivered.

**Cânedig**, *a.* (cân) Blanched; whitened.

**Caneidln, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (canaid—llyn)** A blessed host, a glorified company.

*Ar uchaf y bala gharwen hono, a arwyddocail caneidln diargy-wedd y gwerddon, yd oedd ym o bali blangoch.*  
*Over that white shining coat that represented the glorified host immaculate of virgins, there was a robe of velvet, flame coloured.*  
*Meadwy Llanddewi Brefi.*

**Caneiddrwydd, s. m. (canaid)** Brightness, splendour

**Canewin, s. f. (cant—ewin)** The orpine.

**Canfed, a. (cant)** Hundredth. *s.* the hundredth part. *Ar ei ganfed*, on his hundredth, that is on a hundred, including the party.

*Rf dawai—*  
*O gwyn saws ar ei ganfed.*

*From the mutual pushing he came on his steed with a hundred in his train.*  
*Llygad Gwr.*

**Canfod, v. a. (can—bod)** To behold, to perceive.

*Ys argud i gad ei ganfod.*

*It was awfully glorious to the battle to behold him.*  
*J. P. Moch.*

*Cymmyr, medd rhai, a gwns America gyntaf.*  
*The Welsh, some say, discovered America the first.*  
*Morgan Llwyd.*

**Canfodadwy, a. (canfod)** That may be seen.

**Canfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (canfod)** A desecrating.

**Canfodrwydd, s. m. (canfod)** Perceptibility.

**Canfys, s. m. (can—bys)** The ring finger. *Sil.*

**Canhausawl, s. m. (can—haw)** Pellitory of the wall; or otherwise called *paredys*.

**Canhebrwng, s. m.—pl. canhebrwngau (can—hebrwng)** An accompanying; a funeral.

**Canhebrwngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (canhebrwng)** Accompaniment, attendance on a funeral.

**Canhebrwng, v. a. (canhebrwng)** To accompany, to attend with; to attend a burial.

*Hi Gaderai ar canhebrwngau a'i ddododdeu goffurdd hyd eu hysafell ysgafn.*

*He the Great accompanied him and his twelve peers to their apartment of repose.*  
*H. Car. Mag.—Maitland.*

**Canhebrwngwr, s. m.—pl. canhebrwngwyr (canhebrwng—gwr)** One who accompanies, or attends on a journey.

**Caniad, s. m.—pl. caniaid (can)** A bearing with; licence, leave, permission, allowance.

*Caeith dofeith yw dyn a drico o ganiad.*

*A covenant slave is a man who stays by consent.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Caniad, s. f.—pl. t. au (can)** Song, music, versification.

**Caniad benrydd, blank verse.**

**Caniadaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (caniaid)** The science of singing, and of versification; music.

*Morffodd all banfonau;*  
*Mydd ganiadaeth mab aneth Mal.*

*It was Morffodd who had sent him;*  
*Masterly is the music of the foster son of May.*  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Penfrofaeth.*

**Caniada, v. a. (caniaid)** To permit, or consent to.

*O'm trefaid y caniaidwn*  
*Hi yd o'r ddaiar i hwn.*

*From my patrimony I would grant to this fellow his length of earth.*  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r B. Bach.*

**Caniadwr, s. m.—pl. caniadwyr (caniaid—gwr)**

One that consents, one that accedes to.

**Caniadydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (caniaid)** A singer.

*Dafydd mab Jesse peradd ganiadydd Israel.*

*David the son of Jesse the sweet singer of Israel.* *Samuel li. 2.*

**Caniadyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (caniaid)** A songstress, a female singer.

**Caniatâd, s. m. (caniaid)** Permission, consent,

allowance, concession.

**Caniatâwl, a. (caniaid)** Permissive, allowable.

**Caniatâdig, a. (caniaid)** Permitted, allowed.

**Caniatn, v. a. (caniaid)** To permit, to consent, allow, or concede.

**Caniatâwr, s. m.—pl. caniatâwyr (caniaid—gwr)**

A permitter, one that consents, or allows.

**Canig, s. f. dim. (cân)** A little song; a sonnet.

**Canlid, s. m.—pl. t. au (cân—llyd)** Inveteracy.

**Canloew, a. (cân—gloew)** Very bright or clear.

**Canloewder, s. m. (canloew)** Peluciddness.

**Canlyn, v. a. (cân—glyn)** To follow; to accom-

pany; to pursue; to prosecute.

*Oed y dyn ni chanlyn y da.*

*The life of man will not accompany the enjoyment.* *Adams.*

**Canlynadwy, a. (canlyn)** That can be followed.

**Canlynawl, a. (canlyn)** Following, consequential.

**Canlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (canlyn)** A following; accompaniment; consequence.

**Canlyniadawl, a. (canlyniad)** Consequential.

**Canlynlawd, s. m.—pl. canlynodau (canlyn)** A

consecratory, or inference; consecution.

**Canlynlawdr, s. m.—pl. canlynlodron (canlyn-**

**lawd)** A prosecutor, or pursuer of a design.

**Canlynwr, s. m.—pl. canlynwyr (canlyn—gwr)**

A follower, or pursuer; a dependant.

**Canllaid, a. (cân—llaid)** Calm, or still. *Tywydd*

*canllaid*, calm, or serene weather.

**Canllaidd, a. (cân—llaidd)** Very calm, or serene.

**Canllaith, a. (cân—llaith)** Calm and open.

**Canllaw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cân—llaw)** A support;

a battlement of a wall, or bridge; a ballustrade.

**An assistant in a court of a law.**

*Iawn i'r ysgardd o'fyn i'r cynglaw, ac i'r canllaw; a safant hwy i'r lawwr ym yr hys y mae o'fyn i'r ddiol arnddylat hwy. Ac yna y mae iawn iddyn hwyntau diwydd—Safn.*

*It is proper for the judge to ask the pleader and assistant, if they will stand for the prosecutor with respect to what he confides to them? Then it is right also for them to say—We will stand.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Canllawiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (canllaw)** A sup-

portation; the office of an assistant.

**Canmawl, v. a. (cân—mawl)** To commend, to

praise.

*Canmawl dda; taw, ddrwg.*

*Praise, thou good; be silent, evil!* *Adge.*

*Gwell gwrwg o'f channawl.*

*A woman is better for being praised.* *Adge.*

**Canmhyg, a. (cant—plyg)** Of a hundred fold.

**Canmhyg, v. a. (canmhyg)** To centuplicate.

**Canmoliadwy, a. (canmawl)** Commendable.

**Canmoliawd, s. m. (canmawl)** Commendation.

**Canmoliawl, a. (canmawl)** Commendatory.

**Canmoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (canmawl)** Commen-

dation, a commending, a praising.

**Canmoliadawl, a. (canmoliad)** Praise worthy.

**Canmoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (canmawl)** Com-

mendation, applause.

**Canmoliaethawl, a. (canmoliaeth)** Commendatory.

**Canmoliaethus, a. (canmoliaeth)** Applauding.

**Canmoliant, s. m. (canmawl)** Commendation.

**Canmoliwr, s. m.—pl. canmoliwyr (canmawl—**

**gwr)** One that praiseth, a commender.

**Canmolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canmawl)** An enco-

miast, a commender; an eulogist.

**Canmwyaf, ad. (cân—mwyaf)** For the most part.

**Cannalen, a. (cant—dalen)** Of a hundred leaves.

**Cannalênawg, a. (cannalen)** Centifolious.

**Canuawg, a. (cân)** Having in, or containing.

**Cannerth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cân—nerth)** Assist-

ance, support, aid.

*Draw—*  
*Fy nerth a'm canerth i'm cynnydd*  
*Cynair o'm cadair cadarn ganu khy.*

*God my strength, and my support to increase in me power of ex-*  
*pression, that from my lore of presidency, I may ably sing of Elys.*  
*D. Brycheiniawg, i'r argl. Rhys.*

**Cannerthawl, a. (cannerth)** Co-operating.

**Cannerthiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cannerth) A co-operating, or assisting.

**Cannerthu, v. a.** (cannerth) To co-operate.

*Cedwir non fâs Gwen, a fad woled;*  
*Cadwnt feth-gawd north a'm cannerthed.*

*Preserved shall be the roof of the son of Gwen, whom it was a blessing to have seen; his power, gloriously prevailing in the combat, may it assist me.*  
*Llywelyn Fardd. i Gwelfm.*

**Cannhwysg, s. m.**—*pl. t. on* (cân—twysg) An accompanying portion; an accompaniment.

*Neu'r dug wyg cannhwysg gan ei godre.*

*Doth she not carry an attendant train at her skirts. Ll. P. Mech.*

**Cannhrawd, s. m.**—*pl. cannhrodion* (cân—trawd) Accompaniment.

**Casnorth, s. m.** (cân—dorth) Succour, assistance.

**Cannorthwy, s. m.** (cannorth) Succour, assistance, help, aid, support.

**Cannorthwyad, s. m.** (cannorthwy) A succouring.

**Cannorthwyaw, v. a.** (cannorthwy) To succour.

**Cannorthwyl, a.** (cannorthwy) Aiding, or assisting; subsidiary.

**Cannorthwyedig, a.** (cannorthwy) That is helped.

**Cannorthwyr, s. m.**—*pl. cannorthwyr* (cannorthwy—gwr) A succourer, or assistant.

**Cannorthwydd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (cannorthwy) A helper, an assistant; a supporter.

**Cannu, v. a.** (cant) To contain. *Cymaint ag a gannai y llestr,* As much as the vessel would contain.

**Cannwyn, v. a.** (cân—dwyn) To bear with.

**Cannwynawl, a.** (cannwyn) That is carried, or borne with; congenial.

**Cannyn, s. pl. aggr.** (cant—dyn) A hundred men.

**Canol, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cant—ol) A middle, or centre; an umpire.

**Canolaidd, a.** (canol) Central, middle-sized.

**Canolawg, a.** (canol) Central, middlemost.

**Canolbarth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (canol—parth) A centre, the middle point.

**Canolant, s. m.**—*pl. canoldannau* (canol—tant) The middle string of a harp.

**Canoldir, s. m.**—*pl. t. oedd* (canol—tir) An inland region: *Mor y canoldir*, the Mediterranean sea.

**Canolgaïs, a.** (canol—caïs) Centripetal.

**Canolgrych, a.** (canol—cyrch) Centripetal.

**Canoli, v. a.** (canol) To place in the middle.

**Canoliad, s. m.**—*pl. canoliad* (canol) What is in the middle, or centre.

**Canolig, a.** (canol) That is in the middle, middle-sized; indifferent, ordinary; middle-sized.

**Canolydd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (canol) One that is in the middle; a mediator.

**Canon, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (can) A song, a rule, pre-script, or canon. Under the bardic system, all maxims were promulgated in verse. *Myrddin* is called *Canon Cynllaith*, by *Gwenddydd* in the *Gwasgargerd*.

*Brawd gwyn a brydal ganon,*  
*Teg yw o Lan Gâtig ion.*

*The white friar of Llangatwg, that would compose a song, he is comely.*  
*T. Derlydd.*

*O ganon cerddorion canaf.*

*From the martin of songsters I will sing.*

*Mal pan orfydd llyu yn llyfr canon.*

*Like when it is necessary to read in the book of authority.*  
*Cynddale.*

*Adda wr cynna' o'r canon, b'leddwyd!*  
*Mae Noe, all broffwyd, wr llywyl lion!*

*Adam the first man of authority where art thou? Where is Noah the second Prophet, a blessed happy man!*  
*Ior. Fynglwyd.*

**Canonaid, a.** (canon) Conformable to rule.

**Canoneiddrwydd, s. m.** (canonaid) Agreeableness to rule, canonicalness.

**Canoni, v. a.** (canon) To put under regulation.

**Canoniaeth, s. m.** (canon) Conformity to rule.

**Canonwr, s. m.**—*pl. canonwyr* (canon—gwr) A member of a cathedral; a canonist.

*Y canonwr, cryn hegusil,*  
*A wel y cor yn all Gaint.*

*The canon is old age comes, shall see the Choir like that of Canterbury.*  
*Gwilym. Glyn.*

**Canonydd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (canon) A canonist.

**Canotor, sup.** (canawd) Singing, hymning.

**Canpen, s. m.** (cant—pen) A hundred heads.

**Canpeniawg, a.** (canpen) Hundred-headed.

**Canplyg, a.** (cant—plyg) Being hundredfold.

**Canrain, s. f.**—*pl. canreinion* (can—rhain) A train of followers.

**Canrawd, s. m.**—*pl. canrodion* (can—rhawd) Convolution.

**Canre, s. f.**—*pl. t. on* (cân—rhe) Pursuit, or running with; concurrence.

*Bratig Dafydd*  
*Fre gaure gwn-rad gannwynawl,*  
*Bro gyanodd â gyanysu llycawl.*

*Great is David, fairly endowed for the congenial pursuit of the hill prosperity of his country, desirous to his foes.*  
*Ll. P. Mech.*

**Canred, s. f.**—*pl. t. ion* (can—rhed) A pursuit, or following after.

*Myn ydd yndalith Crist ar gain dudwed dalar,*  
*Cyn llywyl abar, a'm bo llywedd,*  
*Llywedd fy ngwedd yngylwyr gred,*  
*Yngylwedd, yn fydd, yn faw ganred.*

*As Christ rejoined on the earth's fair surface, ere I become a dead corpse, ere I am exhausted, let my song prosper in the true belief, in religion, in faith, in honourable pursuit.*  
*Sin. ab Gwneithai.*

**Canreg, s. f.**—*pl. t. ion* (can—rheg) Endowment, or natural gift; accomplishment.

**Canri, s. f.** (cant—rhi) Centaury. *Y ganri felen,* yellow centaury; *y ganri goch,* common centaury of the ancient houses and out houses, which were round, also called *llogall and pared*.

**Canryg, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (can—rhyg) Rye flour.

**Cant, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (can) A circle; the strake, or hoop of a wheel; the rim, of any thing round. Cant is used in the Laws for the walled work. A complete circle, series of numbers, or a hundred, *pl. cantoedd*; *Cant hir*, six scores; *cant byr*, five scores.

*Mal y cant y gwr.*

*Like the hundred is the man.*

*Eidd un i gant, eidd cant i un.*

*Let one become a hundred, let a hundred become one.*

*Adapt.*

*Adapt.*

**Cantafawd, s. m.** (cant—tafawd) Pellitory of the wall.

**Cantawr, s. m.**—*pl. cantorion* (can) A songster.

**Cantell, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cant) A rim, or border.

**Cantell, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cant) A circle; a rim.

**Cantores, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cantawr) A songstress.

**Cantref, s. m.**—*pl. t. i* (cant—tref) A division of a country, a canton, or hundred. The *Cantref* had the following subdivisions.—4 *erw*, 1 *tyddyn*; 4 *tyddyn*, 1 *rhandir*; 4 *rhandir*, 1 *gafael*; 4 *gafael*, 1 *tref*; 4 *tref*, 1 *maenawr*; 12 *maenawr*, 1 *dref*; 1 *cymod*; 2 *cymod*, 1 *cantref*.

*Elirf erwi yn y cantref chwe cant a phum mil ar agos, nid mwy nid llai.*

*The number of acres in a hundred is twenty five thousand six hundred, not more, not less.*

**Cantrefwr, s. m.**—*pl. cantrefwyr* (cantref—gwr) A hundredre, or a juror of a hundred.

**Cantro, a.** (cant—tro) Centuple, hundred times.

**Cantroed**, *s. m. aggr.* (cant—troed) A hundred feet; centipede.  
**Cantroediawg**, *a.* (cantroed) Having a hundred feet  
**Cantwn**, *a.* (cant—twn) All to pieces, or shivers.

*Call o war Craig, callaw crwn  
 Cser gwnidol, cwr yn gwaith.*

A chamber on the ledge of a rock, a round cauldron, the entrance of the fort, it shall be found a *heap of ruins*.  
*Gr. ab Iwan Hen, i Harddolech.*

**Cantwr**, *s. m. pl.* cantwyr (can—gwr) A singer.  
**Cantwraig**, *s. f.* (can—gwraig) A songstress.  
**Cân**, *v. a.* (cân) To bleach, or blanch; to whiten: also to bount flour, or range it through a fine sieve.

**Canu**, *v. a.* (can) To descant; to sing; to play on a musical instrument. *Canu telyn*, to play on a harp; *canu corn*, to blow a horn; *canu cloch*, to ring a bell; *canu yn iach*, to bid farewell; *canu och*, to complain. The terms *Cân*, white, or bright, and *Can*, a song, have a common fundamental root, and, it seems, from the same primitive idea; so *canu*, to sing, is as if we were to say, to elucidate, or display in the light; it being the original medium of promulgating laws and maxims. The words *canfod*, *ceiniaw*, and *dadgan*, are used in their several meanings from the same reason.

*Awn i gwynau ein genl,  
 I gann och, a gwaic all*

Let us go and bewail that we are born, to *suffer more*, and lament our fate. *E. G. Cethk.*

**Canu**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (can) A descant; a song.

*Pan archo bardd teulu i ddeyrn, caned un canu; pan archo i uch-  
 swr, caned dri chann; pan archo i delawg, caned yn i bo fin.*

When a domestic bard saith of a prince, let him recite *one song*; when he saith of a gentleman, let him recite *three songs*; when he saith of a peasant, let him sing *until he is tired*. *Welsh Laws.*

**Canuon**, *s. f. dim.* (canu) A little song; a sonnet.  
**Canuog**, *a.* (canu) Abounding with song; having a disposition to sing.

*Chwanoaw wy', a chanuawg,  
 Ierch y rhyf, i erchi y rhawg.*

I am full of desires, and disposed to sing, continually to crave for gifts, the roebuck of the hill. *Gr. ab Iwan, ab Tudor.*

**Canwaith**, *a.* (cant—gwaith) Hundred times.

**Canwelw**, *a.* (cân—gweilw) Whitish inclining to blue, pale; livid.

**Canwelwder**, *s. m.* (canwelw) Bluish white, or a very pale blue.

**Cânwr**, *s. m.—pl.* canwyr (cân—gwr) A bleacher.

**Canwr**, *s. m.—pl.* canwyr (can—gwr) A singer.

**Canwraeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cant—gwr) A company of a hundred men.

*Droenudd prudd, pruddwyr canwraeth,  
 Dor dewdor deon arwraeth.*

The ruddy-faced prudent one, a depredator with his companies of hundred men, the protecting shield of expert ones in heroic acts. *Cynyddion, i O. ab Iwan.*

**Canwraidd**, *s. f. aggr.* (cant—gwraidd) What has a hundred roots; *y gawwraidd lwyd*, mugwort; *y gawwraidd las*, ground-ivy.

**Canwraig**, *s. f.—pl.* canwraigedd (can—gwraig) A songstress; a chauntress.

**Canwriad**, *s. m.—pl.* canwriaid (cant—gwr) A centurion, a captain of a hundred men.

**Canwriadaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (canwriad) The rank, or post of a centurion.

**Canwy**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cân) A white, or bright glare; splendour.

**Canwyl**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (can—gwyl) A mask, a part of a horse's furniture.

*Canwyl, ceiniawg y dal.  
 A mask, its value is a penny.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Canwyl**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cân—gwyl) A candle, a lamp. *Canwyl llygad*, apple, or pupil of the eye; *canwyl gr adar*, the great mullein.

*Dug fy naa llygad o dwyl.  
 Do gwyf fal dwy ganwyl!*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

*Gwir a ddywed Cynfelyn;  
 Gwre canwyl pwyll i ddyr.*

Truly hath Cynfelyn said, Reason is for man the best light. *Mabiol ab Ithym.*

**Canwylbren**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (canwyl—pren) A candlestick.

**Canwylwr**, *s. m.—pl.* canwylwyr (canwyl—gwr) A chandler; a dealer in candles.

**Canwyllydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (canwyl) A chandler, or one that makes candles; a candle or torch-bearer. He was the sixteenth officer in the prince's court.

*Y canwyllydd a ddyli ddiu canwyl rhag bron y brenin, y an y ddyli ag ef pan fo yn bwyta: efe a ddyli y twrllawr, ac y ddyli ion a ei ddyli y ddyli.*

The torch-bearer ought to hold the candle before the king, on the opposite side of the day, when he is eating; to him belongs the broken bread; and the pieces that may fall out of the dish. *Welsh Laws.*

**Canwyllyr**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (canwyl) Chandelier.  
**Canwyr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (can—gwr) A plane; also an indented mark cut in the ears of beasts; forming an acute angle.

*Canwyr, ceiniawg y dal.*

A plane, its value is a penny. *Welsh Laws.*

*Ef oedd —*

*Canwyr y synwyr a'r son.*

He was the criterion of the sense and the sound. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Canwyrad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (canwyr) A planing.  
**Canwyrw**, *v. a.* (canwyr) To plane; also to mark beasts in the ear, by indenting.

**Canwyrddig**, *a.* (canwyr) That is planed.

**Canwryiad**, *s. m.—pl.* canwryiaid (canwyr) A planer, or one who uses a plane.

**Canwrywr**, *s. m.—pl.* canwrywyr (canwyr—gwr) A planer.

**Canwryydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (canwyr) A planer.

**Canydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cân) A songster.

**Canyddiaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (canydd) The art of composition.

*Ni eddyf fal ganyddiaeth,  
 Nwy m chafu, m anach wreth.*

He will not suffer a fault in composition, nor even a beauty that covers a worse defect. *Edm. Pryg.*

**Canymdaith**, *s. m.—pl.* canymdeithion (cân—ymdaith) A fellow-traveller; a companion.

*Canymdaith ei of logwro.*

A dog's companion is his tail. *Adams.*

**Canymdaith**, *v. a.* (cân—ymdaith) To accompany, or go along with; to convey.

**Canymdaithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (canymdaith) An accompanying; concomitance.

**Canymdaithiaw**, *v. a.* (canymdaith) To go along with, or to bear company.

**Canymdaithiaw**, *a.* (canymdaith) Accompanying.

**Canymdaithiedig**, *a.* (canymdaith) Accompanied.

**Canymdaithiwr**, *s. m.—pl.* canymdeithiwr (canymdaith—gwr) An accompanier, a fellow-traveller.

**Canymdaithydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (canymdaith) One that accompanies; a fellow-traveller.

**Canymdo**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cân—ymdo) A convoy

**Canymdoad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (canymdo) A conveying, or accompanying.

**Canymdoawl**, *a.* (canymdo) Accompanying.

**Canymdoedig**, *a.* (canymdo) That is convoyed.

**Canymdol, v. a. (canymdo)** To accompany, conduct, or convey; to attend for protection.

*Mi a'th canymdol i deg mair o wyr.*

*I will accompany thee, with ten thousand men. Gr. ab Arthur.*

*Y llewedd a' canymdolant trwy yr anafchw.*

*The horse conveyed him through the wilderness. Mablogion.*

**Canymdöwr, s. m.—pl. canymdowyr (canymdo—gwr)** A conductor; a fellow-traveller.

**Canymdöydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canymdo)** A conductor, one who accompanies as a guard.

**Canys, conj. (can—ys)** For, because; since.

**Canysawli, a. (cany)** Occasioning; necessitating

*Gweith ser am gar oedd enghirawl, canysawli.*

*Around a fort I saw a slaughter, that was terrible, it was the retreating day of woe, incumbent was the act. Rhin. ab Gwyn.*

**Cang, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—ang)** A branch, bough.

*Yn Aber Cwaw yd ganant gogaw, Ar ganawg biocdawg.*

*Gwneid a' cyw yd foddawg.*

*In Aber Cang the cuckoos sing on the blossom-covered branches; woe to the sick that hears their contented notes! Llywarch Hen.*

**Cangawg, a. (cang)** Full of branches or boughs.

**Cangen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cang)** A branch, also an epithet for a young woman; a nymph.

**Cangenawg, a. (cangen)** Having branches.

**Cangenawl, a. (cangen)** Tending to branch out.

**Cangeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cangen)** Ramification.

**Cangenw, v. a. (cangen)** To ramify, to branch out, to form branches.

**Canghell, s. f.—pl. t. au (can—cell)** A chancel.

**Canghellawg, a. (canghell)** Having a chancel.

**Canghellawr, s. m.—pl. canghellorion (canghell)**

A president of an assembly; a chancellor.

**Canghelloriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (canghellawr)** A

chancellorship, or the office of a chancellor.

**Canghellwr, s. m.—pl. canghellwyr (canghell—gwr)** A chancellor, an officer of revenue.

**Canghelllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canghell)** A con-

stable, as of a fortified place; a chancellor.

**Cap, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mutation of cab)** A cap.

**Capan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cap)** A cap, or hat. *Cap-*

*an cor, a canonical cap; capan dros, the lintel*

*of a door.*

*Y brenin a roddes i eglwys Fynyw ddau gapan cor o ball.*

*The king gave to the church of Meneve, two choral caps of velvet. Welsh Laws.*

*Y pengwastraw a ddylis gapanau gwial y brenin, a' hen gyf-ryau llw eu pren, a' hen drysau dylis, a' hen ybardanau dylis.*

*The head groom is entitled to the king's ruin caps, and his old saddles of the colour of their wood, and his old cast off bridles, and his old cast off spurs. Welsh Laws.*

**Câr, s. m.—pl. ceir (cy—ar)** A raft, or rack, to

place, or carry things on; a dray, drag, or

sledge; a waggon, called also *cartrol*, *car llug*,

a drag; *car hidlaw*, a frame to place a sieve

upon; *car dirwyn*, a winding reel; *car pysgota*,

the troll of a fishing-line; *car yr en*, the jaw-

bone.

*Rhetid car gan orwaered.*

*Let the cart run by reason of the steep. Adeg.*

**Câr, s. m.—pl. ceraint (ca—ar)** A friend; a relation. *Câr clyd*, the ninth cousin; reckoned

the last degree of consanguinity; used as a by-

word for one that is so distant a relation, that

he is not reckoned so, but on account of his

wealth.

*Y câr cywir yn yrting y gwelir.*

*In difficulty, will the faithful friend be seen. Adeg.*

**Cynan**—a gynalliad is o newydd, a rhyfel ar Fawr; ac o'r ddiwedd hwynt a gymmodiant, ac a ynt yn un-gar un-cgar.

Cynan collected together an army afresh, and warred against Madims; but at last they were reconciled, and became common friends, and common foe. Gr. ab Arthur.

**Car, a. (cy—ar)** Near. *Car llaw*, near at hand.

**Carad, s. m. (car)** A loving; endearment.

**Cârâd, s. m.—pl. t. au (câr)** A carrying.

**Caradas, s. m. (carad)** Concubinage.

**Caradawg, a. (carad)** Abounding with love.

**Caradwy, a. (carad)** Amiable, or lovely.

*Caredig caradwy ei glod, Achebi, gvarchawli nod.*

*Caredig, lovely is his fame, he would strive for, he would guard the mark. Aneurin.*

**Carai, s. f.—pl. careiau (car)** A bandage, or lace; a thong. *Cqrut egrid*, a shoe latchet.

*Dechreu blaen carai o foly.*

*Beginning the point of a thong from the belly. Adeg.*

*Ni thal dy gyngor am forwyn*

*Garai i mi, y gw mwy.*

*Thy counsel about a maid is not worth a thong for me, good man. D. ab Gwilym, yr Iorw.*

**Caraid, s. m.—pl. careidiau (câr)** A dray-full.

**Carain, a. (car)** Amiable, charming, lovely.

**Carain, s. m. (carain)** Amiability, loveliness.

**Cârân, s. f.—pl. t. au (câr)** Crown of the head.

**Caranaid, a. (caran)** Having or wearing a crown.

*Ac enghyllon nef nifer caranid.*

*And the angels of heaven, a host wearing crowns. Tolkien.*

**Caranawg, a. (cârân)** Wearing a crown.

*Synia di roddi, rwyf gwawr caranawg, Cerenydd i'w gerddawr.*

*Considering well, thou chief of tumult, wearing the crown radiating about giving a reprimand to thy conqueror. P. Brydydd i Rys Gryg.*

**Carant, s. m.—pl. ceraint (car)** A relation, or kin.

**Carawd, s. m. (car)** A loving, or the act of loving.

**Carawg, a. (car)** Amatory; friendly, generous.

**Carawg, s. m.—pl. carogion (car)** A wild boar.

*At Eglwys Fach, in Denbighshire, there is a tum-*

*ulus, called Bedd Carawg; and tradition says*

*it is the grave of a huge wild boar, killed by*

*Bach ab Carwed, on the river Carawg.*

**Carawl, s. m.—pl. carolau (car—awl)** A pae-

gyric on love, or a love song; a carol. *Car-*

*awl haf*, a May song; *carawl gwirawd*, a

wasail song; *carawl gwyl Fair*, a Carol for

Saint Mary's day; *carawl plygain*, a matin song.

**Carbwl, a. (carp)** Clumsy, awkward.

**Carc, s. m. (car)** Solicitude, care, or anxiety.

*Dy serch a' th garc at gene! Cymra*

*Ry bair i bawd dy anrhyddedd.*

*Thy love, and anxiety for the Welsh nation, will cause every one to honour thee. R. Fritchard, Llanyddog.*

**Carcas, a. (carc)** Solicitous, anxious, careful.

**Carch, s. m. (câr)** A confined state, restraint.

**Carchar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (carch)** A prison;

confinement.

*Mis Mawrth—*

*Polb peth a ddaw trwy'r ddalar,*

*Ond y mawr mawr ei garchar.*

*The month of March every thing will come through the earth, except the dead, whose confinement is great. Aneurin.*

**Carcharawl, a. (carchar)** Relating to imprisonment.

**Carcharwr, s. m.—pl. carcharorion (carchar)** A

prisoner, one who is in confinement.

**Carcharedig, a. (carchar)** Imprisoned, confined.

**Carcharedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (carcharedig)**

Carceration, imprisonment.

**Carchariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (carchar)** A confine-

ment.

**Carcharu, v. a. (carchar)** To imprison, to confine.

Ni charcharwyd neb chadodwyd yn llwyr carchar a mi; an char-  
char Llund mas Eriant, neu garchar Gradd mas Eri.

No one has been so severely confined with respect to the prison,  
as I have been; not even the prison of Llund, the son of Geraint,  
nor the prison of Gradd, the son of Eri.

*H. Culkech, Mabinogion.*

**Cardail, s. m. aggr. (câr—tail)** Manure. *Tir*

**cardail**, land that is manured.

**Cardawd, s. f.—pl. cardodau (câr)** Charity; alms.

Heb gurdawd, heb westfa.

Without alms, and without entertainment. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cardolaw, v. a. (cardail)** To manure with a drag.

**Cardodawl, a. (cardawd)** Eleemosynary.

Nae llawer o hoonynt yn gweithur llawer gweithred cardodawl.

There are many of them that perform frequent charitable actions.

*S. Trevisan.*

**Cardodi, v. a. (cardawd)** To give charity.

**Cardota, v. a. (cardawd)** To ask charity, to beg.

**Cardotai, s. m.—pl. cardoteion (cardawd)** One  
that lives by charity; a common beggar.

Clywed y gwan, ciod a gwl,

Cried aieb cardotai.

In hearing the weak thou shalt have fame, and for the com-  
mending answer to the beggar. *T. Alled.*

**Cardoteiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cardotai)** Mendi-  
city, the state of living by charity.

**Cardoteiawl, a. (cardotai)** Mendicant, begging.

**Cardoteig, a. (cardotai)** Given to begging, living  
by charity, mendicant.

**Cardottir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cardawd—tir)**  
Frankmoigne-land; or land bestowed for per-  
petual alms.

Cardottir rhydd yw tir yr alled.

The abbot's ground is frank moigne land. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cardotty, s. m. (cardawd—ty)** An almonry.

**Cardotyn, s. m. (cardawd)** A beggar, mendicant.

**Cardotymaid, a. (cardotyn)** Beggarly, vagrant.

**Cardws, s. m. (câr—tws)** Worst binding.

**Cardywen, s. f. (cardawd—gwen)** The young-  
est, or darling female child; the last of a brood  
of any animal: a dilling pig, or the least in the  
litter; the same as *Tia y nyth*, and *Bach y nyth*.

**Cardydwyn, s. m. (cardawd—gwyn)** The young-  
est of a brood.

**Cardd, s. m.—pl. ceirdd (cy—ar-dd)** Exile: also  
shame, disgrace, or dishonour.

—Or maint rynges.

Cardd arno; add ffraw ffrawdd oddiwes clod;

Bel clywed oedd eies.

After all what I have sung, shame on it; the active chief is  
quick in pursuit of fame; if he were heard he was wonderful.

*Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.*

**Cardd, a. (cy—ar-dd)** Drove out, exiled, degraded.

**Cardagl, s. f.—pl. t. au (câr—dagi)** A skirt.

**Carddawl, s. m.—pl. t. au (carddawl)** Banish-  
ment.

**Carddawl, a. (cardd)** Of a straying disposition.

**Cardden, s. f.—pl. t. au (cardd)** A wild place,  
thicket, a brake.

Carddawl ar draws naw carddawl,

Ac ar hyd mael gaeuau hen;

Ac oddiyno i ddinas

Ellyllon.

I tramped along nine brakes, and along an old dismantled  
fort, and from thence to the city of the satyrs. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Carddenin, a. (cardden)** Banished, wandering.

**Carddenyn, s. m. (cardden)** An exile, wanderer.

Wyl carddenyn hen,

Wyl cyffwr lawen;

A thaw y dygen,

Mau molaud Urien.

I am an old wanderer, I am a treasure of mirth; the silence of  
maise; and mine is Urien's praise. *Taliesin.*

**Carddgas, a. (carld—cas)** Hating shame or dis-  
grace.

Deitholais rwyfflu—

Yn ddoethgar, cerddgar, carddgas.

I have chosen the leader of a host, he that is discreet, loving the  
song, and hating disgrace. *Cynddelw, i Wrywyr.*

**Carddgl, a. (cardd—coll)** Ending in disgrace.

Gwr oedd feirdd arfoll, carddgl cerddgar;

Gwr oedd fadd llymdd, llydd ei far.

A man that was the cherisher of bards, with him the lover of  
song's wandering was ended; a man that was a courtly wolf, his  
wrath was depressed. *Cynddelw, m. Rhyd Flaidd.*

**Carddotai, s. m.—pl. carddoteion (cerddawl)**

One that is an exile, or wandering about.

**Carddn, v. (cardd)** To exile; to cause to wander.

Gwedi llawr achaw uchenekias,

Gwedi carddau 'rwy, gwedi cerddau byd,

Gwedi gwyd plygdyd y plygeinau—

Gorbwyll i gan Ddau!

After many a cause of sighing, after wandering to and fro, and  
I, and after worldly songs; after remissions, toward the nation—  
at last may I be with God! *Fis. ab Gwalechmet.*

**Carddychwel, a. (cardd—chwel)** Adventent.

Cynnedd i Bowys, ban ei ar dremys,

I derfyn diogel,

Na bo iro irodd y ffarchwyl,

Na bo caeth, na bo cerddychwel.

It is the custom of Powys, when it goes on the scout to the  
secre border, that there should not once be a going into disgrace,  
that it should not be enslaved, that it should not be become alive-  
died. *Cynddelw.*

**Caredig, a. (câr)** Beloved, loving, kind.

**Caredigaw, v. a. (caredig)** To caress; to endear.

**Caredigawl, a. (caredig)** Caressing, loving.

**Caredigrwydd, s. m. (caredig)** Amiability,  
kindness, civility, affection.

Tair effaith Awen, haellon, gwarin, a charadigrwydd.

The three effects of Genius; generosity, gentleness, and kind-  
ness. *Bardas.*

**Caredd, s. m. (câr)** Excess of love, immoderate  
desire; sin.

Nid oedd arno an caredd tellwng o angu.

He was guilty of no excess worthy of death. *W. Salisbury.*

**Careddawl, a. (caredd)** Full of lust; sinful.

**Careddu, v. a. (caredd)** To lust immoderately.

**Câreg, s. f.—pl. cêryg (câr)** A stone. *Câreg*

*nâdd*, a freestone; *câreg clo*, a kerb stone; *câreg feirch*, a horse-block; *câreg lefain*, an  
echo, rock, or stone.

**Câregan, s. f. dim. (câreg)** Little stone, pebble.

**Caregawg, a. (câreg)** Abounding with stones.

**Caregawl, a. (câreg)** Petrificative, lapideous, turn-  
ing to stone.

**Caregedig, a. (câreg)** Petrified, like stones.

**Caregiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (câreg)** Petrification.

**Caregos, s. pl. (câreg)** Pebbles; small stones.

**Caregryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (câreg—rhyd)** A rip-  
pling ford.

Poenodd a'ith garodd na'ith gal,

Fryd ffrwd caregryd crows-gal.

He who has loved thee has been tormented, thou with the coun-  
tenance of the clear fresh stream of the stony ford. *K. Ddu.*

**Carennnydd, s. m. aggr. (carant)** Friendship,  
amity, kindness; alliance of kindred.

Ha unbent! o'r gweithueth gam, mi a brynaf dy carennnydd.

Ha, prince! if I have committed a fault, I will purchase thy  
friendship. *H. Fyell—Mabinogion.*

**Cares, s. f.—pl. t. au (câr)** A female friend;  
a kinswoman.

Rhybuech baw gares.

The present of a dirty kinswoman. *Adage.*

**Caregar, a. (câr)** Sociable, endearing, loving.

**Caregarwch, s. m. (caregar)** Sociableness.

**Carf, s. f.—pl. t. au (câr)** A holding together.



**Carfagi, s. f.—pl. t. au (car—magl) A trap.**  
**Carfaglu, v. a. (carfagi) To entrap, to snare.**

*Floes yn roys gwyn gwenith lwy.*  
*Ar ael llen carthen i'm carfagiwy.*

*I fled, as a pure white grain of wheat,  
 On the rim of the coarse hempen sheet  
 I was entangled.*

Tallies.

**Carfaglwyr, s. m.—pl. carfaglwyr (carfagi—gwr)**  
 One that ensnareth.

**Carfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (carf) A supporter; a binder; a stead, beam, or rail: Also a row; or rank. Carfan gwely, a bedstead; carfan gwedd, a weaver's beam; carfan o wair, hay laid in rows; also a ridge of land. Sil.**

*Mal yr eddi am y garfan.*

*Like the warp on the beam.*

Adage.

*Eilestynt yn garfannu o four cantodd, a deg a deugainth.*

*They sat down in rows of the number of hundreds, and of fifties.*

**Carfen, s. f.—pl. t. i (carf) A goblet; a cup.**

**Carfenaid, s. f.—pl. carfenaidiau (carfen) A cupful, or a gobletful.**

**Carfyl, s. m.—pl. t. od (car—byl) A bird called the hawk. Carfyl gylfinddu, and gwalch y pen-weig, the black billed hawk; carfyl bach, the little hawk.**

**Carg, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (car) A charge or cargo.**  
**Cargu, v. a. (carg) To furnish with a cargo; to charge, or to load.**

**Cargychwyn, a. (car—cychwyn) Having a carriage in motion; wandering. Dyn cargychwyn, a man who removes his car, or changes his residence; a stroller, a vagabond.**

*Dyn cargychwyn yr dyn rhodaid, a fo yn symud ei gar a'i fod bob amser.*

*A car-moving person is a wanderer, who is always moving his car with his moveables.*

Welsh Letter.

**Carhuddigl, s. m.—pl. t. au (car—huddigl) A frame of wood within a chimney, to which things are suspended.**

*'R huddigl carhuddigl yn cynhaeddi' ser,  
 Saer elwir y fagode.*

*Those sort of the sort-frame reaching up to the stave; thus architect of the tier of bell!*

D. ab Gwilym.

**Cariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (car) Attachment, love; charity; a lover, or sweetheart.**

*Ni fya cariad ei wade,  
 Na'i ddangaws i llaw iu.*

*Love will not be concealed, nor shown to every body.*

D. ab Gwilym.

**Cariadaidd, a. (cariad) Lovely, creating love.**

**Cariadawg, a. (cariad) Abounding with love; having an object of affection. Also a member of the sect of independents. pl. cariadogion.**

*Cyd bwyf i cariadawg cerdded ofydd,  
 Gobeuyllyd fy New fy albenydd.*

*Whilst I wander as an Ofydd I meet with love, may God prepare my latter end.*

H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

**Cariadawl, a. (cariad) Tending to excite love.**

**Cariadawr, s. m.—pl. cariadorion (cariad) Lower.**

**Cariadoes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cariad—gloes) The pang of love; a love fit.**

**Cariadlon, a. (cariad—llon) Amiable, charming.**

**Cariadlonrwydd, s. m. (cariadlon) Amiability.**

**Cariadus, a. (cariad) Loving, beloved, agreeable.**

**Cariadusaid, a. (cariadus) Lovely, exciting love.**

**Cariadusaw, v. (cariadus) To become lovely.**

**Cariadusawl, a. (cariadus) Tending to be lovely.**

*Yr haul—  
 Ei dw wa'n'n garidusawl  
 Bob bryn—*

*The sun, its warmth makes lovely each hill and each dale.*

D. Richard, Glen y Morfa.

**Cariadusrwydd, s. m. (cariadus) Loveliness.**  
**Cariadwy, a. (cariad) That may be made lovely.**  
**Cariaw, v. a. (car) To carry, to bear, or bring.**

*Y biogen—  
 Ar egyptl bithlon gwag,  
 Gorseu dawns i'w gartwr d.*

*The pye, with brink and melody wings,  
 The best of gifts to carry thee.*

T. Fry.

**Cariwr, s. m.—pl. cariwr (car—gwr) A carrier.**  
**Carl, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (car) A covetous person.**

**Carlam, s. m.—pl. t. au (car—llam) The pannade, curvetting or prancing of a horse; also a gallop.**

*Carlamau carw ar lwm-waen.*

*Like the boundings of the stag on the plain.*

T. Alod.

**Carlamawg, a. (carlam) Prancing; galloping; March carlamawg, a prancing horse.**

*Yna y dryllodd carlam metch gan garlamau.*

*Then were the horses' hoofs broken with prancing.*

Judges v. 22.

**Carlamiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (carlam) A prancing galloping.**

**Carlamu, v. a. (carlam) To curvet; to gallop.**

**Carlwm, s. m.—pl. carlymmod (car—llwm) The ermine.**

**Carn, s. m.—pl. t. au (car) A prominence; a heap; a horn: a haft, or hilt of a weapon; the hoof of an animal; dail carn yr ebaul, the herb colt's foot. A stay, support, or back: Pwy yw dy garn am y chredl? who is thy support, or author, for the report? Also a heap of stones, the same as carnedd; and the ancient graves, having such heaps on them, are called cernydd: hence the names of places.—Carn Fadryn, Carn Henduall, and others. When church-yard interment was introduced, the Carn came to be considered disgraceful; and criminals were then the only persons buried in the former manner. Hence the saying, Carn ar dy wyneb, may a carn be thy grave; when any ill is wished to a man. See Rhyswr.**

*A gafu y carn a gafu y llaw.*

*He that got the handle got the blade.*

Adage.

**Carn, a. (car) Notorious; arrant. It is applied in a bad sense, from carn being deemed in later times the monument of criminals. Carn Ueider, an arrant thief; carn fadwr, a noted traitor; carn Sais, a mere Saxon; carn yr ebaul, the colt's foot.**

**Carnafawg, a. (carn—gafawg) Cloven-footed.**

*Cornau cynafawg,  
 Awyd sawdaws,  
 A' tri cariadawg.*

*Cornau stabbors in the conflict, of ardent desires, and the three cloven-footed ones.*

Tallies.

**Carnaid, (carn) Formed like a hoof.**

**Carnawg, a. (carn) Having a hoof, having a haft.**

**Carnawl, a. (carn) Hoofed, having hoofs.**

**Carnbwl, a. (carn—pwl) Bungling, clumsy.**

**Carnedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (carn) A heap, a heap of stones: Mae efe yn garnedd o arian, he abounds with riches. The carneddau, and the twmali of earth were the common monuments that the great Britons erected in honour of their great men. Which of the two kinds was probably determined by the circumstance of the country being stony, or otherwise. These modes of interment continued in use many ages after the introduction of Christianity; but when the custom of burying in churches became general, the former ways were not only disused, but condemned as fit only for the great criminals.**

When the *Carnedd* was considered as the honourable tomb of a warrior, every passenger threw his additional stone, out of reverence to his memory; when this heap came to be disgraced by being the mark where the guilty was laid, the custom for every one that passed to fling his stone, still continued; but now as a token of detestation. The herb groundsel.

*Carneddawg, a. (carnedd)* Abounding with heaps of stones.

*El gobyrru Carawg,  
Cymwysu carneddawg.*

*Carawg* will purchase Wales, abounding with heaps of stones.

*Carneddawl, a. (carnedd)* Accumulating of stones.  
*Carneddawr, a. m.—pl. carneddorion (carnedd)* A heaping of stones; accumulation.

*Gwyn ab Nudd, budd byddinawr,  
Cyst y sprithol cadoedd rhag carneddawr  
Dy frith, no lewys briw i lawr.*

*Gwyn* the son of *Nudd*, the hope of armies, fruster would legions fall before the heaping of thy arm thus broken rushes to the ground.

*Carneddu, v. a. (carnedd)* To heap up stones; to accumulate.

*Carnen, s. f. dim. (carn)* A heap; a heap of stones: also a wild sow.

*Such christians, a byddewch y melli yn fadd coed, ac y Hall yn garu coed.*

*Pack* you away also, and be the one a wild sow, and the other a wild ewe.

*Carnewin, s. f.—pl. t. edd (carn—ewin)* The fore part of a claw, or hoof.

*Eis a godal o garu cythrengl ar ei garnewinedd.*

*He* lifted up his infernal hoofs on his claw ends.

*B. Wyn, B. Cwag.*

*Carnfilain, a. (carn—milain)* Very savage.

*Carnfileinwr, s. m.—pl. carnfileinwyr (carnfilain—gwr)* A mere savage.

*Carngragen, a. (carn—cragen)* Having a hoof like a shell; shell-hoofed.

*Carngrwn, a. (carn—crwn)* Round hoofed.

*Carngrwn fy march, cad treblodd,  
Hyd faw gwlwr i gwyn mab Nudd,  
Gordderch Creiddillid merch Lledd.*

*Cays i Gwyn, gwr cywir,  
Rhagot i ry yngolir.  
Minnas Gwyddan Garanhir.*

*Round-hoofed* is my steed, the torment of battle, whilst I am called *Gwyn* the son of *Nudd*, the lover of *Creiddillid* the daughter of *Lledd*.

*Since* it is thou *Gwyn*, an upright man, from thee there is no hiding; I am also *Gwyddan Garanhir*.

*G. Garanhir.*

*Carnial, s. m. (carn)* A beating about with the hoof; a prancing; the foot sole; or shoe sole.

*Rhag carnial emys llwyr dyfnufys dyfnawd.*

*From the beating of the hoofs of the steeds comes deep-hurrying confusion of conduct.*

*Cynddew.*

*Crynal facs Carnedd rhag carnial ei fethch,  
Rhag tart diheferech tywrech tr-dawns.*

*Mean Carnedd* trembled from the beating of the horses' hoofs; from the proud scattering of the soles from the yielding ground.

*Cynddew, i O. Gwynedd.*

*Carnialwch, s. m. (carnial)* A sandal.

*Carniaw, v. a. (carn)* To hit a weapon; to hoof.

*Carniwr, s. m.—pl. carniwyr (carn—gwr)* A hilt-maker; a maker of handles or hafts.

*Carnu, v. a. (carn)* To heap, or pile up.

*Carnwelw, a. (carn—gwelw)* Pale-hoofed.

*Cyn cernyt, cerdynt carnwelwon ar dir.*

*The* horse were blown, the pale-hoofed ones hastened over the plain.

*Cynddew.*

*Carnwyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (carn)* A hoofed animal; an epithet for a horse: a steed.

*Carnymorddiwes, s. m. (carn—ymorddiwes)* A term in prosody, being a fault where both rhymes of a couplet have a falling accent.

*Carodawg, a. (carawd)* Abounding with charity.

*Carodawl, a. (carawd)* Exciting amity, or love.

*Carodawr, s. f.—pl. carodorian (carawd)* One of the society of friends; a quaker.

*Carodyn, s. m. dim. (carawd)* A lover; a friend.

*Cedwid Daw y cedwid tan,  
Carodyn cywir ydyw.*

*May* God preserve thy keeper, thou art a trusty loving friend.

*D. ab Gwilym, fr. cleddyf.*

*Câróg, s. m.—pl. t. au (car)* A torrent, a brook.

*—O rhagor ydd yf ddiawd;*

*Wrth hynny y derchall ei ben ar fawd.*

*From* a brook he will take drink; therefore he shall lift up his head and prosper.

*D. Ddu, P. c. 1.*

*Caroli, v. a. (carawl)* To sing amatory songs, or love songs; to carol.

*Carp, s. m.—pl. t. iau (câr)* A clout, or what is torn away; a rag; also a ragamuffin.

*Carpiaw, v. a. (carp)* To tear, to tear away.

*Carpiawg, a. (carp)* Abounding with rage, ragged.

*Dillyn leuan, carpiawg hen.*

*The* young is gray, ragged is the old.

*Adagr.*

*Carpiedig, a. (carp)* Torn to rags; ragged.

*Cart, s. f.—pl. certu (câr)* A cart, or wain.

*Cartref, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (car—tref)* A dwelling, or place of abode, a home.

*Cartrefaid, a. (cartref)* Domestic, homely.

*Cartrefawl, a. (cartref)* Domestic; civil.

*Cartrefeiddrwydd, s. m. (cartrefaid)* Domesticity

*Cartrefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cartref)* A staying, or abiding at home; an inhabiting.

*Cartrefig, a. (cartref)* Domestic; homely.

*Mae'n y sef yn cartref,  
Llew tym, a dyon lie trig.*

*He* in heaven is dwelling, the eagle lion, and there he will continue.

*T. W. Ilym.*

*Cartrefu, v. a. (cartref)* To dwell, to inhabit; to tarry at home, to make a home.

*Cartrefwr, s. m.—pl. cartrefwyr (cartref—gwr)* A dweller; one that tarrieth at home.

*Carth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (câr)* The outside, or rind; what is peeled off; the off-scouring; also hemp, or tow; oakum.

*Carth gwaethaf y bellen.*

*The* ball of yarn is low at bottom.

*Adagr.*

*Mai y tan yn y carth.*

*Like* the fire in the hemp.

*Adagr.*

*Carthai, s. m.—pl. cartheion (carth)* A cathartic.

*Carthawg, a. (carth)* Having rinds; covered with hemp; off-scourings.

*Carthawl, a. (carth)* Of the nature of hemp; tending to scour off; or cleanse.

*Carthben, s. m. (carth—pen)* A candle-wick.

*Carthbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (carth—pren)* A plough-staff, or akerstaff.

*Carthddiawd, s. f.—pl. carthddiodydd (carth—diawd)* A cleansing draught, or cathartic.

*Carthedig, a. (carth)* Cleansed, scoured off.

*Carthedigawl, a. (carthedig)* Cathartic, purgative.

*Cartheig, s. f. (carth)* The nipplewort.

*Carthen, s. f.—pl. t. i (carth)* A sheet of coarse cloth; a winnowing sheet.

*Carthen rawn* and *carthen ody*, a kiln-cloth, or hair cloth.

*Carthglwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (carth—clwyd)* A hand-barrow, to carry dung.

*Carthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (carth)* A cleansing.

*Carthion, s. pl. aggr. (carth)* Off-scourings; excrements.

Carthionllyd, *a.* (carthion) Excrementitious.  
 Carthlyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (carth—llyn) An emetic, a vomiting draught.  
 Carthu, *v. a.* (carth) To cleanse; to scour.  
 Carthwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* carthwyr (carth—gwr) A cleanser; a cleanser after cattle.  
 Caru, *v. a.* (car) To love; to woo, or to court.

Goleg pawb â'r gârô.  
 Every one's eye is on whom he loves.

Caint rhag udd ciodau yn nolen Hafren;  
 Rhag Brochwel â garwys fy awen.

A bottle before the chief of fame in the dales of Hafren; before  
 Brochwel, who loved my muse.

Caru, *s. m.* (car) An amour; love; courtship.  
 Caruaid, *a.* (caru) Loving, tender; endearing.  
 Caruaidiauw, *v. a.* (caruaid) To become loving.  
 Caruiddwch, *s. m.* (caruaid) Endearingness.  
 Carw, *s. m.*—*pl.* ceirw (car) A hart, or stag; *carw*  
*y dwfwr*, a water-spider.

Yr yngnad llyu a gaff dafawd y carw y del ei ben yn sarhag l'r  
 brenin; ac y talodau oill o'r llyu, fo iawn eu llyu, canys yntau a  
 faru ar y talodau oill.

The judge of the palace shall have the tongue of any stag, whose  
 head shall come as a present to the king; and all the tongues in  
 the palace which may be proper for eating; because he judgeth on  
 all the tongues.

Carwden, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (câr—gwden) A wythe to  
 suspend any thing by; a lank gawky.  
 Carwil, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od (carw—mil) Any animal  
 of the stag species.

Carwiwrch, *s. m.* (carw—iwrch) A roebuck.  
 Carwlys, *s. m.* (carw—llys) The hartwort.  
 Carwnaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* carwnaidiau (carw—naid) A  
 stag's leap; a great leap.  
 Carwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* carwyr (câr—gwr) One that  
 loveth, a lover; a courtier, or wooer.

Carwraidd, *a.* (carwr) Wooing, disposed to love.  
 Cas, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cy—as) A being divergent;  
 separated, or insulated; a castle; hatred, envy.

Amlog cas a chariad.

Hatred and love are conspicuous.

Cas, *a.* (cy—as) Hateful, odious; disagreeable.  
*Cas gan longwr, gwas y weigl, razor-bill; cas*  
*gan arddur, hwp yr ychain, camcock; cas gan*  
*gythraul, devil's bit, vervain, and dog-wort;*  
*cas gan fursen, hemp; cas gan baub, a common*  
*nuisance.*

Casâd, *s. m.* (cas) A hating; a rendering odious.  
 Casâawl, *a.* (cas) Exciting hatred; odious.  
 Casad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cas) A hating; enmity.  
 Casadai, *s. c.*—*pl.* casadeion (casad) A hateful  
 person; a villain.

Casadwy, *a.* (casad) That may be hated.  
 Casâedig, *a.* (cas) Abhorred, hated; odious.  
 Casai, *s. m.*—*pl.* caseion (cas) A hater; a foe.  
 Casâu, *v. a.* (cas) To hate; to be disgusted with.

Cas â gudio bawb, a phawb yntau.

Hateful is he who hates every body, and every body him.

Casau, *a.* (cas) Hateful, odious; disgusting.  
 Casawg, *a.* (cas) Being hated; disgusting.

Gwerdd yn rhyfel a'i elyn,  
 Gwistigas wrth ei gasgion.

Mighty in the conflict with his foe, and repaying hatred to those  
 who bear hate to him.

Casawl, *a.* (cas) Hateful, disgusting, odious.

Casawl yw'r gwr all cediad,  
 A danuod ei bod mewn bai.

Odious is the man who would attempt it, and insinuates that she  
 is frail.

Casâwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* casawyr (cas—gwr) One that  
 abhorreth; a hater.

Casbeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cas—peth) A hateful,  
 or disgusting thing.

Casddyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cas—dyn) A hateful  
 person, or one who is abhorred.

Briwiidd yr Iddewon allan i fod yn gasddynion yn mhob man.

The Jews were cast out to be men abhorred in every place.

Casedig, *a.* (cas) Odious; hated; disgusting.  
 Casedd, *s. m.* (cas) Hatefulness; hatred, enmity.  
 Caseg, *s. f.*—*pl.* cesyg (cas) A mare. *Caseg re-*  
*wys, neu rwys, a brood mare; caseg wynad,*  
*a proud mare; caseg wanwyn, a woodpecker;*  
*caseg y drychin, a field-fare; caseg eira, a*  
*snow-ball.*

Ondid march yw casel?

Is not a mare a horse?

Casfar, *s. m.* (cas—bar) Indignation; anger.  
 Casgawdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* casgoddau (cas—cawdd) An  
 indignant affront or insult.  
 Casgerdd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cas—cerdd) Lampoon.  
 Casgl, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cas) What is gathered to-  
 gether; a heap or accumulation.

Casgledig, *a.* (casgl) Collected together.  
 Casgledigawl, *a.* (casgledig) Collective.  
 Casglgar, *a.* (casgl) Apt to collect; collective.  
 Casgliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (casgl) A collection, or  
 gathering; an inference.  
 Casgliadawl, *a.* (casgliad) Collective; deductive.  
 Casgliadwy, *a.* (casgliad) That may be collected.  
 Casglin, *v. a.* (casgl) To gather, or collect to-  
 gether, to accumulate.

A gasglwr, gwylwr, drwy'r gelys, coelwch,  
 I ciliau mai cwyd;

A ddol a rhad i'w ddyliu,

O wyllys Duw, yw llyu dyn.

What is accumulated by means of the adversary beware; believe  
 me, it will vanish like froth; what comes, attended with grace,  
 through the will of God, is for man's advantage.

Casglwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* casglwyr (casgl—gwr) A ga-  
 therer, or collector.

Casineb, *s. m.* (cas) Hatred; inveteracy; malice.

Caslur, *s. m.* (cas—llur) A disagreeable hue.

O echlur caslur cas lôn.

From the glare of a hateful hue and hateful form.

Caslynan, *s. f.* (cas—llynan) A nation, a kindred.  
 Casmai, *s. pl.* aggr. (cas—mai) A set of ornaments;  
 embellishment.

Am daso yr oedd gwasail,  
 A blodau mwysu gwasail Mai.

Around him were fair ornaments and the flowers of the charming  
 branches of May.

Casnach, *s. pl.* aggr. (cas—nach) The flocks, or  
 sheering of woollen cloth; the nap of cloth;  
 locks of wool.

Casnachawg, *a.* (casnach) Abounding with nap.

Casnar, *s. m.* (cas—nar) Indignation; wrath, ire.

Ys deubo casnar car cyngheirion.

If there should be the indignation of the friend of the mutual  
 tollers.

Casnawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* casnoriau (cas) A hater; a  
 persecutor.

Casnod, *s. pl.* aggr. (cas) The flocks of wool.

Casnodyn, *s. m.* dim. (casnod) A flock of wool.

Casnori, *v. a.* (casnawr) To persecute; to chase.

Gwyn eu byd nhwyr'n cnel eu casnori ynghwylly cyhawdder,  
 canys nhwry baid deyrnas nioedd.

Blowed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake,  
 for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Casnur, *s. m.* (cas—nur) Indignation; wrath.

Nu a'mwg fy achlysur,  
 Yn ddiast a charant casnur?

Shall I not defend my cause in separating with the friends of  
 woe?

Casogen, *s. f. dim.* (casawg) A hateful one.

Doce—  
O had y wrig hyder lawa  
I'n sigau; chwerau gaugen.

There should come of the seed of the woman a just hope to  
bruise the serpent's head, the bitter hateful one. *S. Philip.*

Cast, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cas) An envelopment; a trick. *Mun gastiau*, little knavish tricks.

Castan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cast) The Chesnut.

Castanlliw, *s. m.—pl. t. ian* (castan—lliw) A Chesnut colour. *a. Chesnut coloured.*

Castanwydd, *s. pl.* (castan—gwydd) Chesnut trees.

Castanwydden, *s. f.* (castanwydd) A Chesnut tree.

Castell, *s. m.—pl. t. ydd* (cast) A castle; fortress.

Gair gwr o gaelell.

The saying of a man in his castle.

*Adage.*

Castellawg, *a.* (castell) Castelled, or fortified; Abounding with castles.

Castellad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (castell) A spreading, or extending round; a fortifying.

Castellu, *v. a.* (castell) To envelope, or encompass round; to defend or fortify. *Penna yn castellu*, a peacock spreading out his tail.

Mal y cyffwrdd yr yr ei hynh, y castellu dros ei gwynion, y lleda ei gwyll, y cymwr lwynt, ac s'u dwg ar ei adenydd, felly yr Arglwydd.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fullbreath over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings; taketh them, and beareth them on her wings; so the Lord—

*Levit. xxxii. 11.*

Angel yr Arglwydd a gastellu o amgylch y rhai a'i hofnaat ef.

The Angel of the Lord encompasseth round about them that fear him.

*Psalms xxxiv. 7.*

Castellwr, *s. m.—pl.* castellwyr (castell—gwr) A castellaine, or keeper of a castle.

Castiaw, *v. a.* (cast) To play wily tricks.

Castiawg, *a.* (cast) Full of tricks; tricking.

Castyr, *s. m.—pl.* cestyr (cast) A horse's organ of generation.

Casul, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cas) A cloak; a chasuble, casula, or priest's garment at mass.

F wing y march dileg mas,

Ryw gaeul o wregysau.

The vigorous horse of mine does wear a chasuble as it were of gold.

*L. G. Cuth.*

Caswenwyn, *s. m.* (cas—gwenwyn) A hateful venom; the herb devil's bit scabious.

Cynhwyr cad caswenwyn.

The tormentor of the battle of the hateful venom. *Cynddebu.*

CAT, *s. m. r.—pl. t. iau*. A small bit, piece, or fragment. *Chware cat*, a play similar to shuttles, where a piece of stick is struck with a staff; *Tori yn gaffiau*, to break in pieces.

Catai, *s. m.—pl.* cateion (cat) A cutter, a swing club: a weapon so called.

Catan, *v. a.* (cad) To encamp, to form in order of battle; to fight, to combat.

Gwyr a seith Gathraeth, oedd graeth y llu,

Githedd eu hancwyn, a'u gwenwyn fu;

Trichant trwy beiriant yn catiau;

A gwedy elwch tawelwch fu.

Men hied to Cattraeth, eloquent was the host, the green mead was their dainty, and their poison; three hundred there were combating with might of weapons; and after the acclamation there was silence.

*Amwyl.*

Cateis, *v. a.* (catai) To cut, or mangle; to fight with a swing club; to bicker.

Cateri, *s. pl. aggr.* (ca—deri) Spreading oaks.

A'r cateri yn sythlawn.

And the spreading oaks a falling. *T. Alad, i. awrwy.*

Caterwen, *s. f.* (ca—derwen) A large spreading oak; an epithet for a strong man.

Catrawd, *s. f.—pl.* catrodau (ca—trawd) A troop of soldiers.

Catrawdwl, *a.* (catrawd) Regimental.

Catrodi, *v. a.* (catrawd) To form into companies, or into regiments.

Catwrdd, *s. m.—pl.* catyrrddod (ca—twrdd) A stupid thick-headed fellow; a numskull.

Catyrfa, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (ca—tyrfa) A complete body of soldiers, a legion: also, the number one hundred thousands.

Cath, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (ca—ath) A cat. *Cath fer*, morthath, a ray, or skate; *cath eitlin*, a hare; *cath goed*, a wild cat; *gwrcath*, a he-cat.

Trol y gath yn yr haol.

To turn the cat in the sun.

*Adage.*

Cathaid, *a.* (cath) Feline, resembling a cat.

Cathawl, *a.* (cath) Feline, of the nature of a cat.

Cathderica, *v. a.* (cathderig) To caterwaul.

Cathderical, *s. m.* (cathderig) A caterwauler.

Cathderig, *s. m.* (cath—terig) A caterwauling.

Cathes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cath) A female cat.

Cathewrach, *v. a.* (cad—hewrach) To molest; to bicker; to irritate.

Yn clpris, ac yn cathewrach, ac yn biluaw dy frois.

Torturing, irritating, and troubling thy crown.

*H. Rhonabwy—Mabinogion.*

Cathl, *s. f.—pl.* cathlau (ca—tyl) A tonation; a song, or hymn; melody.

Cantor cathl gwynfyd gwen-leufer.

Singing the hymns of the blessing of the shining luminary.

*Mengyn, i Gwladwyl.*

Cathliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cathl) A hymning.

Cathlu, *v. a.* (cathl) To sing; to hymn.

Cathlwr, *s. m.—pl.* cathlwyr (cathl—gwr) A hymner, or chanter.

Can, *v. a.* (ca) To shut up; to fence, or encompass; to cover: to enclose with a hedge.

Can tis well bramau.

To shut the stable door when the steed is stolen.

*Adage.*

Cau, *s. m.—pl.* cenoedd (ca) A hollow; a vacuum.

Mae o anadl mwy ynof

Nog y'oghaus megiaus gof.

Of breath there is in me more than in the hollow of a smith's bellows.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Un o'r tli arbergyll—pan wner dyn yn ei arch hyd ei gau.

One of the three imminent dangers—when a man is transfixed in his body to his inside.

*Welsh Laws.*

Cau, *a.* (ca) Hollow, shut up, or enclosed.

Caead, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cau) A shutting up.

Caawr, *a.* (can) That is shut, closed up, or strait.

Caead, *a.* (cau) Shut up, or enclosed; close.

Caedig, *a.* (cau) Shut in close, or enclosed.

Canedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cauedig) The act of shutting up, or enclosing.

Caul, *s. m.—pl.* ceullon (cau) A maw; a calf's maw; rennet: also the chyle; a curd.

Caw, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (ca) A band; or wrapper; what retains or keeps together; also one that is bound: *Cawiau*, swaddling clouts; also trifles, or baubles. *Bardd cau*, a graduated bard, or

that wears the band of his order; *car cau*, a relation, or descendant in the ninth degree, implying the one that closed the band of relationship.

Cawfen ei radau, cawfau ein gwawdau,

Cathlan clau cerddau cau.

We should have our gifts, then, our praises would be had, hymns and incessant songs of the bard.

*Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Cawad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (caw) A closing up; a shower. *Cawad a wlad*, a shower of rain.

Fy mun l—

Llygad fai gwin cawad coeth.

My fair one with eyes like the pure shower stone. *Spydd Cychyllwyr.*

Ni ladd cawad mal y dygynnuili.

A shower will not cut down as it accumulates together. *Adage.*

**Cawawd, s. f.—pl. cawodydd (caw)** A shower.  
*Cawawd ar goed*, a blast on trees; *cawawd o ciru*, a shower of snow; *cawawd o wynt*, a blast of wind; *maen cawawd* and *glain cawawd*, the rain-stone; which, in times of great draughts, was rolled to procure rain. *Mon.*  
**Cawci, s. m.—pl. t. od (caw—ci)** A jack-daw.  
**Cawd, s. m.—pl. codan (caw)** What is raised up around, or what encloseth.  
**Cawdd, s. m.—pl. coddion (caw)** A darkening, or closing up: displeasure; offence; vexation.

*Ced wallaw anaw yn oed awydd cyrdd,  
 Cawdd anaw ni gyfwydd.*

Fouring gifts to the poets as long as the desire of songs lasted; an insult against him will not prosper.  
*Cynddelw, 10. ab Madawg.*

**Cawell, s. m.—pl. cewyll (caw)** A hamper; a basket. *Cawell teilaw*, a dung basket; *cawell mawr*, a turf basket; *cawell pygoda*, a fishing basket; *cawell saethaw*, a quiver: *borw yn dy gawell*, glut thy pannch.  
**Cawellaid, s. m.—pl. cawelleidian (cawell)** A hamper-full; a basket-full.  
**Cawellan, s. f. dim. (cawell)** A small hamper.  
**Cawellu, v. a. (cawell)** To hamper; to stuff.  
**Cawellyn, s. m. dim. (cawell)** A small hamper.  
**Cawen, s. f.—pl. t. i (caw)** The bur-reed.  
**Cawg, s. m.—pl. t. lau (caw)** A bason, or bowl.

*Er ydai i win o gawg,  
 Efa'r rhyngau rai rhwngallaw;  
 Esgyll gwawr oedd wawawr Duawg.*

Since I have drunk wine from the goblet, there has been a piercing encounter of the men of spears—like the wings of the dawn was the glancing of the lance of Duag. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Cawgaid, s. m.—pl. cawgeidian (cawg)** A bowl-full, a basin-full.

*A chymeryd y cawg a orag Owain, a bwrw cawgaid o'r dwfr ar y lech; ac yna nycha y twrf yn dawod.*

And Owain took the goblet, and threw a goblet full of the water on the stone; and then beheld the tumult a coming. *Hen. O. ab Urien—Merlinion.*

**Cawgawg, a. (cawg)** Having a bowl; held in a bowl; like a bowl.

*Cenawg cynnorawg cawgawg fer  
 Ffer Forth Yagwin Aber.*

Closed up in the advanced covering, like a bowl flowing over in the fair haven of Porth Yagwin. *Meigen, i Gadwallawn.*

**Cawgyn, s. m. dim. (cawg)** A small bowl or bason.  
**Cawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caw)** A binding round.  
**Cawlaw, v. a. (caw)** To bind, or whip round with a bandage. *Cawlaw bach*, to fasten a fish-hook to the line.

**Cawl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (caw)** Cabbage. *Cawl y mor*, and *cawl y graig*, the sea cabbage; *cawl Ffreinig*, Ffrench colewort; *cawl gwylt*, wild colewort: also any kind of pottage, or gruel, in which there is cabbage, or a mixture of any other herbs; a hodge-podge. *E wnaeth gawl o hono*, he has made a hodge-podge of it.

**Cawial, s. m.—pl. cawleion (cawl)** One that hunts after, or is fond of pottage.

*—Gwyn ei fyd a'i crogal,  
 Gwasg daag dyngt-drai, cawl cawial.*

Good luck to him that would hang him, his pressing task is dish emptying, the old pottage pouch. *D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.*

**Cawlen, s. f. dim. (cawl)** A cabbage plant.  
**Cawliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cawl)** A blending together, or making a hodge-podge.

**Cawliaw, v. a. (cawl)** To mix about, to turn about disorderly; to make a hodge-podge.

**Cawliwr, s. m.—pl. cawliwyr (cawl—gwr)** One that makes a mixture, or a confused huddle.

**Cawn, s. m. aggr.—pl. t. ion (caw)** What is empty; canes; reeds; the stalks of corn, or straw; the reed-grass.

**Cawna, v. a. (cawn)** To gather reeds, or canes.  
**Cawnen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cawn)** A large straw vessel to hold corn, or the like: also called *beilan*; *cawnen dda*, mat-grass.

*Gwell y'nghyngawd y gawnen nog heb ddin.*

It is better to have the shelter of the straw bin, than to be without any. *Adapt.*

**Cawodawl, a. (cawawd)** Showery, showering.  
**Cawodi, v. (cawawd)** To shower; to be showery.  
**Cawr, s. m.—pl. t. i (ca—gwr)** A mighty man; a chief; also a giant; sometimes it means the devil; as in the common oaths. *Myn y cawr*, and *y cawr mawr*. In the early times, when Wales was divided into tribes, or clans, the chief was called *Cawr*; but amongst the Britons, generally, *Priondawl* was the common appellation; and he was called *Gwladig*.

**Cawraidd, a. (cawr)** Mighty, potent, gigantic.  
**Cawrchwil, s. f.—pl. t. od (cawr—chwil)** The great horned beetle, or bull-chaffer.  
**Cawrchwilen, s. f. (cawrchwil)** A bull-chaffer.  
**Cawrddeb, s. m. (cawr)** Munificence, bounty.  
**Cawrdwr, s. m. (cawr)** Munificence, bounty.  
**Cawredd, s. m. (cawr)** Puissance; mightiness.

**Cawres, s. f.—pl. t. au (cawr)** A female giant.  
**Cawrfarch, s. m.—pl. cawrfarch (cawr—march)**

A camel; also called *cawell*.  
**Cawrfâl, s. m.—pl. t. od (cawr—mâl)** Any gigantic animal; an elephant.

**Cawrnaid, s. f. (cawr—naid)** A gigantic leap.  
**Caws, s. m.—pl. cosion (ca—aws)** A tendency to unite or draw together; approximation: this word is hardly used in its simple form: it is the root of *achaws*, *agaws*, and *cynghaws*.

**Caws, s. m. aggr. (caw)** Cheese; curd. *Caws maidd*, whey curds; *caws gwyn*, cheese curds; *caws llyffaint*, toadstool.

*Ei chwarae uwch ei diraws,  
 Ei ffydd a'i gwydd ood gaws.*

His pastime at his fire-side, his creed, his name was his cheese. *Deto ab Ieuan Du.*

**Cawsa, v. a. (caws)** To gather cheese; to beg cheese. It is customary in some parts of Wales for poor women newly married to go to farmers' houses to ask for cheese; which is called *cawsa*.

**Cawsai, s. m.—pl. cawseion (caws)** One that goes about to get cheese.

**Cawsaid, a. (caws)** Like cheese, cheesy.  
**Cawsdy, s. m. (caws—ty)** A cheese-house.  
**Cawsedd, s. m. (caws)** What brings together.  
**Cawsellt, s. m.—pl. t. i (caws)** A cheese-vat.  
**Cawsellu, v. a. (cawsellt)** To cheese vat.  
**Cawsiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caws)** A curdling.  
**Casiaw, v. a. (caws)** To curdle; to turn to cheese.  
**Casiawg, a. (caws)** Full of curds; curdled.  
**Casiawg, s. pl. aggr. (caws)** Curds, curdlings.  
**Cawson, s. pl. aggr. (caws)** Cheese-vat.  
**Cawaleatr, s. m.—pl. t. i (caws—llestr)** Cheese-press.  
**Cawswag, s. f. (caws—gwag)** A cheese-press.  
**Cawswr, s. m.—pl. cawswyr (caws—gwr)** A cheese-monger; a dealer in cheese.  
**Cawswryf, s. m. (caws—gwryf)** A cheese-press.  
**Cebtr, s. f.—pl. ceibr (cab)** A rafter.  
**Cebysttr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cab—ystyr)** A binder, or fastener; a halter. *Cebysttr arad*, the part

called a sheet, or stilt of a plough, which comes from the share to the beam. *Llythy y cedystr*, a fellow that deserves the halter, a crack-rope.

*Ni oddi fwywys cedystr.*

The cat has not been accustomed to the halter. *Adage.*

Cecr, *s. m.* (ceg) A brawl, strife, or debate.  
Cecraeth, *s. m.* (cecr) A wrangling, or brawling.  
Cecral, *s. c.—pl.* cecreion (cecr) A brawler.  
Cecraidd, *a.* (cecr) Apt to wrangle, or cavil; scurrilous.

Cecreiaidd, *a.* (cecr) A shrewish; snappish.  
Cecren, *s. f.* (cecr) A shrew, or scold.  
Cecri, *s. m.* (cecr) Scurrilousness; snappishness.  
Cecru, *v. a.* (cecr) To wrangle, to debate.  
Cecrus, *a.* (cecr) Quarrelsome; snappish.  
Cecruswydd, *s. m.* (cecrus) Quarrelsomeness.  
Cecryn, *s. m.* (cecr) A wrangler, or brawler; a litigious person.

Cecrynaidd, *a.* (cecr) Disposed to be a wrangler.  
Cecys, *s. pl. aggr.* (ceg) Plants with hollow stalks; canes; reeds; and in some parts, the same as cegid, hemlock.

Cecydaidd, *a.* (cecy) Tubulous; like a reed; like hemlock.  
Cecysawg, *a.* (cecy) Fistulated; hollow like reeds or hemlock.

Cecysen, *s. f.* (cecy) A tubular plant, a cane, or reed; a hemlock.

Ced, *s. f.—pl. t. i.* ion (cy—ed) A benefit; a favour, or gift; also aid, or relief: the relief, or contribution, furnished by the tenants, to the lord of the manor, was called *Ced*. *Ni sma na ched nag ymawared*, he will grant nor relief nor support.

*Ni chlymer llu ced ar fo.*

A flying army will not pick up treasure. *Adage.*

Gelwir hwn lla grynion llyw,  
Lloegr grynion cad, ced a few.

He shall be called an army's kindred leader, the saviour of Lloegr in battle, following the precious gift.

*Fr. Eychan, t. O. ab Gr. ab Rhys.*

Cedafen, *s. f.—pl. t. i.* (cad—llen) A napkin.  
Cedawi, *a.* (ced) Beneficent; liberal, kind.

Cedawi Groenwyl cad forgrymaidd hardd,  
Cardd wahardd, cerdd wahardd.

The beautiful Groenwyl, comely, and like the tumult of the sea in battle, opposing shame, and inviting songs.

*Bloddyr Ffordd, m. G. ab Ednyfed.*

Cedawr, *s. m.—pl.* cedoran (cad) What is blended or entangled together; the pubes. *Cedawr y wrack*, the bur, or burdock.

Cedawrach, *s. m. aggr.* (cedawr) Bane-wort, shave-grass; called also *rhawn y march*.

Ceden, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cad) What binds, or sticks together; shaggy hair; the nap of cloth.

Cedenawg, *a.* (ceden) Shaggy; having a shag.

Cedenogrwydd, *s. m.* (cedenawg) Shagginess.

Cedenu, *v. a.* (ceden) To make shaggy; to raise a frize; to become formed into locks.

Cedfawr, *a.* (ced) Beneficent, lavish; free.

Cedig, *a.* (ced) Munificent, bounteous, liberal.

Cadair Teyrnion  
Ceilydd rwy cadwo;  
Ceisior yngno,  
Ceisior cedig,  
Cedwyr collidig.

The presidency of Teyrnion, he that keeps it is ingenious; seeking there would be there, seeking the munificent departed warriors.

*Talliesin.*

Cedorawg, *a.* (cedawr) With signs of puberty.

Cedorin, *s. f.* (cedawr—ma) The bottom of the abdomen.

Cedorwydd, *s. m. aggr.* (cedawr—gwydd) The giant fennel.

Cedowydd, *s. m. aggr.* (cad—gwydd) The fennel-bane, also called *cedowys*.

Cedrwys, *a.* (ced—rhwy) Generous, bounteous.

Cedru, *v. a.* (ced) To confer a benefit, or gift.

Cedw, *s. m.* (ced) Mustard. *Cedw da*, common mustard; *cedw gwyn*, wild mustard; *cedw gwyn*, white mustard.

Cedwcherch, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (ced—gwerchyr) A covering of a treasurer; a giver of bounties.

*Yf oddi gutharch cedwcherch a'm chwy,*

*Cledwyr: cedd nid edgyrr.*

He was a knight-riding, and a distributor of bounties, who wounds me, with his rusty sword he will not return.

*Cynddaru, m. Ior. ab Meredudd.*

Cedwid, *s. m.* (cadw) A keeping; possession.

*Goren camwri cedwid.*

The best of iniquity is possessing. *Adage.*

Cedwidydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cedwid) A keeper; or possessor.

*Molawd a ddwylydd cedwidydd cad;*

*Iawn yw molu rhif a ro rhoddad.*

Praise will be bestowed on the guardian of the battle; it is just to extol a prince that is a giver.

*Llywelyn Ffordd.*

Cedwidyddes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cedwidydd) A female possessor, or keeper.

Cedys, *s. pl. aggr.* (cad) Bundles, or faggots.

Cedysen, *s. f.* (cedys) A faggot, a bundle.

Ceddw, *s. m.* (cy—ceddw) Mustard.

Cefn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caf) The back; the upper side; a ridge; as *cefn o dir*, a ridge of land; a long extended mountain. *Cefn crabbi*, a hunch-back; *tu cefn*, behind; *mae iddo gŵn da*, he has good support.

Cefnaint, *s. m.* (cefn) A back region; middle.

*Pan yw lla y gefnaint nos ar yr eiddys le wawr y dydd yn yr amser prindd, ac y cygoda a gillaint.*

Though it is the middle of night with the church the day will dawn in the appointed time, and the shades will disappear.

*Jur. Owain.*

Cefnant, *s. m.—pl.* cefnaint (cefn) Support; also a great grand-child.

Cefnawg, *a.* (cefn) Backed; hearty, courageous.

*Hwyliwr helynt—*

*A swyddawg cefnawg, nid cel,*

*Yn rhwyfau yn y rhyfel.*

He is a traveller used to the journey, and a courageous officer, it is not concealed, commanding in the war.

*T. Prye.*

Cefnbant, *a.* (cefn—pant) Saddle backed.

Cefnbeithyn, *s. pl.* (cefn—peithyn) Ridge-tiles.

Cefnbeithynen, *s. f.* (cefnbeithyn) A ridge-tile.

Cefndedyn, *s. m.* (cefn—tedyn) The mesentery.

Cefndar, *s. m.—pl.* cefndyr (cefn—dar) A cousin.

*Nid gallawd ond cefndyr.*

There are none so powerful as cousins. *Adage.*

Cefnderw, *s. m.—pl.* cefndyrw (cefn—derw) A first cousin; a cousin.

*Sef yw seolodus y brein; ei fothdon, a'i seolaint, a'i cefnderw.*

The king's relatives are his sons, and his nephews, and his cousins.

*Welsh Lewis.*

Cefndwn, *a.* (cefn—twn) Broken-backed.

Cefndryll, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cefn—dryll) Chine.

Cefnen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cefn) A gentle rising hill.

Cefnfor, *s. m.* (cefn—mor) The main sea.

Cefngofn, *a.* (cefn) Back to back; at variance.

Cefngwrba, *a.* (cefn—crwba) Hunch-backed.

Cefngwrwa, *a.* (cefn—crwca) Crook-backed.

Cefngwrwm, *a.* (cefn—crwm) Hump-backed.

Cefnhwrg, *a.* (cefn—hwrwg) Hunch-backed.

Cefnllif, *s. m.* (cefn—lli) A great or high flood.

*Gryn ni onl baid i fod—*

*Y dyfrodd a'n boddeant of,*

*A'n hoes dan gefnllif bwn.*

With us if he had not been, the waters would have overwhelmed us, and our lives would have gone under the rapid torrent.

*Edm. Prye.*

**Cefnogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cefnawg)** A state of backing or supporting.  
**Cefnogawl, a. (cefnawg)** Tending to support.  
**Cefnogi, v. a. (cefnawg)** To back, support, or encourage; to gather strength.  
**Cefnogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cefnawg)** A backing, abetting, or supporting.  
**Cefnogrwydd, s. m. (cefnawg)** Stoutness.  
**Cefnogwr, s. m.—pl. cefnogwyr (cefnawg—gwr)** An abettor; an encourager.  
**Cefnu, v. a. (cefn)** To back; to turn one's back.  
**Cefnwr, s. m.—pl. cefnwyr (cefn—gwr)** A backer; an abettor, or supporter.  
**Cefnwyden, s. f.—pl. t. au (cefn)** The ridge-band, a part of a draught harness.  
**Cefnitor, sup. (cefn)** Getting hold of, or attaining.  
**Ceg, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—eg)** The mouth; an opening, or entrance. *Dal ef gerfydd ei geg,* hold him by the throat.  
**Cegaid, s. f.—pl. cegaidiau (ceg)** A mouth-full.  
**Cegaid, a. (ceg)** Like a mouth; opening.  
**Cegawl, a. (ceg)** Having a mouth, mouthed.  
**Cegid, s. pl. aggr. (ceg)** The hemlock.  
**Cegid, s. f.—pl. t. au (ceg)** A bird called witwal.

*Ar y gog a'r dryw y gegid sy falch;  
 A'r cryr sy walch ar yr ynaid.*

Over the cuckoo and the wren the *witwal* is proud; and the eagle looks with contempt on the simple. *L. G. Colk.*

**Cegidawg, a. (cegid)** Abounding with hemlock.  
**Cegiden, s. f. (cegid)** Hemlock plant. *Cegiden y dufr,* water hemlock; *cegiden fenyw,* wild chervil; *cegidwen wen,* great chervil.  
**Cegin, s. f.—pl. t. au (cegin)** A kitchen. *Lat. coquina.*

*Gogida yw brlg y Werddon,  
 Gog fwg ceginau o Fon.*

The Irish hills are tip with black, from the smoke of the kitchens of Mon. *L. G. Colk.*

**Ceginiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cegin)** Cookery.

*Oweli ceginiaeth na breniniaeth.*

*Cookery is better than a kingdom.*

*Adage.*

**Ceginwr, s. m.—pl. ceginwyr (cegin—gwr)** A kitchener; a cook.

**Cegoer, a. (ceg—oer)** Cold-mouthed. *Celain gegoer,* a cold-mouthed corpse.

**Cegrwth, a. (ceg—rhwth)** Wide or open-mouthed.  
**Cegrythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cegrwth)** A mouth-ing greedily, or opening the mouth wide.

**Cegrythu, v. a. (cegrwth)** To open the mouth widely; to gape.

**Cegn, v. a. (ceg)** To month; to devour greedily.  
**Cegyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (ceg)** A moulder; a gaper, *cegyr masor,* the water hemlock.

**Ceian, s. f. (cai)** A pink; also called *ceilys*.

**Ceibiad, s. m. (caib)** A hoeing, or using the hoe.

**Ceibiaw, v. a. (caib)** To hoe; to use a mattock.

**Ceibiwr, s. m.—pl. ceibwyr (caib—gwr)** A hoer, one that works with a hoe; a fumbler.

**Ceibrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cebr)** Contingation, or a fastening together.

**Ceibraw, v. a. (cebr)** To fasten together; to joist, to lay on rafters.

**Ceibrawg, a. (cebr)** Having rafters, or joists.

**Ceibren, s. f. (cebr)** A rafter; a spar, a joist.

**Celdwad, s. m.—pl. ceidwaid (cadw)** A keeper; a conservator; a looker after; a preserver; sage.

*Gwell un celdwad no dau ymlinad.*

*One keeper is better than two pursuers.*

*Adage.*

**Ceidwadaeth, s. m. (ceidwad)** Custody, keeping.  
**Ceidwadawl, a. (ceidwad)** Preservative, keeping.  
**Ceidwades, s. f.—pl. t. an (ceidwad)** A female guardian, a conservatrix.

**Ceidwadwy, a. (ceidwad)** That may be preserved.

**Cefn, s. m.—pl. ceifnaint (cefn)** A child of the fourth generation, or a great grand-child.

**Ceilfrait, s. m.—pl. ceilfreintiau (caill—braint)**

*Faldage, or privilege of folding.*

**Ceilad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caill)** A folding of cattle.

**Ceilaw, v. a. (caill)** To pen, or fold cattle.

**Ceilawg, s. m.—pl. ceillogod (caill)** A cock, or male of birds. *Ceilawg y coed,* the cock of the wood; *ceilawg y mynydd,* the grouse cock; *ceilawg dw,* the black game, or heath cock; *ceilawg mynydd,* the thrush; *ceilawg bron-fraith,* a throistle; *ceilawg hwyad,* a drake; *ceilawg rhedyn,* a grasshopper; *ceilawg neidr,* a basilisk; *ceilawg gwyn,* a weathercock.

*Cwyn bychod ceilawg yn serwy.*

*The poor complaint of a cock in a yoke.*

*Adage.*

*Nid cyfamedd ond ceilawg.*

*None so domestic as a cock.*

*Adage.*

**Ceillogwr, s. m.—pl. ceillogwyr (ceiliawg—gwr)** A cock-master.

**Ceillogwydd, s. m. (ceiliawg—gwydd)** A gander.

*Nid mowrell ond ceillogwydd.*

*There is none so halting as a gander.*

*Adage.*

**Ceillogyn, s. m. dim. (ceiliawg)** A cockerel.

**Ceilys, s. pl. aggr. (caill)** Nine-pins. *Chwarae ceilys,* to play at nine-pins.

**Ceilysyn, s. m. (ceillys)** A nine-pin; a skittle.

**Ceilliawg, a. (caill)** Having testicles; or not gelt.

**Ceimhen, s. f.—pl. t. au (camp)** A whirler.

**Ceimhenen, s. f. (ceimhen)** A winnowing sheet.

**Ceimhiad, s. m.—pl. ceimhiad (camp)** One that contends in the games.

*Ceimhiad, bwydr Duw a'i cymer.*

*The contender of the battle, God will receive him.*

*Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

*Ei gogel gogam cymhwyliaid;*

*Ei gogawu glyw cammawen ceimmaid.*

*He will beware of the sneer of the wits; he is the powerful lest; and contender on the hostile plain. L. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.*

**Ceimliaw, v. a. (camp)** To strive in the games.  
**Ceimhyn, s. m. (camp)** One that strives in the games.

*Nod yw gld ceimhyn cerdd glywanawr,  
 Ynghafwr Peetrifan Ynys Pybdrddor!*

*And I not a candidate for fame in the memorial song, in the square city of the strongly-guarded isle. T. Lewis.*

**Ceimiaid, s. m.—pl. ceimiaid (cam)** A wanderer, a pilgrim. *Beuno geimaid,* Beuno the pilgrim, *Elian geimaid,* Elian the pilgrim.

*Tri melb Llywarch, tri anghyngnen cad,*

*Tri ceimiaid afaen,*

*Llef, ac Arau, ac Urien.*

*Three sons of Llywarch, the three untractable ones, in battle, the three joyless wanderers were Llef, and Arau, and Urien. Llywarch Hw.*

**Ceimle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (camp—lle)** A plain, or down; a common. *Sil.*

**Ceimwch, s. m.—pl. ceimychiaid (cam)** A lobster.

*Ceimwch cock, or ceimwch mair,* a craw-fish.

**Ceinach, s. f.—pl. ceinych (cain)** A hare.

**Ceinad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cain)** Circumspection.

**Ceipadn, v. a. (ceinad)** To use circumspection.

Ni elwir yn gywirniol ni gynnwyl;  
Ceinadwys gofyrwys grolfudd.

He will not be deemed religious that doth not prosper; we will examine, we will merit religion.

**Ceinclaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (cainc)** Branching out.  
**Ceinclaw, v. a. (cainc)** To branch out, to ramify.  
**Ceinclawg, a. (cainc)** Branching, full of branches.  
**Ceinclawf, a. (cainc)** Branching, or shooting out.  
**Ceinder, s. m. (cain)** Splendour, elegance, beauty.  
**Ceinedd, s. m. (cain)** Showiness, splendour.  
**Ceinfaelch, a. (cain—balech)** Ostentatious; showy.  
**Ceinfaul, s. m. (cain—mawl)** Panegyric, praise.  
**Ceinfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cain—bod)** A state of glory, a state of bliss.

Ac o's Daw o nef nes ym cnynydd  
Ceinfaul gan Llyw iau lawr ymnydd.

And if God of Heaven doth but prosper my state of bliss, with Llyw will be my repeating place.

**Ceinfolawd, s. m. (ceinfawl)** An encomiastic.  
**Ceinfoli, v. a. (ceinfawl)** To bestow encomium.

—Boed rwydd

Ceinfoli Celi calonogwrydd.

Let there be without restraint glorious praising of the mysterious One, with the whole heart.

**Ceinforawd, s. m. (cain—moraud)** A pleasant sailing, or gilding.

A dyfio mab Cynan mawr angylfred,  
Can GRIST ceinforawd gwild ogoned.

And may the son of Cynan, greatly regretted, be with Christ in the splendid gliding on the water of the region of glory.

**Ceinyfre, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cain—cyfre)** A beautiful concurrence, regularity, or order.  
**Ceinyfren, v. a. (ceinyfre)** To concur, or go together in good order; to harmonize.

Gorwys blysen perthi, ceinyfresu adar,  
Hir dydd dawon goies;

Trugar dafrur Daw goies.

Glittering are the tops of the thorns, the birds harmonize; the day is long, the gift of the light; mercy is an attribute of God the most beneficent.

**Ceiniaid, s. m.—pl. ceiniaid (can)** A chanter.

Ni dawg neb ceiniaid nag o bonard,  
Yn awen gyfrif, cynull drusthawd.

No minstrel will meet with a refusal from thee, respecting the music, singing of tunes.

**Ceiniaes, s. f.—pl. t. au (ceiniaid)** A chantress.  
**Ceiniaw, v. a. (cain)** To take a view, or survey; to perceive.

Luch fy nghloddffr, fy nghelinau w'n llwydd,  
Ni hoddiaid yn llaw llydd n'i gwyr.

Gleaming is my sword, the gleancing on me shall not prosper; I will not hinder my hand to slay such as it will not bring down.

**Ceinlaw, a. (cain)** Having an object. It was formerly used substantively for coin of different valuations; but now it is simply a penny.  
**Ceinlawg-gyfraith, the lawful penny; ceiniaug gota,** being two-thirds of the **ceiniaug gyfraith**, was most likely the same with the English penny; as the *dimai*, or half-penny, was the half of the latter. The laws mention *Tair ceiniaug dairwy*, or three mullet pence; and one of these seems to be indicated in the words—*Taled geiniaug iddi cyffwrdd a't thin; ceiniaug ben, poll pence.*

Yr un geinlawg a ddig gant.

The same penny is carried by a hundred.

**Ceinlawg, a. (cain)** Studded. *Ffroya geinlawg*, a studded bride.  
**Ceinledi, s. m. (ceiniad)** Vocal music, harmony.

Ac angwyl, a cherdd, a cheiniadli llawen,  
Ac amgon yw yn llyu a llyndwyl.

And innocence, and music and joyful singing, and second in the suit to llandwyl.

**Ceinlyg, s. m. (ceiniaug—llye)** Moneywort.

**Ceinloca, v. a. (ceiniawg)** To gather penny; to go about with a brief; to collect; to beg.

Ceinloca bu'n gytat' gwaith,  
Yn, ac wydd ganwaith.

A begging of money he was first of all, he begged corn, and he begged lambs a hundred times.

**Ceinioes, s. f. (cain—oes)** A fine, or prosperous course of life.

Enwawg ym ceinioes yn ceiniawg.

Answer fy llochfar o'm llochir.

Nobly in my splendid life I shall be honoured, untractable is my fiery wrath, if I am not attended.

**Ceinlogwerth, s. f. (ceiniawg—gwerth)** A penny-worth.

Ar bob peth yn coll—

Nes fy mynodd gylt's borth,

Heb loddus ar geinlog werth.

Losing by every thing, till I went with the hedge, without possessing a single pennyworth.

**Ceinion, s. pl. aggr. (cain)** Ornaments, jewelry; **Ceinion ymadrawd**, the beauties of language; **ceinion cyfddach**, the delicacies of the banquet, the first drink brought into the hall.

Ni ddylid corn medd ceinion meddwal,  
Bardd ni wydd hwn, hwy dy gylat.

He deserves not the meddorn with the delicacies of inebriation, the bard that knows not this, that it is thy song.

**Ceinionydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ceinion)** A jeweller.

**Ceinliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cain—lliw)** A bright, or gay colour; of a gaudy, or splendid hue.

**Ceinly, s. f. (cain—lly)** A clear, or sharp sight.

**Ceinlyg, s. m. (cain—myg)** Splendidly honourable.

Wyl hen, wyl unig, wyl aneigw oer,

Gwedy gwely ceiniawg.

I am old, I am solitary, I am ensouled and cold, after the once gaily-honoured bed.

**Ceinmygawl, a. (ceiniawg)** Tending to honour.

**Ceinmyged, s. f.—pl. t. au (ceiniawg)** Splendid exaltation; respect; reverence.

**Ceinmygiad, s. m. (ceiniawg)** A bearing or conducting with dignity.

**Ceinmygiadawl, a. (ceiniawg)** Magnificent.

**Ceinmygu, v. a. (ceiniawg)** To celebrate; to honour.

Ceinmygu pob newydd.

Every thing new will be honoured.

Hil Cadell—

Rym ceiniawg, o'm ceinfaul arwith.

The offspring of Cadell, he will splendidly honour me for my fairly exalting oration.

**Ceinmyn, a. (cain—myn)** Splendidly received.

Hebawg teulu on ceiniawg,

Anhwad geiniawg dy belyd.

Hawk of a tribe of splendid reception, it is difficult for us to dispense with thee.

**Ceinmynu, v. a. (ceinmyn)** To receive with splendour, pomp, or ostentation.

Edifetriawg da Daw a'i ceinmyn.

The good repeating man God will gloriously receive him.

**Ceinrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cain—rhad)** A splendid gift or endowment.

**Ceinrodd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cain—rhodd)** A splendid gift; a splendid reward.

**Ceinroddiaw, a. (ceinrodd—gwiw)** Meriting a splendid reward.

Ceinroddiaw Rhys

Cloedwry beirdd-lydd berdd-lys.

Rhys, meriting a fair gift, commendable in making the bard prosperous at the court of the full board.

**Ceinrydd, a. (cain—rhydd)** Magnificently free.

Dragonawli fedriawli fadwili yn eidd,

Ald geiniawg eiw dy gan-rain.

Proudly lending, surely aiming the bounty of the chase; thy gift splendidly liberal, the produce of thy hundred years.



**Ceintach, s. f. (caint)** A conflict; a scuffle.  
**Ceintach, v. a. (caint)** Toicker, or to quarrel.

*Caintach wedi brawd.*

*To quarrel after judgment.*

*Adage.*

**Ceintachlyd, a. (ceintach)** Quarrelsome.  
**Ceintachu, v. a. (ceintach)** To quarrel, or scuffle.  
**Ceintachus, a. (ceintach)** Contentious, quarrelsome  
**Ceintor, ger. (canu)** In singing, or hymning.

*Caffant hawb en teitli llawen & Brython,  
 Ceintor cyrn elwch, cachi beddwch, a hionon.*

*When every one shall obtain his privilege Britons shall be glad,  
 sounding the horns of acclamation, singing the hymn of peace,  
 and serenity.*

*Myrddu.*

**Ceinwen, a. (cain—gwen)** Splendidly fair. An epithet for a woman.

**Ceinwerth, s. m. (cain—gwerth)** Splendid prize.

**Ceinwiw, a. (cain—gwiw)** Splendidly meritorious.

**Ceinwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cain—gwyd)** A splendid quality, or disposition.

**Ceingadr, a. (cain—cadr)** Elegantly compact.

*Dydd Yabryd mant, crowsdr byd, bydoedd ear-naf,  
 I'n calonaa, s'n dwydrws, frefnawt hynaf,  
 Gofwya'n bryd, tro yn cyngyd, ceingadr waenaf!*

*Come holy Spirit, Creator of the universe, the glorious upholder  
 of worlds, come to our hearts, to our breasts, thou revered an-  
 cient of days visit our thoughts, turn our affections, thou glori-  
 fied powerful ransom.*

*Llyfr Meudwy Llanddini Elfed.*

**Ceingel, s. f.—pl. ceingyl (caing)** A hank of thread; a girth, or surcingle.

**Ceingell, s. m.—pl. t. au (caing)** An instrument used for making of ropes. *Sil.*

**Ceinglaw, v. a. (ceingel)** To make thread into hanks, to band; to girth.

**Ceingliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ceingel)** A forming into bands, or hanks.

**Ceingliadur, s. m. (ceingliad)** A winding reel.

**Ceingoreth, s. f.—pl. t. au (caing—goreth)** A seton.

**Ceingorethlu, v. a. (ceingoreth)** To make a seton.

**Ceingyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (caing)** A reel used for twisting of ropes.

**Ceirch, s. m. aggr. (cair)** Oats. *Bara ceirch,* oat bread.

**Ceirchaid, a. (ceirch)** Like oats; oaten.

**Ceirchen, s. f. (ceirch)** A grain of oats.

**Ceirchlyd, a. (ceirch)** Abounding with oats; oaty.

**Ceirriad, s. m. (car)** A bearer, or supporter.

**Ceirriadawg, a. (ceiriad)** Bearing, or supporting.

*Ef cyantf, ni wyf yn valar foddawg,  
 O lesa Cynddylan clod ceiriadawg.*

*He is in tumult, I long for the tranquil earth, if the fame-sup-  
 ported Cynddylan is slain.*

*Meigant.*

**Ceirios, s. pl. aggr. (cair)** Cherries. *Ceirios sur-  
 ion,* agricot cherries; *ceirios y waen,* cran-  
 berries.

**Ceirioeen, s. f. (ceirios)** A single cherry.

**Ceirioelan, s. f. (ceirios—llan)** Cherry-orchard.

**Ceirriad, s. m.—pl. ceirniad (carn)** Any hoofed animal.

**Ceishwl, s. m. pl. ceishylliad (cais—pwl)** A bail-  
 lif, or catchpoll; a blunt rude fellow.

*Coswyr ban, n' ceishwl.*

*The punisher of the fair one, and her cheri.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ceisiad, s. m.—pl. ceisiad (cais)** A receiver of customs; a tax-gatherer; a bailiff; a publican.

**Ceisiaw, v. a. (cais)** To seek; to go after or fetch; to attempt, or to endeavour.

*Ceisiaw teyraged y genym ul!—yn gyanbebyg i hyny, alnau a  
 ddolawen teyraged y gantnynt hysutau o Rutilan; ac y cadarnaf  
 o honau cymeryd yr hys a geisio.*

*Seeking a tribute from us!—in the like manner we will also de-  
 mand a tribute from them of Rome; and the most powerful of us  
 shall take what he attempts.*

*Gr. ab Artur.*

**Ceisid, s. m. (cais)** A seeking, or endeavouring.

**Ceisidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ceisid)** An enterprizer

*Cynddylan  
 Clodrydd ceisidydd cyatwy.*

*Cynddylan greatly famed, the seeker for tumult. Llywarch Hen.*

**Ceisiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ceisiad)** One that makes an attempt, or that endeavours.

**Ceisitor, ger. (ceisid)** That is attempting.

**Ceiswyr, s. m.—pl. ceiswyr (cais—gwr)** One that fetcheth; a seeker.

**Ceiswyr, a. (cais—gwiw)** Worthy to be sought.

**Ceilten, s. f.—pl. t. i (cad—llen)** A smock frock.

**Ceithial, v. a. (caeth)** To be straitening.

**Ceithialed, s. m. (ceithial)** Straitness, striction, bondage, slavery.

**Ceithiaw, v. a. (caeth)** To confine; to seize.

**Ceithiw, a. (caeth)** Under restraint; slavish.

*Aethwyr yn hwrn gwyn ceithiw,  
 Eiliwn bob add llafu-rodde hew.*

*I am become afflicted with oppressive complaint, I am bereaved  
 of my chief, the ruddy-bladed lion, Pr. Brychen, t. f. Grg.*

**Ceithiwed, s. m. (ceithiw)** Bondage; slavery.

**Cel, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (cy—el)** Shelter; a hiding, or concealing; also a corpse, or carcase.

*Daroganaf fi hyn;*

*Cad yn mhob melyn,—*

*A brain ar gelyd.*

*I will foretell this; a battle in every place, and crows on the  
 carcass.*

*Tellicia.*

**Celach, s. m. (cel—ach)** A fribble; a decrepid one.

**Celadwy, a. (cel)** That may be concealed.

*Nid gorhau a waenaf with a garwy,*

*Celadwy Llyw llw ton am rwyf.*

*I will not be silent to the one I love, the seceding Llyw, like  
 the brightening wave round the oar.*

*Cyrdadu.*

**Celag, s. f.—pl. ceileigion (cel—alg)** Inhabitant of the shade; a stag.

*Cu argyoddiw, cu carwen celag llaw,*

*Ac Argodwys gwac goryddiawys i ymdallaw.*

*Affectionately would I be afflicted, affectionately would I love  
 the glorious solitary one; and the men of Argodd were to them  
 that are made accustomed with preparing for the conflict.*

*Aneria.*

**Celain, a. (cel)** That is involved in shades. *s. f.*  
 A dead carcase. *Mae hi yn farw gelain,* he is quite a corpse, or is quite dead.

**Celan, s. f.—pl. t. edd (cel)** A dead body.

**Celanedd, s. f. aggr.—pl. t. au (celan)** A heap of dead carcases; a carnage.

**Celaneddaidd, a. (celanedd)** Like a dead carcase.

**Celaneddawg, a. (celanedd)** Strewed with dead bodies; gnastly.

**Celaneddig, a. (celanedd)** Of a deadly appearance.

**Celaneddu, v. a. (celanedd)** To make a carnage.

**Celawr, s. m.—pl. celorion (cel)** One that hides.

**Celc, s. m. (cel)** Concealment; a wife, or trick.

**Celcadwy, a. (celc)** Concealable; hidden.

**Celciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (celc)** A concealing.

**Celciaw, v. a. (celc)** To conceal, or secrete.

**Celcn, v. a. (celc)** To hide, or conceal.

**Celcwr, s. m.—pl. celcwyr (celc—gwr)** One that concealeth; an embezzler.

**Celcyn, s. m. (celc)** One that conceals himself.

**Celcyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (celcyn)** Trickery.

**Celch, a. (cylich)** Round, or encircling.

*Anadl fal mwy y fawen*

*Yn ei chelch, pŵn na's geich gwen.*

*Breath like the smoke of the turf around her, whilst he doth  
 not embrace the fair.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Celdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cel—ty)** A house of retreat.

*A'i welw y y celdy cais*

*Oyda'i raiin.*

*And his bed in the beauteous arbour, with his lady.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Celedig, a. (cel)** Concealed, dissembled.

**Celedigaeth, s. m. (celedig)** A concealment.  
**Celefeurydd, s. m. aggr. (calaf—rhydd)** Stumble.  
 In the Laws it is the stubble that is standing  
 of corn that has been eaten by cattle.  
**Celefrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cel—efrad)** A refuge  
 for criminals.

Heb ralth, heb gyfrith, heb gyfrad a gwan,  
 Na gwelir celefrad.

Without rule, without law, without participating with the weak,  
 nor administering a refuge for crimes.

*Lt. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.*

**Celfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cel—mân)** A place of con-  
 cealment; a retreat.

Nid oes celfan min llanarch,  
 I'm i gynnal oed a merch.

There is not an arbour in the edge of the grove, for me to hold  
 a meeting with a maid.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Celf, s. f. (cel)** Art, mystery, or craft.  
**Celfi, s. pl. aggr. (cel)** Tools, instruments; also  
 trifles. *Dos a'th gelfi oddiyna*, go and take thy  
 litter away from there.

**Celfiyn, s. m. (celfi)** A tool, or instrument.  
**Celfydd, a. (celf)** Artificial; expert, skilful.

Celfydd celod ei arfath.

The expert, let him conceal his design.

*Adage.*

**Celfyddawd, s. m.—pl. celfyddodion (celfydd)** A  
 science; art, or mystery.

Tair celfydd celfyddodion,  
 Marwif a Gadow gadr awyron,  
 A Selyf, ben gwreiddidion.

The three pillars of the sciences, Marwif, and Gadow of powerful  
 impulse, and Selyf chief of astronomers.

*Lt. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.*

**Celfyddgar, a. (celfydd)** Ingenious; scientific.  
**Celfyddgarwch, s. m. (celfyddgar)** Ingeniousness.  
**Celfyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (celfydd)** Being expert  
 Celfyddu, v. a. (celfydd) To exercise art, or to  
 practise ingenuity.

**Celfyddus, a. (celfydd)** Belonging to arts.  
**Celfyddwr, s. m.—pl. celfyddwyr (celfydd—gwr)**  
 A man of science; an artist.

**Celfyddyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (celfydd)** Art, or mys-  
 try; craft.

Cae a welo lawer o focas, a celfyddydian, ac heb ddysgu dim.

Odious is he that hath seen much of manners and arts, and  
 learns nothing.

*Adage.*

**Celfyddydau, a. (celfyddyd)** Appertaining to art  
**Celfyddydawl, a. (celfyddyd)** Technical.

**Celf, s. m.—pl. t. i (elf)** A stock, or pillar.

Pengwastrawd, ei le yw i am y celf a'r brenia.

The chief groom, his place is on the further side of the pillars  
 with the king.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Celfain, a. (celf)** Dried up, or become stiff; rigid;  
 clung, as wood that is cut.

**Celfaint, s. m.—pl. celfeiniann (celfain)** A tree  
 grown hard, or dried up; a stock.

Try chlyng byd, cras nodwydd ddar, a charn Sais ar gelfaint, a  
 chelwng mab y crinwas.

The three struts of the world; the eye of a needle, an arrant  
 Saxon on the guileless, and the penny of the covetous son.

*Trioddad Moes.*

**Celfeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (celfain)** A drying up.  
**Celfeiniaw, v. a. (celfain)** To clung or dry up, as  
 wood that is cut; to harden.

Ffynodd gryn ei celfeiniaw.

Once the hardening of it has prospered.

*R. G. Eryri, i ffwng.*

**Celgar, a. (cel)** Apt to hide, or conceal.  
**Celgarwch, s. m. (celgar)** Secludedness; privacy.  
**Celi, s. m. (cel)** The mysterious, or secret one;  
 an epithet for the Supreme Being.

Gwelir—  
 Daw ei Cheli fa ei Chillyd.

It is seen, God the mysterious One who her protector.

*Riesicdyn, i Fetr.*

**Celt, s. m.—pl. ceilt (cel)** A covert, or shelter.  
**Celtiad, s. m.—pl. celtiad (celt)** One that abid-  
 eth in a covert, or an inhabitant of the wood;  
 a Celt. It is of the same import as *Gwyddel*,  
*Ysgodawg*, and *Cellydd*.

**Celtu, v. a. (cel)** To hide or conceal; to keep  
 secret.

Gwel, a chel, a chlyw.

See, conceal, and listen.

*Barddas.*

Ni allai'r grudd, fy lloer gryn,  
 Gela cystudd y galon.

The cheek cannot, my full-orbed luminary, hide the trouble of  
 the heart.

*H. Daf.*

**Celwrn, s. m.—pl. celyrnau (cel—gwrn)** A tub,  
 a pail, or bucket.

**Celwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cel—gwydd)** A con-  
 cealment of knowledge; a falsehood, or a lie.  
*Dysfeitha celwydd*, to waste a lie, to tell useless lies

Cerdidion deillion a dywllir yn rhwydd,  
 I gann celwydd, gwan i coeliir.

Blind ministers may be easily deceived to slug a lie, little are  
 they credited.

*L. Tudar.*

**Celwyddaw, v. a. (celwydd)** To tell a falsehood;  
 to make one a liar; to be confounded.

Ni's dyli fardd roddi gair yn ei gerdd a celiir gwad arno a'i gely-  
 ddaw.

A bard ought not to introduce a word into his song that can be  
 denied, and that can be falsified.

*Barddas.*

**Celwyddawg, a. (celwydd)** Lying, or given to ly-  
 ing; false.

**Celwyddu, v. a. (celwydd)** To conceal what  
 should be known; to tell a lie.

**Celwyddus, a. (celwydd)** Given to lying, or  
 falsehood.

**Celwyddwr, s. m.—pl. celwyddwyr (celwydd—  
 gwr)** A man addicted to falsehood; a liar.

**Celydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (cel)** A sheltered place,  
 a retreat, a woody shelter. *Celydd Ieuan*, a house  
 in Glamorgan, the inheritance of a family that  
 is in possession of a manuscript of the Welsh  
 Bible, translated by an ancestor, about a hun-  
 dred years before the printed version. *Cood  
 celyddon*, the Forest of *Caledonia*, in North  
 Britain; but as may be easily supposed from  
 the import of the word, other extensive woods  
 in the island were also called by the name of  
*Celyddon*.

**Celyfrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cel—brad)** A refuge,  
 or sanctuary for criminals.

Moldor ei chor, a'i celyfrad,  
 A'i cherdid a'i chedwyr, a'i llyr lind;  
 A'i llan ger dylan, ger gfan dylan belyd,  
 Llywyddid ei gwerdd, a'i hyd a'i had.

Deserving of praise is its choir, and sanctuary, and its music, its  
 warriors, and its waters of grace; its enclosure by the sea above,  
 also by the bank of the overflowing stream, may its ground, and its  
 corn, and its seed prosper.

*Llywelyn Fardd, i Deuyn.*

**Celyn, s. m. aggr. (cel)** Holly-wood. *Celyn Mair*,  
 knee-holly.

Celyn gloeydd,  
 Bu ei y gwydd.

The holly it was tinted with green, it had been the hero.

*Taliesin.*

**Celyneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (celyn)** A holly-grove.

**Celynwag, a. (celyn)** Abounding with holly.

**Celynen, s. f. (celyn)** A holly tree. *Celynen  
 Mair*, or *Celynen Ffrainc*, knee-holly, or butcher-  
 er's broom.

**Celyning, a. (celyn)** Like holly; or made of holly.

Lly Celynin celyning.

The court of Celynin amid the hollies.

*Gyrddeia.*

**Celyrniaid, s. m.—pl. celyrniaidau (celwrn)** A  
 tubfull; a bucket-full.

**Celyrwedd, s. m.—pl. t. an (celawr—gwedd) A**  
darkening aspect; a death-like countenance.

Marchogion Brynach branes Owain,  
Celyrwedd dachwedd celanod crain,  
Celyng addudd coeliad celain.  
The knights of Bernicia, the ravens of Owain, a darkening  
sight, feeding on their prostrate bodies, a deadly gift to them  
the signal of a carnage. *Cynyddell, i G. Gwynedd.*

**Cell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cy—ell) A separation; a**  
grove, or arbour; a cell; a private room, or  
closet. *Coed y Gell, a place in Mon; bell ya-*  
*gaw, an elder grove.*

Celligen—  
Llanw byon er llesio y braw,  
Llosgi fal cell o ysgw.  
Malice, it fills the breast to create disgust, burning like a grove  
of elder. *L. G. Cofai.*

**Cell arghwyd y welgi.** *Adage.*  
The chamber of the lord of the flood.

**Cellid ci i gell agored.** *Adage.*  
A dog will enter an open chamber.

**Cellaig, s. m.—pl. celloigion (cell) What is pro-**  
duced in the grove; a stag.

**Cellawg a. (cell) Cellular: abounding with cells.**  
**Celli, s. f. aggr. (cell) A grove; a bower, or arbour**  
**Cellt, s. f.—pl. t. au (cell) A flint stone, a flint.**

*Tri chaled byd: maen cellt, corn hudd, a chalon mab y crinwas.*  
The three hard things of the world; a flint stone, a stag's horn,  
and the heart of the son of courteousness. *Triwedd Moss.*

**Cellwair, s. m.—pl. cellweiriau (cell—gwair) A**  
joke; a hint, allusion, or intimation.

*Dwyn a wnan' ein dyalon ni,  
Heb air cellwair, yw coll.*  
They drag away our men, without a word of a hint, to be con-  
demned. *Lt. ab M. ab Edmydd.*

**Cellwair, v. a. (cell—gwair) To joke, or jest; to**  
allude to hint, or intimate.

*Ni orol Gwalchmai er gair,  
O gellir ei roi yn gellwair,  
Cellwair y gair a garw,  
Ca'r gair yn gellwair o gwn.*

Gwalchmai would not be offended for a word, if it can be appli-  
ed as a hint; to hint the word I should like, I shall find the word  
a hint I know. *Gr. ab Hynel ab Tudur.*

**Cellweigar, a. (cellwair) Jocose; facetious.**

**Cellweigarwch, s. m. (cellweigar) Jocularly.**

**Cellweiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cellwair) A jesting.**

**Cellweiriaw, v. a. (cellwair) To jest, or joke.**

**Cellweiriawg, a. (cellwair) Jocular, jesting.**

**Cellweiriawl, a. (cellwair) Inciting a jest.**

**Cellweiriwr, s. m.—pl. cellweiriwyr (cellwair—**  
**gwr) A jester; one given to joking.**

**Cellweiras, a. (cellwair) Jocular, jesting.**

**Cellwesyn, s. m. (cell—gwesyn) A cabin-boy.**

**Cëmi, s. m. aggr. (cam) Crookedness; wryness.**

**Cemmaes, s. m. (cam—aes) A circle, or amphi-**  
theatre, for games.

**Cemyw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam) The male salmon,**  
or milter.

*Da big oedd, mor dych yw,  
Dyrn cam, i drwyn cemyw.*  
Goodly his back, how like his crooked about to the salmon's nose.  
*lor. Fynglwyd, i Wales.*

**Cën, s. m. aggr. (en) The hide, or skin of a beast;**  
the peel or skin of any thing; also the scales  
of fish, serpents, and other animals: lichen.  
**Cën y ceryg, rock moss; cën y coed, the moss**  
**of trees.**

**Cën, prep. (mut. of càn) With, in possession of.**

*Y wrad—  
Mab gwyn penfelyn pan fo  
Da cenny i dwg hened.*

The wife, a fair yellow headed son when he comes, glad thou  
wilt be that she will bring. *S. Pwyll.*

**Cën, conj. (can) Because; for as much; seeing.**

**Cënad, s. f.—pl. t. au (can) A mission; leave,**

permission: also a messenger, an ambassador.  
**Cënad fatur ceryg, a common crier. Welsh Laws**

*Cënad fud drud a'i ceryw.*

Bold is he that shall believe a dumb messenger. *Adage.*

*Ni thâl dim cënad.*

A messenger pays nothing. *Adage.*

**Cenadawl, a. (cenad) Missive; legatine.**

**Cenadedig, a. (cenad) Missive, or that is sent.**

**Cenadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cenad) Permission.**

**Cenadiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cenad) Embassy.**

**Cënadu, v. a. (cënad) To permit; to bear tidings.**

*A gwedi cënadu hynyl cënedd Rhufin, hwynt a safonant Severus.*  
And after giving tidings of that to the senate of Rome, they  
sent Severus. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cenadwr, s. m.—pl. cenadwyr (cenad—gwr) A**  
missionary; a messenger.

**Cenadwrai, a. (cenadwr) Legatine; missive.**

**Cenadwri, s. m. (cenadwr) Embassy; mission.**

*Ac yna wrth genadwyr Aecleptodotes, ydd aryt y Ddeuwy, ac y  
Gwynydd, a gwyf Delfr a Brenych, ac yr Albawyr, ac y gyl  
byr pawb o'r hanoeddynt o genedi y Prydeiniad.*

And then, by the mission of Aecleptodotes went the men of the  
South, and of Gwynedd, the men of Deira and Bernicia, the Al-  
bans, and with those, all such as were descended of the British  
Nation. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cenadwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cenadwr) Embassy.**

**Cenal, s. f.—pl. t. edd (can) A tribe, or kindred.**

*Ma b Syfno sywylid—  
Ermygl genaled  
O wyl gwyf gwaedd.*

The son of Syfno the astronomer, he would celebrate the tribes  
of valiant mighty men. *Amoria.*

**Cenathawl, a. (cënad) Permissive; licensed.**

**Cenatáu, v. a. (cënad) To concur; to permit.**

*Cenatáu y mab a orghwyd, a dawed ag ei ffrith.*  
The youth was permitted, and he was brought into the court.  
*R. Culhwch, — Malinogion.*

**Cenan, s. m. (càn) The young of some animals;**  
a cub, or whelp. **Cenau blaidd, a wolf's cub;**  
**cenau cath, a kitten; cenau llwynnawg, a fox**  
**cub; cenau ci, a puppy.**

*Madawg wylf mwyedig wedd  
lawn Genau Owain Gwynedd.*

I am Madawg with a weather-beaten countenance, the rightful in-  
heritor of Gwynedd. *Gr. ab Rhys.*

**Cenaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (càn) An offspring; a**  
whelp, cub, or puppy; a scion or graft. **Cen-**  
**awon cyll, catkins of hazel; cenawon caduall,**  
**sons of tumult. Gwalchmai.**

*Pf byrdd bodd fu hoew-frang.  
Pf agbenawon gwynion gwalg.*

My heart-delighting ones brisk and strong that were, my of-  
spring fair and swift. *G. ab Sefyn, i'r blaen.*

**Cenawes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cenaw) A female off-**  
spring; a cub: it is used jocularly to a woman.

**Cënawg, a. (cën) Scaly, covered with scales.**

**Cenedl, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (càn) A kindred, clan,**  
stock, or tribe; a nation. **Cenedl y tad,**

the father's relations, or family; **cenedl y fam,**

the mother's kindred: **cenedl welwag; the family**

stock, or clan. **Welsh Laws. Cenedl is also**

used for a sort, or species.

*O'r halen y mae dwy genedi.*

Of the salt there are two species. *Meddygon Myddfa.*

**Cenedlaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cenedl) A generation.**

**Cenedlaethawl, a. (cenedlaeth) Generating.**

**Cenedlawg, a. (cenedl) Having an offspring.**

**Cenedlawi, a. (cenedl) Of a family; national.**

**Cenedlawr, s. m.—pl. cenedlorion (cenedl) The**

patron of a family; a progenitor.

**Cenedledig, a. (cenedl) Begotten; generated.**

**Cenedledigawl, a. (cenedledig) Generative.**

**Cenedlfalch, a. (cenedl)—balch Proud of kindred.**

**Cenedliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cenedl) Procreation.**

**Cenedlŷg, a. (cenedl)** Appertaining to a nation.  
**Cenedlu, v. a. (cenedl)** To beget, or generate.  
**Cenel, s. f.—pl. t. au (can)** A nation, or tribe.  
**Cenfaist, s. f.—pl. cenfaenlau (cân—maint)** The whole offspring, or progeny; a herd. *Cenfaist o'fuch, a herd of swine.*

*Pedwar-meth ar ugrat y'fânfâst Llywarch  
 O wir gŵr gwyrthafaint  
 Twiŷ en dydd ciod tŷmaist.*

Four and twenty sons the progeny of Llywarch, of brave men,  
 the destruction of the foe; cibering was their being, and of bound-  
 less fame.

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cenfigen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cen—migen)** Envy.

*Sef yw cenfigen, yn ddwyr gwa ddyw weled ei gynyddau yn cyn-  
 nyddu ar dda bydawl, neu gampau da, neu grefydd; neu fod dda  
 ganddo weled gŵd ar ddyw, neu ddwyr yn dancwneidau iddo.*

Envy is this: a man's being sorry to see his neighbour pro-  
 ceeding in worldly affairs, or in good qualities, or religion; or that  
 he should be pleased with seeing another afflicted with pain, or  
 some evil happening to him.

*Li Gwyn Hergest.*

**Cenfigenad, a. (cenfigen)** Like malice.

**Cenfigenawl, a. (cenfigen)** Envy; malicious.

**Cenfigeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cenfigen)** A bearing malice, a spitting.

**Cenfigenn, v. a. (cenfigen)** To bear envy.

**Cenfigennus, a. (cenfigen)** Envious, spiteful.

**Cenfigenwr, s. m.—pl. cenfigenwyr (cenfigen—gwr)** One that bears spite, or bears malice.

*A fo gwan cenfigenwr,  
 Iffr yn was, a hwy yn wr.*

That is a feeble envious one, long a boy, and late a man.

*L. G. Colki.*

**Cenfil, s. m.—pl. t. au (cen—mil)** A perfect beast.

**Ceniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (can)** A taking a survey.

**Ceniadawl, a. (cenad)** Permissive, allowing leave.

**Ceniadu, v. a. (cenad)** To permit, suffer, or allow.

*Dau wr a folaf fal yn ceniadu Dofydd—  
 Cidhau i gwrth llyd, e'f a lloedd.*

Two men I will extol as the renoator will permit me; Cidhau  
 to guard the church, with him lloedd.

*Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Ceniadwr, s. m.—pl. ceniadwyr (cenad)** One that gives leave, or one who permits.

**Ceniaw, v. a. (cân)** To perceive, or see. *Cenis  
 ryfeddedau mawrion, he beheld great wonders;  
 ceniaw fro dirion, he beholds a pleasant country;  
 ceniad aer, there was slaughter seen.*

*Mer wenyw yn cwn yn yd yn cen;  
 Mer wyf gododdig dig diagwra.*

How piercing is my complaint that he should see me; now am  
 I irritated with glowing wrath.

*Cynddau.*

*Mili ar ben bryn a'f ceniaw.*

A thousand behold him on the hill.

*G. Glyn.*

**Cenig, s. f. dim. (can)** A short song; a sonnet.

**Cënin, s. pl. aggr. (cen)** Leeks. *Cënin y gwin-  
 wydd, or cenin Pedr, daffodil; cenin y brain, or  
 cogidau y gor, purple coloured violet; cenin  
 cwtnewg, garlick.*

**Cënin, s. f. (cenin)** A leek; a single leek.

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**Cënin, s. f. (cenin)** A leek; a single leek.

**Cengh, v. a. (cengl)** To wind thread, to form into hanks; also to gird.

**Cenglwr, s. m. (cengl—gwr)** Yarn winder.

**Cenglyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cengl)** A bandage.

**Cenglynnydd, s. m. (cen—glydd)** The herb star-tip.

**Cer, s. pl. aggr. (cy—er)** Requisites, implements, tools, trappings; also draught harness. *Cer ddwyr, and cer ddffaith, a bad sort of people.*

*Gwio, merch drwch, a gwybder,  
 Myn fy enaid gwiw, afriad gwr.*

Wine, a wanton woman, and slavery, by my soul they are quite  
 needlens things.

*D. ab Owlym.*

**Cer, s. m. (cy—er)** That impels; that is angular; that is rough or rugged.

**Ceraint, s. pl. aggr. (carant)** Kindred, relatives.

*A'rh gaugau, brig oera brain,  
 Deg secon, yw dy geraint.*

And thy branches, the summit of the noblest honour, fair the  
 fruits, are thy kindred.

*E. Orian.*

**Cerbyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (car—pyd)** A chariot.

**Cerch, s. m.—pl. cyrch (oy—arch)** A rising up, or setting upon.

**Cerchafael, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cerch—gafael)** Exaltation, or advancement.

**Cerchafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerchafael)** Exalting.

**Cerchafu, v. a. (cerchafael)** To uplift, or exalt.

**Cerdd, s. f.—pl. t. i (cer)** An impulse; a walk; and hence, as persons in any calling went about, it implies trade, or craft; and, as minstrelsy was the last itinerant art, it came to signify a piece of poetry, or of music; a song: *cerdd draith, recitative poetry.*

*Pa gerdd y sy gwynt!—Ynllanwr  
 Cidhauŷ gŵr o'f byd wyl f.*

What trade hast thou!—I am the best sword polisher in the world.

*H. Culwch—Mabingion.*

**Tri rhaid cerdd, goddŷau stanes, sywyr, a deydad.**

The three requisites of song: excellent design, sense, and matter.

*Merddin.*

**Cerddawl, a. (cerdd)** Arranged in order, regular.

**Cerddawr, s. m.—pl. cerddorion (cerdd)** A professor of any art; an artist; a songster; a minstrel.

*Tri rhyw gerddawr y sydd, bardd, offydd, a llyceŷwr.*

There are three sorts of professors; a bard, an orator, and a domestic teacher.

*Bardd.*

*Fyngŷ gŵrthod an gerddorion.  
 A Gwyddyl, ddyf! ddiŷorion.*

We shall hear of a meeting because of the songsters, with the  
 Gwyddelians, mere fallen devils.

*Fellodion.*

**Cerdded, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cerdd)** A going, or walking; a pace; also state, or condition.

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**Cerdded, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cerdd)** A going, or walking; a pace; also state, or condition.

**Cerddediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerdded)** A walking, a walk, pace, or manner of going; a course.

*Cerlleion—ardderchwag odd o dda cant ygwaw, o athrawon, a dechion, a elchydoddau gerddediad y cer, ac yr amryfelloid geirfddyddau cerll.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

*Cerlleion* was adorned with two hundred schools of teachers and wise men, who were acquainted with the course of the stars, and the various other sciences.

**Cerddedores, s. f.—pl. t. au (cerddedawr)** A female traveller; a female pedestrian.

**Cerddedrwydd, s. m. (cerdded)** Sojournment; peregrination.

*Ban corn cerddeddrwydd,  
Ban llaw wrth ochrwydd.*

Load is the horn of travelling, load the line in the evening.  
*Taliesin.*

**Cerddedwr, s. m.—pl. cerddedwyr (cerdded—gwr)** A walker; a traveller; a wayfaring man.

**Cerddedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cerdded)** Traveller.

*Goren cerddedydd, gwr.*

The best traveller is a lie.

*Adage.*

**Cerddenin, a. (cerdden)** Straying, or wandering; in exile.

*Gwartheg Edeyrnlawn ni bucent gerddenin,  
A clun llec nid nethont.*

The line of Edeyrnlawn, they have not been wandering, and by none were they taken.  
*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cerddgar, a. (cerdd)** Harmonious. **Meddwl cerddgar cain**, a mind harmonious and elegant.

*Nid serchwag odd cerddgar,  
Nid cerddgar odd ymddyddgar.*

None loving but the agreeable, none are agreeable but the conversable.  
*Adage.*

**Cerddgarwch, s. m. (cerddgar)** Harmoniousness.

**Cerddin, s. pl. aggr. (cerdd)** The quicken trees.

*Helyg a cherddin  
Bwynt llyw'r fyddin.*

The willows and the quicken trees they were late in the battle.  
*Taliesin.*

**Cerddinen, s. f. (cerddin)** A quicken tree. It is also called *criafolen*. **Cerddinen ddof**, true service tree; **cerddinen wyllt**, wild service tree; **cerddinen wen**, white beam tree.

**Cerddoliad, s. m.—pl. cerddoliad (cerddawl)** A former of song; a harmonizer.

*Wylf cerddoliad, wylf celinid claser.*

I am a harmonious one, I am a clear singer.

*Taliesin.*

**Cerddoraid, a. (cerddawr)** Like an artist; professional.

**Cerddoreiddiaw, v. a. (cerddoraid)** To render complete, or masterly. **Cerddoreiddiaw a chywreiniaw**.

**Cerddores, s. f.—pl. t. au (cerddawr)** A female artist; a songstress; a female musician.

**Cerddoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerddawr)** A profession, the science of singing and music.

**Cerddwr, s. m.—pl. cerddwyr (cerdd—gwr)** A walker.

**Cerf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cer)** A connection of parts, or a putting in order; the form of doing a thing; art, trade.

**Cerfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerf)** A sculpture.

**Cerfiaw, v. a. (cerf)** To form, or model; to carve.

**Cerfedig, a. (cerfiad)** Wrought, or modelled by art; carved.

**Cerfyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerf)** A piece of carved work, or sculpture; a statue.

**Cerhynt, s. m. (cer—hynt)** A course, running, **Cerhynt y dwfr**, the current of water.

*Gryafet d yu un gerhynt  
Gweddion am ei gyspan gryn.*

Thou hast sent me on a race, like the squalling one former after his hat.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ceri, s. pl. aggr. (cer)** The medlar tree; the kernels of fruit; hard seed. *Rada.*

*Ceri cywrelin*

*Gerthrychiad gwrthdrin.*

The budding medlar trees opposing criers of rebellion. *Taliesin.*

**Ceriach, s. pl. aggr. (cer)** Small tools; trifles.

**Cerien, s. f. (ceri)** A kernel, or seed of fruit.

**Cerlyn, s. m. dim. (carl)** A miserly hunk.

*Nid talawg odd cerlyn,  
Nid cerlyn odd afrywiaw,  
Nid afrywiaw odd langwr,  
Nid langwr odd o arferas.*

No one is a slave but the chawr,  
No one is a clown but the ill-natured,  
No one is ill-natured but the clown,  
No one is a clown but from habits.

*Adage.*

**Cern, s. m.—pl. t. au (cern)** The side of the head; the jaw. **Gwneuthur cern, mai y bydd tarw yn ymgaintach**, to turn the side of the head threateningly, as a bull in fighting.

**Cernawd, s. m.—pl. cernodiau (cern)** A buffet, or blow on the cheek.

**Cerner, s. f.—pl. t. au (cern)** A dormitory.

**Cernhep, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cern)** A buffet, or blow on the head.

**Cerniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cern)** A moving the face sideways; a jawing, or using the jaws.

**Cernal, v. a. (cern)** To butt, or buffet with the head; to bicker.

**Cerniaw, v. a. (cern)** To move, or work the jaws.

**Cernodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cernawd)** Buffeting.

**Cernodiaw, v. a. (cernawd)** To buffet, or beat about the head.

**Cernodiwr, s. m.—pl. cernodwyr (cernawd—gwr)** A buffetor or striker on the head.

**Cernu, v. a. (cern)** To move the head about threateningly; to move the jaws.

**Cerpyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (carp)** A torn piece; a clout, or rag.

**Certaid, s. f.—pl. certeidiau (cart)** A cart load.

**Certiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cart)** A carting.

**Certiaw, v. a. (cart)** To cart, or carry in a cart.

**Certiwr, s. m.—pl. certwyr (cart—gwr)** A cartier.

**Certiwn, s. f.—pl. t. i (cart)** A cart, or wain.

**Certh, s. f.—pl. t. i (cy—erth)** A sign; a beacon.

**Certh, a. (cy—erth)** Conspicuous, evident; imminent; awful; dangerous.

*Dienegle—*

*O nerth y weddi gerth gw.*

I escaped by the power of the awful lovely prayer.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Certhain, v. a. (certh)** To fight, or contend.

**Certhrywydd, s. m. (certh)** Imminence; awfulness.

**Certhrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (certh—rhwc)** One that makes a horrid outcry or a threatening roar.

*A mlanas wylf gwyllt certhrychiad,  
I'm cathrid cythraudd o'm codd dillad.*

And I am a wild terrible screamer, affliction wounds me, regret covers me not.  
*Myddin.*

**Certhu, v. a. (certh)** To bring into danger.

**Certhwir, s. m. (certh—gwr)** Awful truth.

*A welwyl yn certhwir.*

That I may see an awful truth.

*Taliesin.*

**Cerwyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (carw)** A stag.

*Cahangauf cul cerwyd.*

At All Saint's Day lean is the stag.

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cerwyn, s. f.—pl. t. i (car)** A receptacle for liquid; a brewing tub, a mashing tub.

**Cerwynaid, s. m.—pl. cerwynaidiau (cerwyn)** A tub-full; the contents of a mash-tub.

**Cerydd, s. pl. aggr. (cer)** Correction, chastisement.

**Ceryddadwy, a. (cerydd)** Corrigible, reprovable.

**Ceryddawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* ceryddodan (cerydd)  
Chastisement, reprehension, correction.

**Ceryddawg**, *a. (cerydd)* Reprobate; chastised.

**Ceryddawl**, *a. (cerydd)* Castigator, reprobate.

**Ceryddedig**, *a. (cerydd)* Chastised, rebuked.

**Ceryddedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ceryddedig)  
Chastisement, reprehension.

**Ceryddedigawl**, *a. (ceryddedig)* Castigator.

**Ceryddgar**, *a. (cerydd)* Corrective, castigatory.

**Ceryddgarwch**, *s. m. (ceryddgar)* Corrigeness.

**Ceryddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cerydd) Correction.

**Ceryddu**, *v. a. (cerydd)* To correct, or chastise.

**Ceryddus**, *a. (cerydd)* Reprobate, rebuked.

**Ceryddusrwydd**, *s. m. (ceryddus)* Censureableness.

**Ceryddwr**, *s. m. (cerydd—gwr)* A chastiser.

**Ceryn**, *s. m. dim. (cer)* A little tool, implement,

or article. *Mae fe yn geryn garw*, he's a sad chap

**CES**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (cy—s) The diverging point;

a middle, or centre whence any thing separates.

**Cesail**, *s. f.*—*pl. ceseilian* (ces) The arm pit.

*Mynych y syth med o geseil.*

A curse often falls from the bosom.

*Adag.*

**Cesair**, *s. pl. aggr. (ces—air)* Hailstones.

**Ceseilaid**, *s. f.*—*pl. ceseileidian* (cesail) As much

as can be held under the arm; an arm full.

**Ceseileidiaw**, *v. a. (ceseilaid)* To take under arm.

**Ceseileirch**, *s. pl. aggr. (cesail—ceirch)* The

small grains of oats at the roots of the larger.

**Ceseiliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cesail) A taking to the

arms, or putting to the bosom.

**Ceseiliaw**, *s. f.*—*pl. ceseiliennau* (cesail—iau) The

third yoke from the plough.

**Ceseiliaw**, *v. a. (cesail)* To take under the arm;

to take to the bosom.

**Ceseilwrn**, *s. m. (cesail—gwrn)* A bundle that

may be taken under the arm.

*Ceseilwrn o gwynn dig.*

Chap (gwynnau) gwynwynig.

The lump under the arm is an inflamed tumour, a pestilential

knob; I know the misfortune.

*T. G. ab I. ab Llistion, i'r cornwydd.*

**Ceseiriaw**, *v. a. (cesair)* To hail, to shower hail.

**Ceseiriawg**, *a. (cesair)* Abounding with hail.

**Ceseiriaw**, *s. m. aggr. (cesair—gwiaw)* Hail

mixed with rain.

**Ceseiryn**, *s. m. dim. (cesair)* A hailstone.

**Cest**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ces) What expands round;

a deep glen between two mountains having but

one opening; a great belly, or pannuch: also a

narrow mouthed basket.

**Cestawg**, *a. (cest)* Having a great pannuch.

**Cestawr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cestorion* (cest) A gorbelly.

**Cesten**, *s. f. dim. (cest)* A little round pannuch.

**Cestiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cest) The making into a

pannuch, or a swelling out; a guzzling.

**Cestn**, *v. a. (cest)* To pannuch; to guzzle.

**Cestyn**, *s. m. dim. (cest)* A little sly trick.

**Cetawg**, *a. (ced)* That holds things. *s. f. A*

satchel. *Cetawg glytiaw*, a work-bag.

**Ceten**, *s. f. dim. (ced)* A little cabinet, or box.

**Cetenn**, *a. (ceten)* Curious, precious.

**Cetyn**, *s. m. dim. (cat)* A small piece. *Er ys*

*cetyn*, a little while ago: also a tobacco pipe.

**Ceth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—eth) What is of a per-

vading or penetrating quality.

**Cethal**, *a. (ceth)* A whirlwind that is a pene-

trating; terrible.

*Arial bu cethal brif ddol breg.*

Arwydd ddiellwyrdd fo yn rhedder.

Ar hown-lun ludd hys hys gwen-waneg maen,

Fan wng ton frywyr-dacen gheu am gureg.

The wonder, it was the terrible and the primary vengeance on

italy, the emblem of the trees in leaves may it prosperously go

on the sprightly form, the obstructer of sleep, fair like the white

whirling round the stone when the heavy headed wave arrays a

covering on the rock. *Cemadip.*

**Cethern**, *s. pl. aggr. (ceth—gern)* The hellish

brood; the furies of hell.

*Burwdi of—*

*i blith y cethern i waelawd uffern.*

He was cast among the fiends to the bottom of hell.

*Greffudd Ynad.*

**Cethernawl**, *a. (cethern)* Fury-like, fiendish.

**Cethln**, *a. (ceth)* Dusky, dark, brown, swarthy;

also terrible, frightful, ugly.

**Cethinaw**, *v. a. (cethin)* To make dusky, to

darken; to make hideous; to become ugly.

*Eðrych yn y drych dy draw,*

*A'h wyneb yn cethinaw;*

*Ni'ha eilw cerdd na thelyn,*

*Ni'ha gur ar y ddular delyn.*

Behold in the mirror thy condition, and thy face it is becoming

ugly; thou wilt not be lavished by the song, nor the harp, not a

man on the earth will woo thee. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cethinen**, *s. f. (cethin)* One that is dark, swarthy

*Caru ddyf—*

*Cangen cethinen goeth lawa.*

I am courting a fine grown maid, a very precious one of our

brown hue. *D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

**Cethledd**, *s. m. (cathl)* Melody; singing.

**Cethlyd**, *s. m. (cathl)* Melody; the warbling of

birds.

**Cethlydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cathl) A singer, a

warbler; a singing bird; the cuckoo. *Cethl-*

*ydd cog*, a bird that attends the cuckoo.

*Mae cog ar fan pob rhaodir,*

*A cethlydd, a half-drydd hir.*

There is a cuckoo on the top of every district, with the warbler,

and a summer's long day. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cethlyddiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cethlydd) Melo-

dy; the warbling of birds.

*Ac adar awyr doynat ger llaw,*

*I letlaw rhwng y cethlydd,*

*Un canu' fawl o brod i ben,*

*Cethlyddiaeth lawen sydd.*

And the birds of the air they will come near at hand, to tune

amidst the woods, singing praise from tree to tree, joyful and hum-

ble melody. *Edm. Frys.*

**Cethr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (ceth) A spike, or large nail.

*Pryaw cethri yn nwyllaw Crist, a'i draed—o orugant.*

Drive nails in the hands of Christ, and his feet, they did.

*Ll. G. Morgest.*

*Owared a—*

*Er dy dost gethra, a'h dyst gythrawl.*

Deliver me, by thy painful nails, and thy devilish witnesses.

*Gwalchmai.*

**Cethrai**, *s. m.*—*pl. cethreion* (cethr) A hammer.

**Cethrain**, *v. a. (cethr)* To drive the oxen.

**Cethrawg**, *s. f. (cethr)* A pike, a spear.

**Cethrawl**, *a. (cethr)* Pricking; irritating. *s. m.*

What impels, or drives forward; a borer, or

large auger; also a smith's puncher.

*Cethrawl pedarl cethinaw a dal.*

An auger, its value is four pence. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cethrawr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cethrorion* (cethr) A pike.

*Gwr gorfol, gwr edwyn, gwr llaw,*

*El rhwygal, a cheithral a cethrawr.*

The man of envy, the man of wrath, the man of baseness he

would tear, and would pierce with the pike. *Aneurin.*

**Cethrëawr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cethrëorion* (cethr) One

that irritates; a driver, the burrel, or ox fly.

**Cethreinwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cethreinwyr* (cethrain—

gwr) One that drives a team of oxen; a driver.

**Cethreinydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cethrain) A driver.

**Cethren**, *s. f. (cethr)* A spike or large nail.

**Cethrëu**, *v. a. (cethr)* To drive onward.

**Cethreuwyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cethreuwyr* (cethren—

gwr) One that driveth in or pierces.

**Cethria, a. (cethr)** Piercing; horrid.  
**Cethru, v. a. (cethr)** To drive nails; to spike, to pierce; to egg on, or importune.  
**Cethrus, a. (cethr)** Piercing; importunate.  
**Cethrwr, s. m.—pl. cethrwr** (cethr—gwr) A driver; a very importunate man.  
**Cethw, s. m. aggr. (ceth)** Mustard: see *Cedw*.  
**Cenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (can)** An excavation.  
**Cenaw, v. a. (can)** To excavate, to make hollow.  
**Cenawl, a. (can)** Tending to close; enclosing.  
**Cenbal, s. m.—pl. t. au (can—pal)** A cobble; a ferry-boat; a lighter.

*Tri pheth a ddiffer dyn rhag gwyddau; lleisio ac adgysu rhag llyd gorwlad; llyf yn alon, heb bont, heb cenbal; a chlyd gwr-weddau.*

Three things protect a man from the citation of courts; the alarm by shout and horn of an invading army; food in a river, without a bridge or a ferry; and illness that confines him to bed.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cenbalf, s. f. (cenbal—ma)** A ferrying-place.  
**Cenbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (can—pren)** Hollow tree.  
**Cendawd, s. m.—pl. cendodan (can)** A hollowness, or concavity; the inward part of an animal; the bosom. *Cendawd afal*, the inside of an apple.

*Pe dyweddi dafawd a wypal cendawd, ni byddai gynyddawg neb rhai.*

If the tongue was to relate what the bosom knows, none would be neighbours.

*Adage.*

**Cenedig, a. (can)** Closed in, made hollow.  
**Cenedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cenedig)** A shutting in on all sides; a making hollow, or concave.  
**Cenedd, s. m. aggr. (can)** Hollowness, concavity.  
**Cenfa, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (can—ma)** Gulf, or abyss.  
**Cenfawr, a. (can)** Widely opening, yawning.  
**Cengant, s. m. (cau—cant)** An enclosing circle; vacuity; infinity.

*Cylich y cengant; ac nis gall namyn Daw ei drefnaw.*

The circle of infinity; none but God can pervade it.

*Barddas.*

**Cengant, a. (cau—cant)** Certain. *Addaw yn gengant*, to promise certainly.

*Cengant yw angau.*

Death is certain.

*Adage.*

*Cyd archwyf ym llyw y lloergant yn rhodd,*

*Ei s'm rhodd yn gengant.*

Even should I demand of my chief the moon as a gift, he will certainly give it me.

*Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Ceulad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caul)** A curdling; coagulation.

**Ceuladwy, a. (ceulad)** That may be curdled.

**Ceulaidd, a. (caul)** Like curd; chylaceous.

**Ceulan, s. f.—pl. ceulenydd (cau—glân)** The impending, or hollow bank of a river. At a place called *Blaen Ceulan* in Caredigion, there is a grave encircled with flat stones where, as tradition says, Taliesin was buried.

*Dyfroedd y lloeddonen a ddechweylint i'w lle, ac a synt megla cyd dros eu holl gelynydd.*

The waters of Jordan returned into their place, and flowed over all its banks, as before.

*Joshua iv. 18.*

**Ceulann, v. a. (ceulan)** To make a ravine, or form banks as a current doth.

**Ceulaw, v. a. (caul)** To coagulate, or curdle.

**Ceulawg, a. (caul)** Coagulative; curdy.

**Ceulawr, s. m.—pl. ceuloran (caul)** A vessel wherein milk is curdled; a milk tray.

*Ac ceuwn sarllyd mewn dwy gynawg fawr,*

*A'i lloereth ceulawr o lath collawg.*

With four butter-milk in two large tubs, they food a tray of dirty milk.

*Ll. ab Iwan Llu.*

**Ceuled, s. m. aggr. (caul)** Rennet to curdle milk; also what is curdled, or coagulated.

**Ceuledawg, a. (ceuled)** Abounding with curds.

**Ceuleden, s. f. (ceuled)** A curd; what is curdled.

**Ceuledig, a. (ceuled)** Coagulated, curdled.

**Ceuleud, v. a. (ceuled)** To curdle, to turn to curds.

**Ceulfraen, s. m. aggr. (ceul—braen)** Crumbly cheese—curds; the process of making which is, to press it first unsalted, and then to take and work it again with salt added.

**Ceulfraenawg, a. (ceulfraen)** Crumbled cheese made of *Ceulfraen*.

**Ceulfraenn, v. a. (ceulfraen)** To crumble cheese curds, by putting it in a vat without salt, and then taken out, salted, and worked again.

**Ceulon, s. m. (caul)** The plant called cheese-  
rennet.

**Ceunant, s. m.—pl. ceunentydd (can—nant)** A hollow bottom made by water, a ravine.

*Pop hwyfwr mewn ceunant*  
*i'r an-ffordd a reidant.*

Every path in a dingle to the same place they lead.

*Adage.*

**Cewig, a. (caw)** Bound, restrained, fettered.

**Cewyn, s. m. dim. (caw)** A small bandage; a shred; a clout.

**CI, s. m. r.—pl. cwn, contr. of cion.** A catcher; a dog; a holdfast. *Ci coeg*, a dog-fish; *Ci drychin*, a weather dog, or weather's eye; *Ci taw*, a house-dog.

*A'm caro i, cared fy nghl.*

That loves me let him love my dog.

*Adage.*

*Mai y ci a'r hwh.*

Like the dog and the sow,

*Adage.*

*Nerth ci yn ei ddant.*

The strength of a dog in his tooth,

*Adage.*

**Claidd, a. (ci)** Dogged; ferocious, cruel, savage.

**Clawg, s. m. (ci)** The burdock. See *Cynghaw*.

**Cib, s. m.—pl. t. au (ci)** What turns round with a tendency to grapple, or hold; a vessel, or cup; a shell, or husk of fruit; the seed-vessel of plants; also a measure equal to half a bushel.

*Hyd y gib, to the brim.*

*Gwr a wnaeth yn llawn lleuati eiban*  
*O ddwr daleris yn win gwino.*

He that made, fully the vessel being filled, or earthly water to be clear red wine.

*L. Rhyfyn.*

**Cibaid, s. m.—pl. cibeidiau (cib)** A capful. *Cibaid a fodd*, a cupful of mead.

**Cibaw, v. a. (cib)** To raise up into a rim, or like a cup; to knit the brows.

**Cibawg, a. (cib)** That has a husk; also frowning; panick-grass; *yd cibawg*, St. Peter's corn.

**Cibddall, a. (cib—dall)** Furblind; blinking.

**Cibddalledd, s. m. (cibddall)** Furblindness.

**Cibddar, a. (cib—dar)** Quick and furious.

*Meth y rhydd arwydd y'ngwawgar,*  
*Mai Arthur caln foder cibddar.*

Quickly will be spread abroad the banner like Arthur the splendid vehement leader.

*Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cibddu, a. (cib—du)** Of a dark cast, swarthy; sable. *Maent oll yn gibddu ond y hi*, they are all swarthy except her.

**Cibdduaw, v. a. (cibddu)** To overcast, or blacken.

**Cibdduawg, a. (cibddu)** Of a dark complexion.

**Cibedrych, v. a. (cib—edrych)** To glance over.

**Cibedrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cibedrych)** A glancing lightly over; a quick, or transient look.

**Cibedd, s. m. (cib)** An edging, or what rises in a brim, or edge.

*A gwin tal cibedd,*  
*O Rhuain hyd Rhodd.*

With wine overflowing the brim, from Rome to Rhodd.

*Talwr.*

**Cibellyn, s. m. (cib)** Chive garlic.

**Cibglawr, s. m.—pl. cibglorian (cib—clawr) A**  
trap door.

*Trwy boel, trwy hopen,  
Trwy gibglawr agos,  
Ac nar yr drain.*

Through nail and through springs, through the trap door of  
Tallies.

**Cibled, a. (cib—lled) Having an expanding rim.**

*Rhwyrdd gibled, a sort of hand net.*

**Cibbli, s. f. (cib) A favourite, a favourite thing;**  
a toast; a trump card. *Pwy yw y gibbli genyt?*  
who is thy favourite toast; *Beth yw y gibbli?*  
what is trump?

**Cibno, s. f.—pl. t. au (cib—no) Bowl, large cup.**

*Nid adawdd cibno oed,  
Bel cyfnau' cain dard  
Wedi cyfraw ead.*

He cannot describe the cup of precious gifts, notwithstanding  
so much splendid oratory, after the tumult of the battle.

*Aneurin.*

**Cibwst, s. f. aggr. (cib—gwst) Chilblains.**

**Cibyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (cib) A small vessel**  
or cup: also a measure equal to half a bushel.  
The follicle, or seed-vessel of plants; also the  
peel of fruit. *Cibyn cneuen*, the husk of a  
nut; *cibyn wy*, an egg-shell.

**Cibynaid, s. m.—pl. cibynaidiau (cibyn) A cup-**  
full, as much as half a bushel holds.

**Cibynawg, a. (cibyn) Having a husk or shell.**

**Cic, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—ic) That moves in**  
concert; a foot.

**Cica, v. a. (cig) To hunt in quest of flesh.**

**Cicai, s. m.—pl. cicieion (cig) One that hunts for**  
flesh; one that eats flesh.

**Ciciaw, v. a. (cic) To hit with the foot, to kick.**

**Cicwr, s. m.—pl. cicwyr (cic—gwr) A footman.**

*Ac yr oedd o cicwr dethawl, a marchawg clodfawr.*

And he was a choice footman, and a celebrated horseman.

*H. Culnac—Mabinogion.*

**Cicyr, a. (cig) Bloated, dull visaged; looking down**

**Cid, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—id) Havoc, destruction.**

**Cidwm, s. m.—pl. cidymod (cid) A wolf.**

**Cidwa, s. f.—pl. cidysod (cid) A goat. a. greedy.**

*Cidaw o dradd, ciol y drws,  
Cidwr fyth fal dyn cidws.*

The foot retreating, the door locked, ever boarding like a  
respectful man.

*Deio Lliriel.*

**Cidymes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cidwm) A she wolf.**

**Cidysen, s. f. (cidws) A young goat: a faggot.**

**Cieidd-dra, s. m. (ciaidd) Doggedness, savageness.**

**Cieiddiaw, v. n. (ciaidd) To become dogged.**

**Cieiddrwydd, s. m. (ciaidd) Doggedness, surliness.**

**Cig, s. m.—pl. t. au (ci) Flesh; flesh of beasts.**

*Rhan y gwas o gig yr ŵr.*

The servant's share of the hen's flesh.

*Adage.*

**Penaf cig hely yw carw, ac ysgyfrawg, a baedd gwyllt, ac**  
arth.

The choicest flesh of the chase is that of a stag, a hare, a wild  
boar, and a bear.

*Cyf. Hely.*

**Cigaid, a. (cig) Carneous; like flesh.**

**Cigaw, v. a. (cig) To grow or become fleshy.**

**Cigawg, a. (cig) Abounding with flesh, fleshy.**

**Cigawl, a. (cig) Of a fleshy nature; sarcotic.**

**Cigdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cig—ty) A shamble.**

**Cigdydyl, s. f.—pl. cigddydgian (cig—dysgl) A**  
meat-dish.

*Cigdydyl, celinawg a dal.*

A meat-dish, its value is a penny.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cigfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cig—ma) A shamble.**

**Cigfach, s. m.—pl. t. au (cig—bach) A flesh-hook.**

**Cigfran, s. f.—pl. t. od (cig—bran) A raven.**

**Cigfrannid, a. (cigfran) Like a raven.**

**Cigfreinig, a. (cigfran) Like a raven; ravenous.**

**Cigfwyd, s. m. (cig—bwyd) Flesh-meat.**

**Ciglyd, a. (cig) Carnous; fleshy; like flesh.**

**Ciglydrwydd, s. m. (ciglyd) Carnosity.**

**Cignoeth, a. (cig—noeth) Grinning, snarling.**

**Cigwain, s. f.—pl. cigwainiau (cig—gwain) A**  
flesh-fork; a clutch; a spear.

*Arglwydd rhydd rhudd fu o gigwain,*

*Arglwydd hael hir-glod dadwyrta n.*

A prosperous lord, ruddy was his spear, a liberal lord, last-  
ing his fame will be celebrated.

*Cynddelio, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Cigweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cigwain) A mangle**  
ing of flesh; a taking hold with clutches; a  
transfixing with a spear.

**Cigweiniaw, v. a. (cigwain) To grasp the prey**  
in the clutches; to mangle.

**Cigweiniawd, s. m. (cigwain) A grasping the prey.**

*Cog ŷyrnau i ddoluriau cnaui,*

*A phob cigweiniawd.*

Ugly fumes to torment the flesh, and every sort of mangle-  
ing.

*Dr. ab Rhysdwr Goch.*

**Cigweiniawl, a. (cigwain) Grasping the prey.**

**Cigwledd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cig—gwledd) A feast**  
on flesh.

*A chigfran cyfrwain cigwledd,*

*Cigwledd oocion ceisaudd.*

And ravens hovering together over a banquet of the flesh, and  
butchers and signals of carnage.

*Li. F. Moch.*

**Cigwr, s. m.—pl. cigwyr (cig—gwr) As a butcher.**

**Cigydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cig) A butcher. Cigydd**

*maur*, the great butcher bird; *cigydd cefn-*

*goch*, red-backed butcher bird; *cigydd glas*,

wood-chat; *cigydd bach*, the lesser wood-chat.

**Cigyddaidd, a. (cigydd) A butcher; butchery.**

**Cigyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cigydd) Female butcher.**

**Cigyddfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cigydd—ma) Shamble.**

**Cigyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cigydd) Butchering.**

**Cigyddiaeth, s. m. (cigydd) A butcher's trade.**

**Cigyddiaw, v. a. (cigydd) To butcher; to mangle.**

**Cigyddiawl, a. (cigydd) Butchering, mangling.**

**Cigyddiedig, a. (cigydd) Butchered, mangled.**

**Cigysawl, a. (cig—ysawl) Sarcophagous.**

**Cigysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cig—ysiad) A devour-**  
ing of flesh.

**Cigysu, v. a. (cig—ysu) To devour flesh.**

**Cigyswr, s. m.—pl. cigyswyr (cig—yswr) A feed-**  
er upon flesh.

**Cil, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—il) A back; a recess;**

a retreat, a flight, or fall back; also a place to

fly to; a corner. *Cil y drws*, the back of the

door; *cil cleddyf*, the back of a sword; *cnoi*

*cil*, to chew the cud; *cil boch*, the corner of

the mouth; *cil llygad*, the corner of the eye;

*cil durn*, the lower side of the fist; *cil haul*,

the shade, or where the sun doth not shine:

*cil y lleuad*, the wane of the moon; *mynd ar*

*cil* to make a retreat. It gives name to many

places; as *Cil Owain*, *Cil Bwrw*, and *Cil Gadan*.

*Gwas a hen ym'r anghrall,*

*Ac nid gwas gnosd o gil.*

Feeble and old is the monster, but not feeble his chewing of  
the cud.

*Byr Rhys o'r Drwmen i G. Glyn.*

**Cilaid, a. (cil) Apt to retreat; sneaking.**

**Cilan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cil) A place of retreat.**

**Cilic, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cil) The fragment, or**  
remnant of any thing.

**Cilcadnaid, s. f. (cil—cad—naid) A retreat from**  
battle; a back leap.

**Cilcyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cilc) The fragment, or**  
last part. *Cilcyn torch*, or *cilcyn o fara*, a

remnant, or crust of a loaf; *cilcyn cosyn*, the

heel of a cheese.

**Cilcynos, s. pl. (cilcyn) Fragments, mammoes.**



**Cilchweryn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cil—chweryn) A kernel, or gland of the neck.  
**Cilchwynawg**, *a.* (cilchweryn) Glandular.  
**Cilchwynn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cil—chwyrn) Gland.  
**Cilchwynnawg**, *a.* (cilchwynn) Glandular.  
**Cildant**, *s. m.*—*pl. cildannau* (cil—tant) A string of the upper octave of a harp.  
**Cildrem**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ian* (cil—trem) A leer.  
**Cildremiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildrem) A leering.  
**Cildremiaw**, *v. a.* (cildrem) To look leeringly.  
**Cildremiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cildremwyr* (cildrem—gwr) A leering person.  
**Cildro**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cil—tro) A turning back.  
**Cildröad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildro) A receding.  
**Cildröedig**, *a.* (cildro) Receded; turned back.  
**Cildroi**, *v. a.* (cildro) To turn backward.  
**Cildryn**, *a.* (cil—tyn) Obstinate, stubborn.

Pob peth drwg sy gwyf yn gae,  
 A childyn stigaf dilynion.

Every thing evil is to me hateful, and stubborn (froward men).  
*Edm. Frye.*

**Cildynawg**, *a.* (cildyn) That is obstinate.

Cyndylan, beif-bost cy wind,  
 Cadwynawg, cildynawg cad  
 Amysgal Tren, tref ei dad.

Cyndylan the fair pillar of his native land, wearing the chain,  
 the obstinate in battle: he defended Tren, his father's town.  
*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cildyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildyn) Obstinacy.  
**Cildynrwydd**, *s. m.* (cildyn) Frowardness.  
**Cildynu**, *v. a.* (cildyn) To act obstinately.  
**Cildynus**, *a.* (cildyn) Froward, obstinate.  
**Cildyws**, *v. a.* (cil—tywys) To lead aside.  
**Cildywsaw**, *v. v.* (cildyws) To lead aside.  
**Cildywsawl**, *a.* (cildyws) Leading aside.  
**Cildywsiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildyws) A leading aside; a seducing, or inveigling.  
**Cildywswr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cildywsedd* (cildyws—gwr) One that leads aside.  
**Cilddant**, *s. m.*—*pl. cilddannedd* (cil—dant) A side tooth, or grinder.

Gwerth cildant dyn dog ar againt.

The value of a man's grinder tooth is thirty pence. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cledrych**, *v. a.* (cil—edrych) To glance aside.  
**Cledrychiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cledrych) A side-ling look, or glance; a leering.

Gwelw lanciau yn tremiaw ar eu togwch, ac yn cryn bob un  
 an gael gan ei bocoes un cledrychiad.

I could perceive young men gazing on their beauty, and each  
 of them imploring to obtain from his gay mistress and kind  
 glances.  
*Edm. Frye.*

**Cilegor**, *v. a.* (cil—agor) To open a little way.  
**Cilegored**, *a.* (cilegor) A little way open.  
**Ciler**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cil) A wooden vessel to make butter in; a butter tray.  
**Cilfach**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cil—mach) A place to retire to, a lurking place; a creek; a nook.

Ni ddaw nemmawr o ddynion

Ith gylfachau gwelgion;

A bod i'ti ddim cariad;

Fe fyddai gychia atidd.

Not many persons will come to thy empty nooks; if there was  
 any love towards thee there would be a replying to thee.

*T. L. D. ab Ihyr, t'r Eglwys.*

**Cilfachawg**, *a.* (cilfach) Full of recesses, turnings, or windings; having bays or creeks.  
**Cilfachn**, *v. a.* (cilfach) To drive to a corner.  
**Cilfriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cil—byr) Abbreviation, syncope.  
**Cilfyru**, *v. a.* (cil—byr) To abbreviate; to shorten.  
**Cilgain**, *s. m.* (cil—cain) Asphodel.  
**Cilgi**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cil—ci) A coward.  
**Cilgaidd**, *a.* (cilgi) Cowardly, like a poltroon.  
**Cilgiedd**, *s. m.* (cilgi) Cowardice, dastardliness.

**Cilgnol**, *v. a.* (cil—cnol) To chew the end.  
**Cilgwith**, *s. m.* (cil—gwith) A jostling, or thrusting back; a repulse.

**Cilgwithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cilgwith) A driving back, or repulsion.

**Cilgwithaw**, *v. a.* (cilgwith) To drive back, or to repulse; to discomfit.

**Cilgwithiedig**, *a.* (cilgwith) Repulsed, driven back.

**Cilgwithwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cilgwithwyr* (cilgwith—gwr) A repulsor; a discomfiter.

**Cillad**, *s. m.*—*pl. cillaid* (cil) One that drives back, or repulseth; a chacer.

**Ciliaw**, *v. a.* (cil) To retreat; to retire, or fall back; to go away, withdraw, or go farther off; to move out of the way; also to chase, drive away, or put to flight. *Cilia*, go aside.

Y gwr a ddichos  
 Gostwng y gwyn, byst bynod,  
 A chiliaw giliaw, sbect glod!

He that is able to lay the wind of ample course, and to withdraw the rain, great his praise.  
*Iolo Goch.*

**Ciliawd**, *s. m.* (cil) A retreating, or going back.

**Ciliawdwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. ciliawdwyr* (ciliawd—gwr) A repulsor, a chacer.

**Ciliorn**, *s. m.* (cil—orn) A frightening back.

**Cilornedig**, *a.* (ciliorn) Frightened back.

**Cilorni**, *v. a.* (ciliorn) To scare, or chase back; to frighten, or terrify.

Onid ddi gwaneth, byd y gwn i,  
 Gela arnodd giliorn.

It was well done of him, for what I know, to conceal that thou wert frightened.  
*Syr D. Trefor.*

**Cilornus**, *a.* (ciliorn) Intimidating.

**Cilolwg**, *s. m.*—*pl. cilolwyn* (cil—golwg) A leer, or sly look; a glance.

**Cilolygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cilolwg) A leering.

**Cilolwyn**, *v. a.* (cilolwg) To leer, or look slyly.

**Cilolygus**, *a.* (cilolwg) Having a leer or sly look.

**Cilwen**, *s. f.* (cil—gwen) A simpering smile.

**Cilwenawg**, *a.* (cilwen) Simpering, smirking.

**Cilweniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cilwen) A smiling smirkingly; a simpering.

**Cilwennu**, *v. a.* (cilwen) To simper, to smile slyly.

Rhaid i chi ciliwennu; a'ch penyd yw gwydded wrth y  
 agwely i hennu, ebe ei, dan giliwennu arni.

You must repeat; and your penance is to watch at my bedside this night, said he, smiling slyly upon her.  
*Edm. Frye.*

**Cilwennus**, *a.* (cilwen) Looking smirkingly.

**Cilwenwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cilwenwyr* (cilwen—gwr) A smirker, a simperer.

**Cilwg**, *s. m.*—*pl. cilygon* (cil—gwg) A look, or glance of contempt; a frowning look; envy, or secret grudge.

Nid hi'r y ciliwr cilwg.

A grudge will not be long concealed.

**Cilydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cil) One who gives an asylum; a protector; or defender.

Teyrnaged heb rif helyguch,  
 O'i lly ywch leaf o'i gwneuch;  
 Rhag tala i'ngwneuch felwch,  
 Rhag tala'r cddau cddi fddwch,  
 Rhag Dafydd cich cilydd cilwch!

Tributes without number you must send, from his court you will be benefited if you do; lest paying to death you must pay; in the front of the battles when ye shall be, before the hallicon prince ye shall disappear; before Dafydd, your refuge make way!

*L. J. Moch, t. D. ab O. Gwynedd.*

**Cin**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—in) What extends over; a covering; a surface.

**Cingroen**, *s. f.* (cin—croen) Stinking mael.

**Ciniach**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cin) Shreds, snips, cuttings, or clippings; rags, or clouts.

**Ciniachu**, *v. a.* (ciniach) To cut into snips.



**Cittrach, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cid—trach) A conflict.  
**Cittrachu, v.** (cittrach) To fight, to strive to kill.  
**Ciw, a. (cy—iw),** Clever, complete, compact.

*Llywelyn*

Gwydden gain i'w gwedd yn giv.

The elm, a fair tree of a compact form.

*C. Bettw.*

**Ciwodawd, s. m.**—*pl. ciwododau* (ciw) A tribe, clan, or nation.

*Naw ciwodawd i'w dycha yn Rhufin.*

There are nine nations that inhabit Rome.

*B. Sibit—Mabinogion.*

*Deryw clody ciwododau,*

Dor a hill for dewr hael oedd.

The fame of tribes is at an end, the defence and offspring of a prince courageous and liberal was he.

*G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

**Ciwododawl, a. (ciwodawd)** Belonging to a tribe.

*Trey lawer o amser y bu ciwododawl rhyfel a thwyng ymblith y bobl, a'r deyrnas dan bun brein y'n rhannidig.*

For a long time there was intestine war and commotion amongst the people, and the kingdom divided under five kings.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Ciwodwr, s. m.**—*pl. ciwododwyr* (ciwodawd—gwr) A citizen, a member of society.

*Gomawd ciwododwyr a orug yn y ddinas, a rhol breinlau a chyf-reithiau iddynt.*

Placing inhabitants was what he did in town, and giving privileges, and laws to them.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Ciwed, s. pl. aggr. (ciw)** A multitude, or rabble.

**Cladd, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cy—ladd) A trench; a pit; a pool where fish shed; also a digging.

**Claddadwy, a. (cladd)** That may be entrenched.

**Cladde, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cladd) A chimney beam, or mantel-tree; a chimney-piece.

**Claddedig, a. (cladd)** Entrenched; interred.

**Claddedigaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (claddedig) A laying in the ground; interment, or burial.

**Claddfa, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cladd) A burying-place; also a place where fish go to spawn.

**Claddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cladd) Interment.

**Claddu, v. a. (cladd)** To open the ground; to dig; to bury; to deposit spawn.

*Os cledidr pwll odyr ar dir dyn arall, heb genad, taled y neb a'i claddo beidwr cediawg cyfrinid i berchenawg y tir, a thri buyn canlwrw i'r breicla.*

If a hole pit is dug on the land of another person without leave, let him that digs it pay four-pence in law to the proprietor of the land, and three kites of fine to the king.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Claddwr, s. m.**—*pl. claddwyr* (cladd—gwr) One that makes a trench; a buryer.

**Clair, a. (llaer)** Clear, bright, shining.

*Pen llysoedd cyhoedd Ciriawg amant giesr*

A glywir i'r lliant.

The chief of conspicuous mansions is Ceirion of bright environs, that is heard over the stream.

*Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab H. ab Owain*

**Claerder, s. m. (clær)** Brightness, clearness.

**Claerwen, a. (clær—gwen)** Brightly shining.

**Claes, s. m.**—*pl. cleision* (cy—llaes) The extremity next to the handle of a weapon.

*Dyrwyn, cledid Rhydderch Hael, os tynai neb ef allan o'r wale, oind ef huan, cynysal yn fiam dan o'i faen hyd ei glaes.*

White-handle, the sword of Rhydderch, the generous, if any one drew it out of the sheath but himself, it would kindle into a flame of fire from its point to the butt.

*H. 13 Ties.—Mabinogion.*

**Claf, s. m.**—*pl. cleifion* (cy—llaf) A sick person.

**Claf, a. (cy—llaf)** Sick, disordered, corrupt.

*Yagub iach yn lle y glaf.*

A clean sheaf instead of the corrupt.

*Welsh Laws.*

*Nid u awen (anian) iach a chlaf.*

The healthy and the sick are not of the same disposition.

*Adage.*

**Clafaid, a. (claf)** Sickly, poorly, peaking.

**Clafar, s. m.**—*pl. clefrion* (claf) A scurf; leprosy.

**Clafdy, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (claf—ty) A hospital.

**Clafdry, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (clafar—ty) A lazaretto.

**Clafrgen, s. m. (claf—cen)** Leprous liverwort.

**Clafriaw, v. n. (clafar)** To become disordered; to become leprous.

**Clafriyd, a. (clafar)** Scurfy, leprous; mangy.

**Clafriydrwydd, s. m. (clafriyd)** Leprouness.

**Clafriys, s. f.**—*pl. t. iau* (clafar—llys) The scabious, or blue bottle, called also *Y bengaled, y benlas wen, y gramenau, and penlas yr yd.*

**Clafriys mawr,** elecampane.

**Clafru, v. n. (clafar)** To become leprous.

**Clafu, v. (claf)** To become sick or disordered.

**Clafus, a. (claf)** Sickly, ailing; complaining.

**Clafuswydd, s. pl. aggr. (clafus—gwydd)** The cyanus or blue bottles.

*Clafuswydd cyngres*

*Cynauw a'r rddes.*

The blue bells combined, and a mutual effort gave.

*Taliesin.*

**Clai, s. m.**—*pl. cleiau* (llai) Clay; marl.

**Clraig, s. f.**—*pl. cleigion* (llraig) A whirlpool.

*Llawer clraig yn yr eigion,*

Llu'r geirw draw'n briaw'n bron.

Many a whel in the ocean, the congregation of torrents younger are that wound my breast.

*ll. ab Gwilym.*

**Clain, s. m.**—*pl. cleiniau* (cy—llain) A moving along on the belly; a being prostrate.

**Claign, s. f.**—*pl. cleigion* (clain) A folding or rolling; a volume.

**Clair, s. m.**—*pl. cleirion* (llair) A tendency to be down, or lying on the ground.

**Clairch, s. m.**—*pl. cleirchion* (clair) An elder; a decrepid old man.

*Pan el—grych mawr a gradd,*

Gwrach s'hydd i'w dy tan,

Och i'w awyrl a chlaich fuanau.

When the neck and cheek are wrinkled, thou wilt be an old woman in thy cot, Oh, my love! an old man also shall I be.

*ll. ab Gwilym.*

**Clais, s. m.**—*pl. cleision* (clai) A bluish stripe, or vein; a bruise or mark on the skin from a blow, also a little trench or rivulet.

*Maen clais, marle; clais dwfr a glân, the water edge; clais erwydd, split boards, or staves; clais y dydd, the break of day. It is also the name of some herbs; as clais, the field scabious; clais y moch, new y gochlas, clary; clais yr hydd, mercury.*

*Tri oer byd: trwyn milgi, maen clais, ac adwyd mab y crinwau.*

The three cold times of the world; a greyhound's nose, moribis, and the miser's heart.

*Triodd Maen.*

**Clamp, s. m.**—*pl. t. iau* (llamp) A mass, or lump.

**Clamp o ddyn, a big lusty man.**

*Wedi peri gonio—dyns glamp o ddiawi ygerwyddgan yn gomawd cefn-llywch o garcharorion i lawr.*

After ordering aliorice, here comes a lump of a giant and lays a back load of prisoners down.

*Ellis Wyn, B. Ceri.*

**Clap, s. m.**—*pl. t. iau* (llap) Lump, a round piece.

**Clapiaw, v. a. (clap)** To form into a lump.

**Clapiawg, a. (clap)** Lumpy, full of lumps.

**Clas, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cy—llas) A green covering, or surface; a space of ground enclosed, a region.

*Bu cyfranc—*

*Cyfrwng glyw Powys a chlas Gwynedd.*

There was contention between the chief of Powys and the region of Gwynedd.

*Myrdia.*

*Pan yrrhywyt un clas droo en herchwyn,*

Y'nglystadd, a chrau rudd ar rudd Allwyn.

When they drop their covering over their support in affliction, and the crimson gore on the cheeks of the Gernawen.

*Taliesin.*

*Cyo ei chyfnawddu y gelwid ynys Prydain Cio Meiddia.*

Before it was inhabited the isle of Britain was called the Green Space of smooth hills.

*Triodd.*

**Clasawl, a. (clas)** Enclosing; cloistered.

**Clasawr, s. m.**—*pl. clasorau* (clas) An enclosure.

**Clasdir, s. m.**—*pl. t. oedd* (clas—tir) Enclosed, or separated land; glebe land.

**Clasg, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (clas) A heap, or collection.

**Clasgawli, a. (clasp)** Collecting together.

**Clasgedig, a. (clasp)** Aggregate, collected.

**Clasgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clasp)** Aggregation, collection, a gathering together, accumulation.

**Clasgu, v. a. (clasp)** To aggregate, to collect.

**Clasgwr, s. m.—pl. clasgwr (clasp—gwr)** One that heaps together, a collector, accumulator.

**Clasordy, s. m.—pl. t. au (clasawr—ty)** A cloister.

*Maeigwn Gwynedd a wasi glawdyr Caergym, a brodorol Penmon.*

*Maeigwn Gwynedd made the cloister house of Caer Gymb, and the priory of Penmon.*

**Claswydd, s. m. (clas—gwydd)** The elm.

**Clau, a. (llau)** Even, incessant, temperate; sincere.

*Mae yn bwrw yn glau, it rains apace.*

*Plan y bedd yn y cawdu.*

*Gyferbyn a bryn y beddau.*

*Bedd Gwryd ab Gwryd glau.*

*Who owns the grave in the encampment opposite to the hill of the graves, it is the grave of Gwryd the son of Gwryd the Amod.*

*Meddygon cleuan i'm cwyf'n i chesinf.*

*The diligent physicians I will not have for my disease.*

*H. D. ab Ifan.*

**Clauar, a. (clau—ar)** Temperately warm; lukewarm; temperate; gentle, mild.

*Yr oedd Brutus yn ei dyddau klauar, ac yn dywedyd wrthi yn glauar.*

*Brutus was comforting of her, and speaking to her gently.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Clauardder, s. m. (clauar)** Tepidity, temperateness.

**Clauardredd, s. f.—pl. t. au (clauar—tredd)** Temperate or mild distribution.

*Iwl Ceisear a orug—i'r rhai a rygolasai tref eu tad eu hennill llydai, ac i'r cacth addaw rhyddid; o'r gwr a oedd gryn yn ddyddid i'w bwr; ac ni orphowysa ef o waiothwr y clauardredd—ac hysg hyd pen clauardreddol ei wab.*

*Julius Caesar exerted himself, for those who had lost their patrimony, to regulate it for them, and to the capture he promised liberty; thus the man who was formerly fierce like a lion was now like a gentle lamb, complacently rendering to every one his property; and he did not rest from doing those mild administrative things until he had pacified every body.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Clauaredd, s. m. (clauar)** Temperature.

**Clauarineb, s. m. (clauar)** Temperateness.

**Clauariw, s. m. (clauar—llyw)** Wall pepper.

**Clauaru, v. a. (clauar)** To make temperate, mild, or warm; to grow warm.

*Ged dy rym gyda'r anghwylly.*

*Clauaru peth, gwyllt'r pwyll.*

*With the irrational let thy might moderate a little, guard thy passion.*

*Owein Gwynedd.*

**Clauarwch, s. m. (clauar)** Temperateness, mildness.

**Clauarwres, s. m. (clauar—gwres)** Temperate heat.

**Clawd, s. m.—pl. clodion (llawd)** A thin board, or shingle; a patch, or piece.

*Mal rheddi.*

*Rhaflus clodionau clych tawch.*

*Like a net are the ropes of the clouts of the water bubbles.*

*Rhys Nanmor, i long.*

**Clawdd, s. m.—pl. cloddiau (llawdd)** A dike, ditch, or trench; a pit, or quarry; an embankment, or a wall thrown up. It is also used for a fence, but not properly.

*Rechla yr amherawdr gwaethor clawdd o'r mae prygilydd y rhwyd Deifr a Broenrh ac yr Alban, megis y bwl haws gwakardd eu cyrch.*

*The emperor commanded a dike to be made from one sea to the other between Deira and Bernicia and Scotland, so it might be easier to oppose their being assailed.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Clawr, s. m.—pl. clorian (llawr)** A surface, a cover.

**Clawr dair, the upper stratum, tegument, or face of the earth; clawr bwrdd, the surface, or area of a table; dawed a pheth i glawr, to bring a thing to light.**

*Aelid yw rhyfina penallion dyf, a gwaith ddidardod a fyddai eu ddinguwa ar glawr yma i gyd.*

*Innumerable are the varieties of the shapes of irregular matter, and it would be an endless work to set them all down here.*

*Berddol.*

**Claws, s. m.—pl. clawydd (llaws)** A close, or small field, a yard or court of a house; a cloister.

*Clawf y rhoi o'r clawydd.*

*Gwall ddaia, a blodau gwydd.*

*I will collect roses from the hedges, the buds from the daisies, and blossoms from the trees.*

**Cleb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lleb)** Driveller, a decrepid person.

**Clebar, s. m. (cleb—ar)** Silly idle talk, or clack.

**Clebarddus, a. (clebar)** Talkative, babbling.

*Nid oes iddo fod yn gyndyn, ac yn glebardus; nid gweddus iddo ef fod fellly, ac yntau yn weidduswg Duw.*

*He is not to be contentious, and babbling; it is not proper for him to be so, and he a minister of God.*

*Jer. Umain.*

**Clebrun, s. f. (clebar)** A gossip, or tattler.

**Clec, s. f.—pl. t. ion (llec)** A sharp noise, a crack, or crackle; tale bearing.

**Cleca, v. a. (clec)** To prattle, or gossip, to clack.

**Clecai, s. f.—pl. cleceion (clec)** A gossip; a clack.

*Gynnyg a waia'r glecai glaf—*

*phrys araf.*

*The diseased gossip offered to say upon me her weight.*

*G. ab Iwan, i Heneist.*

**Clecig, a. (cleca)** Babbling, clacking, prattling.

**Cleciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clec)** A cracking.

**Clecian, v. a. (clec)** To make a harsh noise, to crack, or crackle; to gossip, or tattle.

*O aruthraw! anferthaw! gyfnew; tra erchyll yn ymarog i fydd arall! Och i o'r clecian byth yr oedd y llawiau echrhauwa wrth ymlachlaw dros ymlaw y gwan!*

*Oh! the tremendous and horrible gulf most frightfully opening to another world! Ah! how the direful flames were ever mapping in glancing over the edges of the yawning mouth.*

*Ris Wyn, B. Cwg.*

**Cleciedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cleciad)** One that makes a cracking noise; a cracker.

**Cleciwr, s. m.—pl. cleciwyr (clec—gwr)** A crack-

er, or one that makes a sharp noise.

**Cled, a. (clyd)** Sheltering, warm, comfortable.

**Cledr, s. f.—pl. cledrau (lled)** A flat body; a

board, or shingle; a rail. **Cledr llaw, the palm**

of the hand; **cledr y ddwy-fren, the breast**

bone.

**Cledrawg, a. (cledr)** Worked with shingles.

**Cledredig, a. (cledr)** Enclosed with pales.

**Cledren, s. f. (cledr)** Any long flat body; a shingle; a rail; a stave; also an acre. **Cledren gwaes-**

**afwr, the refugee's paling; and also the fine of 120**

pence paid by him on quitting to the land owner, where he had erected such paling on the

ground without leave, and dwelling under its

shelter, a year and a day.

*O derdydd i drefnawg fydd yn wr i drefnawg arall, ac adedda, ac aroddig ar dir yn ddianod, a bod yn edifar, gaddo, a myn myned i gaddio, afe a ddylen dale chwargant iddo; a hoo a elwir cledren gwaesafwr.*

*If a land proprietor should become a tenant to another proprietor, and build land plough on land without intervention, and should repeat of it, and should go from him, he is bound to pay him a hundred and twenty pence; and that is called the rhyf-gwr's rail.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cledriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cledr)** A paling, or railing round.

**Cledru, v. a. (cledr)** To rail, or pale; to cover

with shingles.

**Cledrwr, s. m.—pl. cledrwyr (cledr—gwr)** One

that works pales, or rails.

**Cledrwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (cledr)** A piece of lat-

tice-work. **Ygwryd gledrwy, a shield made of**

pieces interwoven.

**Cledrwyaw, v. a. (cledrwy)** To do lattice work.

**Cledd, s. m.—pl. t. au (lledd)** Quiescence, rest; the left hand, from its being less used than the right; and also the north, from its being on the left of a person looking to the east. *Cledd* is used for a sword, contractedly for *cleddyf*.

Ar gleddyf canghellawr.  
On the left of the chancelor.

Welsh Laws.

Bydd—  
Llaw ar gledd, ac arall ar groes.  
There will be a hand on a sword, and the other on the cross.

Myrddin.

Bis bonedd a'n cledd enwag clas Cymru.  
Our origin and our rest is the famed region of Wales.  
I. ab H. Cae Llwyd.

**Cleddawg, a. (cledd)** Bearing a sword, sworded.

Gwr ni cher mawr fard lleddir lledron,  
Gwr ni cheilawg trau chis cleddogion.

A person that loves not the hidden treachery of the theft of thieves; a power that doth not honour the oppression of the stroke of the sword-bearing men.

Carnodyn.

**Cleddau, s. m. (cledd)** A sword. *Cleddau biswal*, the milt, or spleen.

**Cleddiwig, s. m. (cledd)** A stone quarry, or delf.

**Cleddiaw, s. f. (cledd—llaw)** The left hand.

**Cleddlawiawg, a. (cleddlaw)** Left-handed.

**Cleddlys, s. m. (cledd—llys)** Bur-reed.

**Cleddof, s. m.—pl. t. aint (gof)** A sword cutler.

**Cleddyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cledd)** A sword. *Cleddyf bledwyn*, *cleddyf biswal*, and *duwg*, the milt, or spleen. The cross piece of timber that keeps the boards in a door together, is also called *cleddyf drws*; *cleddyf car*, the cross timber in a drag.

**Cleddyfain, v. a. (cleddyf)** To destroy with the sword.

Yn mhen coed cleddyfain,  
Auldyd celanedd gwain,  
A brain ar ddolberrawd.

At the top of the wood the sword doth rage, from which there will be the mangled carnage, and the ravens wandering about.

**Cleddyfain, a. (cleddyf)** Raging as a sword.

**Cleddyfaint, s. m. (cleddyf)** The rage of the sword.

**Cleddyfal, s. m. (cleddyf)** The stroke of a sword.

Argwydd giew ariaw y dan cerwin gledd,  
Gleddyfal gwynwyrain.

A courageous lord, a lion in the slaughter under the sword with golden blade, with the uplifted gashing stroke.

Cynndelw, i O. Gwynedd.

**Cleddyfawd, s. m. (cleddyf)** The stroke of a sword.

**Cleddyfawg, a. (cleddyf)** Bearing a sword.

Yn Nghatras gwyn gwestl farchawg  
Eagor lludded ilong llan gleddyfawg.

In Catras the knight of splendid visits discharged the ship's burden, a sword-bearing circle.

Maigant.

**Cleddyfawr, s. m. (cleddyf)** The agent that lays to rest; a sword.

Mygyr was co—  
Ygyrdd ysgawn llydan,  
Cleddyfawr glas gian,  
Ethy aur a phân.

A fair youth with shield light and broad, a gleaming blue sword, golden spere, and ermine.

Aneurin.

**Cleddyfddwyn, a. (cleddyf—dwyn)** Sword-bearing

**Cleddyfrudd, a. (cleddyf—rhudd)** Having a ruddy sword.

Neud eddyr ynoff cof cyfarchwel,  
Am llyw cleddyfrudd heb gudd heb gel!

Is there not in me the memory of a grateful retrospect for a chief with a ruddy sword, without being hidden, or concealed!

Llygad Gwr, i H. ab Ithelwng.

**Cleddyfwr, s. m. (cleddyf—gwr)** A swords-man.

**Cleddyfydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cleddyf)** A sword-man.

**Cleddyfyddiaeth, s. m. (cleddyfydd)** The practice, or art of using a sword, the art of fencing.

**Cleddyfys, s. m. (cleddyf—llys)** Sword-grass, or corn-flag; also called *Aylithr*.

**Clefaredd, s. m. (claf)** A pining; love sickness.

**Clefri, s. m. (claf)** Leprosy. *Y clefri mawr*, the farcy; *y clefri ddyfrilid*, the water farcy.

**Clefryd, s. m. (claf)** Disorder, corruption.

**Clefryn, s. m. (claf)** Sheep's scabious.

**Clefwch, s. m. (claf)** Valetudinary; ailment.

**Clefwg, s. m. (claf)** Valetudinary, ailing.

**Clefycy, a. (clefwg)** Sickly, valetudinary.

**Clefycian, v. a. (clefwg)** To be sickly or ailing.

A facer dan glefydian,  
Darfod o sylledol a wna'.

That are reared by being ailing, they will be consumed with pain.

R. Dda.

**Clefydychyd, a. (clafwch)** Valetudinary, ailing.

**Clefydychu, v. (clafwch)** To fall sick, to be taken ill.

**Clefyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (claf)** Sickness; a fever.

*Y clefyd melyn*, the yellow jaundice; *y clefyd dw*, the black jaundice; *clefyd y gwedd*, bloody flux; *clefyd y gwynn*, the wind cholic.

Mae ar fu en-wawr (claf-ael,  
Glefyd ac lochyd) i'w gwael.

There is on the tip of the bright jewel with fine eyebrows, sickness and health to be had.

S. Tudor.

**Clefydawg, a. (clefyd)** Liable to sickness.

**Cleg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lleg)** A sonorous mass.

**Clegyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cleg)** A rock; a cliff.

Pwyllid Forgan et al' yrr,  
P'y'n ddiol llosgi i'w nymwyr:  
Lleg a grefid wrth clegyr.

Morgan and his men onward would impel, that attempted to burn his land; He was a shrew that scratched against the rock.

Llywarch Hen.

**Clegyr, v. a. (cleg)** To clack, tattle, or cackle; to cluck, as a hen; to gaggle, as a goose.

**Clegyrwag, a. (clegyr)** Rocky, or rugged.

**Cleiad, s. f.—pl. cleiaid (clai)** Casing, or cow-dung dried for fuel; a peat.

**Cleiaiden, s. f. (cleiaid)** A casing; a peat.

**Cleiaw, v. a. (clai)** To become clay; to day.

**Cleiawg, a. (clai)** Abounding with clay; clayey.

**Cleibwll, s. m.—pl. cleibyllau (clai—pwll)** A clay pit; a marl pit.

**Cleidir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (clai—tir)** Clay-land.

**Cleiddiad, s. m.—pl. cleiddiaid (cledd)** A left handed person.

**Cleedig, a. (clai)** Made into clay; clayed.

**Cleien, s. f.—pl. t. au (clai)** A rotten or soft stone.

**Cleiglaw, v. a. (claig)** To dip, or immerge.

Pa un oedd yn mhen elu las,  
Pan gleigyd y pengiogau!

Which one bore the end of our yoke when our saddles were immersed.

L. Mac.

**Cleigawl, a. (claig)** Immerging, or dipping.

**Cleigiwr, s. m.—pl. cleigwyr (claig—gwr)** One that immerses; a plunger.

**Cleilyd, a. (clai)** Abounding with clay, clayish.

**Cleilydrwydd, s. m. (cleilyd)** Clayishness.

**Cleiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clain)** A lying prostrate; recumbency; the act of procreation.

**Cleiniaw, v. a. (clain)** To lie down; to procreate.

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**Cleiniaw, v. a. (clain)** To lie down; to procreate.

**Cleiswr, s. m.—pl. cleiswyr (clais—gwr)** A braver, or one that marks black and blue.

**Clem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (llem)** A slice, or thin piece. *Clem o fara*, a slice of bread.

**Clemiaw, v. a. (clem)** To cut into slices; to piece: *clemiaw sgaid*, to put a piece under a shoe.

**Clep, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llep)** A clack, or clap.

**Clepal, s. f.—pl. clepeleon (clep)** A talkative gossip, a clacker, or babbler.

**Cleplan, v. a. (clep)** To clack; to babble.

**Clepiaw, v. a. (clep)** To clack; to babble.

**Clepiwr, s. m.—pl. clepwywr (clep)** A clacker.

**Cler, s. pl. aggr. (cy—ller)** The teachers, or learned men of the druidical order, who under the primitive bardic system were by privilege employed in going periodical circuits to instruct the people, answering the purpose of a priesthood; but in later times the term implied a society of wanderers; or those poets and musicians who lawfully strolled about, like the English minstrels. These wandering classes of men, originated when the priesthood was made a distinct branch from the bardic system; for the latter then ceased to have sufficient power to support its members; and, as a compensation, a law was made that such as were of this description should have regulated periodical circuits; and to receive certain fees according to their degrees, and the quality of those they visited. This ended at last in mere mendicancy. Also gad-fies; *cler dwon*, black gad-fies; *cler llygodien*, brown gad-fies.

*Gwaith cler y dom led-fom la,*  
*Yw clwerych ymadychu.*

The practice of the dangall minstrels, as arrogant pack, is to attempt at satirizing.

**Clera, v. a. (cler)** To go circuits as minstrels.

*Goreu man—*  
*At fyd o fyrd feet,*  
*Tis fa anner i clera,*  
*A dyw yr bon Gymnyr da.*

The best place for the support of life thou wert, whilst the time to go the circuit of minstrelsy continued, and the learning of the sacred venerable Welsh.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cleren, s. f. (cler)** A gad-fly; also the rattles in the throat.

**Clerig, a. (cler)** Belonging to the cler; clerical.

**Clerwr, s. m.—pl. clerwyr (cler—gwr)** A minstrel that goes a circuit; an itinerant minstrel.

**Clerwraidd, a. (clerwr)** Like a minstrel; joyous.

**Clerwraig, s. f.—pl. clerwraigedd (cler—gwraig)** A female itinerant minstrel.

*Clerwraig nant! gant a gwa;*  
*Clech aberth, clau a chwiban,*

The songstress of the dale that chants to a numerous band, like the mean ball incessantly she dote trill. *D. ab Gwilym t'r cwm.*

**Clerwriath, s. m.—pl. t. au (clerwr)** Minstrelsy.

**Cleudae, a. (clau—taer)** Incessantly impelling.

*Odd cleudae, odd clwr cleddyf ach gwia.*

*Briskly totting, and bright was the sword lifted from the sheath.*

*Cyndeidd.*

**Cleudeb, s. m. (clau)** Evenness of mind, sincerity.

**Cleuder, s. m. (clau)** Sincerity; cordiality.

**Cleddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (clau—dyn)** An honest or sincere person, a plain dealer.

**Cleufryd, a. (clau—bryd)** Sincere, honest.

**Cleufrydded, s. m. (cleufryd)** Sincerity of heart.

**Clew, s. m.—pl. t. iau (clawd)** A clatter; a prattling; a scolding.

**Clewian, v. a. (clewt)** To make a clatter.

**Clewtiaw, v. a. (clewt)** To clatter; to scold.

**Clewtiwr, s. m.—pl. clewtwyr (clewt—gwr)** A clatterer; a brawler, a scolder.

**Clicled, s. f.—pl. t. au (cleg)** The latch of a door.

*Clicled gen*, the jaw bone.

**Clicledu, v. a. (clicied)** To fasten with a latch.

**Clicledyn, s. m. dim. (clicied)** A fastening, a latch.

*Clicledyn yn cld cendawd,*  
*Cloepes gwern, clw breuan gwawd.*

A latch that locks up the breast, a moist bunch, the clapper of the pralling mill.

*D. ab Gwilym, t'r Tafnod.*

**Clin, s. m. (llin)** A sparkle, or a spark.

**Clicwm, s. m. (clinc)** Small talk, or gabble.

**Clindarddach, s. m. (clin—tardd)** A crackling noise.

*Chwethnodd dyn yafyd y fal clindarddach drau dan grochan.*

The laughter of a fool is like the crackling of thorns under a pot.

*Ecclies. vii. 6.*

**Clindarddach, v. a. (clin—tardd)** To crackle.

**Clip, s. m.—pl. t. au (llib)** An overhanging rock.

**Clipan, s. m. (clip)** An importunate beggar.

**Clw, a. (llw)** Compact, complete; clever; pert.

*Mac hi yn siarad yn glw iawn*, she talks very pertly. *Sil.*

**Clo, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llo)** A knob, or boss; a lock; a close, or conclusion. *Clo id*, an icicle.

**Clod, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo)** A locking, a conclusion, or a bringing to a close.

**Clob, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo)** A round knob at the end of a staff, or the like; a boss.

**Cloben, s. f. (clob)** A large bouncer. *Cloben o ddynes*, a great strapping woman.

**Clobyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (clob)** A large mass; a lump. *Clobyn o ddyn*, a great strapping fellow.

**Clobyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (clobyn)** A congeries.

**Clocian, v. a. (clog)** To cluck as a hen.

**Cloch, s. f.—pl. clych (mutation of clog)** A bell.

*Clych y dwyr*, the bubbles of water; *cloch yr ymadraudd*, uvala; *cloch yr saws*, wild hyacinths; *cloch maban*, snowdrop; *clych y ceryg*, cup lichen; *clych end*, lily of the valley; *clych y perthi*, hedge-bells, campanula. *Dwyn y gloch*, to hear the bell. The word *cloch* seems to shew that a hard slate, or flat stone, answered the purpose of a bell.

**Clochald, a. (cloch)** Sonorous. *Bost glochaid iawn*, a very great booming. *Sil.*

**Clochwaw, a. (cloch)** Sonorous; shrill, like a bell.

**Clochdar, s. m. (cloch—tar)** A clucking; a chirping. *Clochdar y ceryg*, *clochdar y graig*, or *tinwyn y garn*, the stone chatter; *clochdar yr eithin*, the whin-chat; *clochdar y mynydd*, the gold-finch.

**Clochdar, v. a. (cloch—tar)** To cluck; to chirp.

**Clochdardd, s. m. (clochdar)** A clucking.

**Clochdarddain, v. a. (clochdardd)** To cluck; to chirp.

**Clochdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cloch—ty)** A belfry.

**Clochi, v. a. (cloch)** To bubble, to rise in bubbles.

**Clochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cloch)** A bubbling.

*Nid oŵs—*  
*Er peryll mynydd nglaw,*  
*Dwyn ddoma glochidau gwlaw.*

I would not be afraid at the danger of the shaking of the mountain by the waves of the bubblings of the rain. *W. Middleton.*

**Clochydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cloch)** A bellman; a Sexton; also from the offices being united, a parish clerk.

**Clod, s. f.—pl. t. au (llod)** Praise, fame.

*A fydd glod bid farw.*

He that would acquire fame let him die. *Adage.*

*Hwy clod no golud.*

Fame outlives wealth. *Adage.*

**Clodadwy, a. (clod)** Laudable, commendable.

**Clodawl, a. (clod)** Famous, celebrated.

**Clodfan, a. (clod—ban)** Famous, highly famed.

Ys mwy llawenydd  
Gan glodfan gloddydd;  
Ys mwy gofoniad  
Fod Urien a'i blant,  
Ac of yn arbeng,  
Yn orchel wledig.

It is of superior joy to the high-famed and the liberal of praise; it is of greater glory, that Urien and his children should be; and that he should be especially a sovereign lord. *Taliesin.*

**Clodfawr, a. (clod)** Celebrated, famous.  
**Clodforawl, a. (clodfawr)** Celebrating, praising.  
**Clodforeddig, a. (clodfawr)** Celebrated, famed.  
**Clodforedd, s. m. (clodfawr)** Celebrity, renown.  
**Clodforeddus, a. (clodforedd)** Celebrating.  
**Clodfori, v. a. (clodfawr)** To celebrate, to extol, to magnify; to give praise; to laud.  
**Clodforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clodfawr)** A celebrating, or extolling; a commendation.  
**Clodforw, a. (clodfawr)** Commendable, praising.

Oedd gwell gunddo, a therach, a chlodforuach ei ladd yn cyrchu, ac yn ymladd nod foddi yn waradwyddus yn ffo.  
He thought it better, more splendid, and more commendable, to be slain in assaulting and fighting, than to be drowned shamefully in retreating. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Clodforusrwydd, s. m. (clodforus)** Commendableness, illustriousness; celebrity.  
**Clodforwr, s. m.—pl. clodforwyr (clodawr—gwr)** One that extols, or praises; a commendator.  
**Clodgar, a. (clod)** Famous: celebrated, renowned.

A gylwedd a pant Angar  
Mab Caw, felwr clodgar,  
Bidd ton calon gan siar.

Hast thou heard what Angar sang, the son of Caw, a celebrated warrior! "Let the heart be broken with grief!" *E. y Clywed.*

**Clodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clod)** An extolling.  
**Clodiath, s. m.—pl. t. au (clod)** Celebrity, fame.  
**Clodlawn, a. (clod)** Celebrated, highly famed.

Ef cynufl, mi wyf yn ahr gwelyddyn,  
O lless Cynddylan clodlawn unlyd.

It is tribulation! I am in the region of the abject dead if Cynddylan is slain, the prince *Alwyd* praised. *Meirani.*

**Clodlen, a. (clod—llen)** Famous, renowned.

Cyfarhaf yn clodlen lliallaw,  
Anfuawg yn ydd gwr;  
Pwy wledych wedy Rodri Mawr!

I will greet my fame-practised twin brother, sagacious in the day of the shout of war: Who shall reign after Rodri the Great! *Cyffwrth Myrdain.*

**Clodrydd, a. (clod—rhydd)** Liberal of praise.  
**Clodus, a. (clod)** Extolling, praise-giving.  
**Clodwiv, a. (clod—gwiw)** Commendable.  
**Clodymgais, s. m. (clod—ymgais)** A seeking after praise. *a. ambitious* after fame.  
**Clodymgais, v. a. (clod—ymgais)** To seek after fame, or applause; to be ambitious.  
**Cloddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clawdd)** A delving, or making a trench; an embanking.  
**Cloddiaw, v. a. (clawdd)** To delve a trench.  
**Cloddiawg, a. (clawdd)** Embanked, trenched.  
**Cloddiedig, a. (clawdd)** Embanked; trenched.  
**Cloddiwr, s. m.—pl. cloddwyr (clawdd—gwr)** One that delves a trench; a ditcher.  
**Cloe, a. (clau)** Swift, or brisk; dexterous. *Sil.*

Hector gan fu drin with Droe,  
Y cadell cloe gwerol.

Hector, when the conflict raged at Troy, swift and first in valour was the chief. *Gofalus.*

**Clöedig, a. (clo)** Locked, or fastened, closed.  
**Clöedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (clöedig)** A locking, or closing up; a conclusion.  
**Clöen, s. f.—pl. t. au (clo)** A boss, or bunch.  
**Cloer, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo)** A locker; a closet; a box; a recess, or niche in a wall.  
**Clofen, s. f.—pl. t. au (clöen)** A knot in a tree where the branch springs from.

**Clofenawg, a. (clofen)** Full of boughs, branchy.  
**Clofenu, v. a. (clofen)** To branch out.  
**Cloff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (clo)** A crooked growth, or substance; a lame person.

Goreu cloff, cloff arad.

The best crooked thing is, the crooked handle of a plough. *Adery.*

**Cloff, a. (clo)** Lame, halting, or limping.  
**Cloff, s. m. (clloff)** Lameness, or a limping.  
**Cloff, v. a. (clloff)** To lame, or make lame; also to become lame, to limp.  
**Cloffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clloff)** A laming.  
**Cloffni, s. m. (clloff)** Lameness, a limping.  
**Cloffrwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (clloff—rhwym)** A fetter. *Cloffrwyd y mwci, clochryw y cythraul*, great bindweed.  
**Cloffrwyd, v. a. (clloffrwyd)** To fetter.  
**Cloffrwydawl, a. (clloffrwyd)** Fettered, gyved.  
**Cloffrwydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clloffrwyd)** A fettering, or shackling.

**Clog, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo)** A detached rock.  
**Clogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (clog)** A large stone.  
**Clogawr, s. m.—pl. clogorau (clog)** A protuberance.  
**Clogoren, s. f. dim. (clogawr)** A bubble.  
**Clogorenu, v. a. (clogoren)** To bubble.  
**Clogwrn, s. m.—pl. clogyrnau (clog—gwrn)** A crag, or a mass of rock.  
**Clogwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (clog)** A precipice.

Ymollygusom, fal y gwelid ti ddwy seren—troi llawr aml raiad gwrthun, a chlogwyrn ciris, a phob peth a gŵg croeddi ar i waered byth.

We let ourselves down, as if thou wert to see two stars, ever and many a horrid, ugly catastrophe, and many a fiery precipice, and every thing of an impending aspect, still ever going downward. *Ella Wyn, B. Cwg.*

**Clogwynawg, a. (clogwyn)** Craggy; rocky.  
**Clogyrnach, s. m. (clogwrn)** What is craggy; ragosity. *Adwl clogyrnach*, a metre so called.

Clogyrnach, a elwir afelly am ei anawadwydd, yn debyg i clogwrn, neu daren.

The rugged stone is so called because of its unevenness, like a crag, or a rugged lamp. *Bardde.*

**Clogyrnawg, a. (clogwrn)** Craggy; rocky.  
**Cloi, v. a. (clo)** To lock; to close or conclude.

Ni thyl gwared ar dafwdd i'r  
Mali i cloid yn mol y cledid.

Praise will not prosper on the flippant tongue since it is closed up in the clayey bed. *G. ab Li. Meir.*

**Cloig, s. f. dim.—pl. t. ion (clo)** A hasp; the fastening at the end of a plough poll; also helm, or straw made into bundles for thatching.  
**Cloigen, s. f. dim. (cloig)** Any thing with a bunch, or tie at the end; a bundle of thatch.  
**Cloigyn, s. m. dim. (cloig)** A hasp; a short stick and a with used to fasten a rustic gate.  
**Cloigynn, v. a. (cloigyn)** To fasten with a hasp.  
**Clöi, s. f.—pl. t. iau (llo)** The crown of the head, the skull.  
**Clölian, v. a. (clöi)** To gabble, or talk idly.  
**Clöliwr, s. m.—pl. clöliwyr (clöi)** A gabbler; a babbler.  
**Clopa, s. f. (clob)** A noddle, a club, or knob; a thick head. *Dos, yr hen gloppa!* go, thou old numskull! *hoel glopa*, a hobnail.  
**Clopääwg, a. (clopa)** Knobbed, or clubbed.  
**Clophen, s. f. (clopa)** A pate or scull; a jolt-head.  
**Clophenawg, a. (clophen)** Jolt headed.  
**Clor, s. pl. aggr. (cylor)** Bunium, earth nuts.  
**Clory brain**, white saxifrage; *clory mech*, traffic.  
**Clören, s. f.—pl. t. au (clawr)** A rump, a tail.  
**Cloriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clawr)** A covering, or shutting up with a lid.  
**Clorian, s. m.—pl. t. au (clawr)** A pair of scales.

**Clorianu, v. a. (clorian)** To put in the scales, to weigh, or to balance.

*Clyw yr un sy'n clorianu  
Nef i'wch, a'r ddolar ddis.*

*Hear Him that balances on high the starry heaven and gloomy earth.*  
*W. Wyn.*

**Clorianwr, s. m.—pl. clorianwyr (clorian—gwr)**  
A weigher; a balancer.

**Cloriaw, v. a. (clawr)** To put on a cover.

**Cloriawg, a. (clawr)** Having a lid, or cover.

**Cloriedig, a. (clawr)** Covered, shut up.

**Cloron, s. pl. aggr. (clor)** Potatoes.

**Cloronen, s. f. (cloron)** A potatoe.

**Cloryn, s. m. dim. (clawr)** A small lid, or cover.

**Clos, s. m.—pl. t. au (hos)** A pair of breeches.

**a. compact, neat.**

*Ystyria, golenau'n gios  
Ei das cwhed—*

*Study, and properly illustrate its twofold expressions.*  
*D. Goch, o Pwllh.*

**Closyn, s. m. dim. (clos)** A pair of breeches.

**Clowyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo)** The embossed part, cross, or rest of a sword; an inflammatory swelling; a phlegmon.

**Clöyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo)** A boss, or stud; the eye ball. *Clöyn ia, icicle.*

*Y clöyn a gerynt yr lenant.  
The eye-ball which the young ones loved.* *Llywarch Hen.*

*Cleddyf clöynau hygar,  
Cleddyf kirid Ffialldd fawgar.*

*A sword with lovely studs, the sword of Kirid Ffialldd, the intruder.* *Cynddelw.*

**Clöynawg, a. (clöyn)** Embossed; studded.

**Clöyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clöyn)** An embossing.

**Clöynt, v. a. (clöyn)** To emboss, to boss, or stud.

**Clud, s. f.—pl. t. au (liud)** A carriage, a vehicle.

*Yn y glud, gul ei adain,  
Ar fryn, i'wch Rhy's Cain.*

*In the hearse, with his lean arm, shortly we shall have the shank of Rhy's Cain.* *T. Fryn.*

**Cludawdy, a. (clud)** Portable, that may be borne.

**Cludal, s. f.—pl. cludeion (clud)** A carriage, a vehicle; a stage coach.

**Cludaw, v. a. (clud)** To carry, to bear; to heap.

*Diriad a glud i ddedydd ac o for ac o fynydd.*

*The snailshank shall collect for the discreet, even from the sea and from the land.* *Adage.*

*Mi Owain, Prydain praf wron,  
Mi Rodri, yn baw rhodolion,  
Yn eidd prif-wyr prydorion clod,  
Yn cludaw anedion.*

*The progeny of Owain, the powerful hero of Britain, the progeny of Rodri, the refuge of wanderers, the eagle of the chief of men, proprietors of the fane seeking wonderful adventures.*  
*Lt. F. Mach, i R. ab Owain.*

**Cludawl, a. (clud)** Conveying, bearing; heaping.

**Cludedig, a. (clud)** Accumulated, or heaped.

**Cludeirad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cluder)** A carrying, or heaping together, accumulation.

**Cludeiriaw, v. a. (cluder)** To heap together, to gather, or collect in a heap. *Cludeiriaw coed,*

*to cord wood.*

**Cludeiriawl, a. (cluder)** Heaped together.

**Cludeirwr, s. m.—pl. cludeirwyr (cluder—gwr)**

A person that collects a heap, or pile. *Cludeirwr coed,* a corder of wood.

**Cluder, s. f.—pl. cludeirian (clud)** A heap of any thing carried, or brought together; a pile.

**Cluder o goed,** a pile, or cord of wood; also a float of wood.

*Mi a'u gyfar hwynt yn gludeirian ar hrd y mor, hrd y fan a coedys di i au.*

*I will convey them by sea in floats unto the place that thou shalt appoint me.* *i Kings i. 9.*

**Cludewair, s. f.—pl. cludewiriau (clud—gwair)**  
A collected heap or pile.

**Cludfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (clud—ma)** Conveyance.

**Cludfan, a. (clud—ban)** Highly raised, or borne.

*Cludfan clod yn nghedryd ysgwyd,  
Cludfa odraol odraus ei anwyd.*

*Fame highly borne in the shields, expanse, with a stroke oppressive, irresistible his disposition.* *Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

**Cludfawr, a. (clud)** Greatly resorted to or thronged.

**Cludfawredd, s. m. (cludfawr)** A great resort.

*Lleddi diol dehol o'r doethaf gweirdd,  
Llarydd gludfawredd a glodforaf.*

*Soft the rest of the chosen and wisest of women, of mildness, and of great resort, whom I celebrate.* *Lt. F. Mach.*

**Cludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clud)** A bearing, or conveying; a bringing together; deportation.

**Cludlan, s. f.—pl. t. au (clud—llan)** A place where things are deposited; a magazine.

**Cludiwydd, a. (clud—llwydd)** Prosperous in collecting.

*Fy arglydd cludiwydd clod addas uchel,  
Och fab Duw, dy lön!*

*My lord, prosperous in accumulating high deserving fame, Son of God, how glorious that thou art slain!* *Beddys Ffordd.*

**Cludwair, s. f.—pl. cludweiriau (clud—gwair)** A deposit, a heap, or pile.

*Goglyd a orug Cal yn mhren o'r gludwair.*

*Take bold was what Cal did in a billet from the pile.*  
*H. Cuthack—Mabnegion.*

**Cludwr, s. m.—pl. cludwyr (clud—gwr)** Carrier.

**Cluddydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (clud)** A porter, bearer.

*Ionathan, a chlyddydd ei arfau, nid oeddynt yno.*

*Jonathan and his armour-bearer, they were not there.* *Samuel xiv. 17.*

**Cludd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—ludd)** Overwhelming.

**Cluddiaw, v. a. (cludd)** To overwhelm; to cover.

**Cluddiawl, a. (cludd)** Overwhelming; covering.

**Clug, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—llug)** What is drawn compactly in; a roundness; the mumps.

**Clugiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clug)** A squatting, or gathering in a heap, a perching, as a bird.

**Clugiar, s. f.—pl. clugieir (clug—iar)** Partridge.

**Clugiau, v. a. (clug)** To draw into a round form; to swell; to squat, to perch as a bird.

**Clugiawl, a. (clug)** Swelling round; squatting.

**Clun, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cy—llun)** The hip, or haunch.

*Rhoddi y glun i lawr, to sit down; awn o glun i glun,*

*we will go step by step; yr oedd efe yn cerdded a mab wrth ei glun,*

*he was walking with a boy by his side.*

*Bal ar wrach dori ei chlin.*

*The hag was in fault to break her hip.*

*Adage.*

**Clunhecian, v. a. (clun—hec)** To go limpingly.

**Clunhecian, s. m. (clunhecian)** The springhalt.

**Clunlaes, a. (clun—llaes)** Hipshot; limping.

**Clunwst, s. f. (clun—gwst)** The sciatia.

**Clunwstawi, a. (clunwst)** Sciatial, or sciotic.

**Cluraw, v. a. (clur)** To rub; to whisk. *Cluraw yn y dillad,*

*to rub against the clothes.*

**Clust, s. f.—pl. t. au (cly)** An ear. *Clust yr arth,*

*wood sanicle; clust y llygoden,* mouse-ear chick-weed;

*clustiau yr ysgaw,* Jew's ear; *clust yr ewig,* spurge laurel;

*clust y tarw,* high taper; *clustiau y derw,* tree lungwort;

*clustiau y ddair,* ash-coloured ground liverwort; *clust llestr,* the handle of a vessel.

*Braint Arglywydd Dinefer yw caffael droc ei rannad wartheg gwynion, clustigochion, gwynion ag a naont olynol rhwng Argred a llyc Dinefer.*

*The privilege of the lord of Dinefer is to have as a satisfaction for personal insult, of white cows with red ears as many as will reach, one after another from Argred to the hall of Dinefer.* *Welsh Laws.*



- Clustawg, s. f.**—*pl.* clustogan (clust) A pillow, or cushion. *Clustawg cyfrwy*, the bolster of a saddle; *clustawg mair*, thriit.
- Clustidws, s. m.**—*pl.* clustidysau (clust—tlws) An ornament for the ear, an ear-ring.
- Clusten, s. f. dim.** (clust) An auricle, or small-ear.
- Clustfain, a.** (clust—main) Having ears pricked up.
- Clustfeiniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (clustfain) A pricking up the ears; a listening closely.
- Clustfeiniaw, v. a.** (clustfain) To prick up the ears; to listen attentively, or closely.
- Clustfyddar, a.** (clust—byddar) Deaf-eared.
- Clustgyfaddef, v. a.** (clust—cyfaddef) To make auricular confession.
- Clustgyfaddefiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (clustgyfaddef) Auricular confession.
- Clustiawg, a.** (clust) Having ears; large-eared.
- Clustiaw, a.** (clust) Auricular, as to the ear.
- Clustlipa, a.** (clust—lipa) Flap-eared.
- Clustogan, s. f. dim.** (clustawg) A cushionet.
- Clustogi, v. a.** (clustawg) To cushion. *Clustogi archoll*, to bolster up a wound.
- Clustweini, v. a.** (clust—gweini) To prompt.
- Clustweiniad, s. m.** (clustweini) A prompting.
- Clustweinydd, s. m.** (clustweini) A prompter.
- Clustymwrandaw, v. a.** (clust—ymwrandaw) To give ear to; to listen attentively.
- Clustymwrandawiad, s. m.** (clustymwrandaw) A giving ear to; an attentive listening.
- Clw, s. m.**—*pl. t. on* (llw) A roundness; a round.
- Clwc, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (clw) An inarticulate sound.
- Clwc, a.** (clw) That will not bear touching. *Sil. Clwcian, v. a.* (clwc) To utter indistinct sounds; to cluck; to grunt; to complain.
- Clwch, s. m.**—*pl.* clychiaid (clw) A round body, a protuberance; a crag; a rich cott. *Fe aeth yn glwch*, he has a mint of money.
- Clwg, s. m.**—*pl.* clygau (clw) A detached rock.
- Clwm, s. m.**—*pl.* clymau (cy—llwm) A knot; *clwm dolen*, a bow knot, *clwm y gwydd*, *clwm y coed*, a garden y coed, bindweed.
- Clwm anghenawg ar y geiniawg.*  
The knot of the needy to secure the penny. *Adage.*
- Clwn, s. m.** (lwn) What is compact. *a.* compact, vigorous.
- Llew du clwn*, llwyd calonawg.  
A black firm lion, grey and courageous. *Bedo Brwynllys.*
- Clwpa, s. m.**—*pl. t. od* (llwp) A knob, at the end of a stick, or the like. *Dau wr a chlupa*, the play of cat and trap.
- Clwpaawg, a.** (clwpa) Knobbed, or clubbed.
- Clws, a.** (llws) Compact, neat, or trim.
- Clwt, s. m.**—*pl.* clytiau (llwt) A piece; a clout. *Clwt o dir*, a piece of land.
- Gwell clwt na thwill.*  
A patch is better than a hole. *Adage.*
- Clwtyn, s. m. dim.** (clwt) A small piece.
- Clwyd, s. f.**—*pl. t. i* (clw) A hurdle; a wattled gate. *Clwyd y ddugfran*, the breast bones, or plate; *clwyd teir*, a hen roost.
- Clwydaw, v. a.** (clwyd) To hurdle, to wattle.
- Clwydedig, a.** (clwyd) Hurdled, wattled.
- Clwyden, s. f.**—*pl. t. i* (clwyd) A flake; a hurdle.
- Clwyden o fa calod-oer.*  
A flake of ice hard and cold. *D. ab Gwilym.*
- Clwydd, s. m.** (cy—llwydd—) One that causes to come to pass, or to prosper.
- Clwyf, s. m.**—*pl. t. on* (clw) A disease; a wound. *Clwyf y brenin*, and *manwgnau*, the scrophula;

*clwyf dygwyydd*, and *clwyf tegla*, the epilepsy; *clwyf gwahanawel*, and *clwyf mawr*, the leprosy; *clwyf y marchogion*, and *lledewigwst*, the hemorrhoids; *clwyf y llyffiant*, the barbles.

**Clwyfaw, v. a.** (clwyf) To fall sick; to wound.

*Hawdd yw clwyfaw claf.*

The sick it is easy to make ill.

*Adage.*

**Clys**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (llys) Impulse; effect.  
**Clysu**, *v. a.* (clws) To make compact, or neat.  
**Clysur**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (clys) Impulsion, motive.  
**Clytiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clwt) A patching.  
**Clytiaw**, *v. a.* (clwt) To piece, or to patch.  
**Clytiawg**, *a.* (clwt) Full of pieces, or patches.  
**Clytidig**, *a.* (clwt) Pieced, patched; mended.  
**Clytiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. clytwyr* (clwt—gwr) Patcher.  
**Clytiwaith**, *s. m.* (clwt—gwaith) Patch-work.  
**Clyw**, *s. m.* (cly) The sense of hearing. *Cof clyw*, oral tradition.

**Clywad**, *s. m.* (clyw) The conception or action of the senses; the hearing.

**Clywadwy**, *a.* (clywad) That may be heard.

**Clywanawr**, *a.* (clyw) That is heard. *Cerdd clywanawr*, the listened song.

**Clywed**, *v. a.* (clyw) To conceive from the impulse of either of the senses, except the sight; to hear. *Clywed blas*, to taste; *clywed dolur*, to feel a pain; *clywed arogl*, to smell; *clysed lais*, to hear a voice; *clywed ar*, to be inclined.

*Clywed corn cyu ni weler.*

The horn may be heard though not seen.

*Adage.*

*Ni chlywir arnaf byth dy sdu yu y wyppwyf gwyfych.*

I shall not be inclined ever to leave thee until I know who thou art.

*H. Gervais—Mabinogion.*

**Clywedawg**, *a.* (clywed) Audible, sonorous.

**Clywedig**, *a.* (clywed) That is heard, audible.

*Clywedigion*, acoustics, or phonics.

**Clywedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clywedig) The sense of hearing.

**Clywiadur**, *s. m.* (clyw) An auditor; a hearer.

**Clywtor**, *ger.* (clyw) Hearing; that is heard.

*Oedd smilw geiau, oedd aml gelor,  
 Oedd auddiaeth cneu chus clywtor.*

There were corpses of various hues, there were frequent beers, there was the gore streaming on all sides incessantly that is heard.

*Cynddelw.*

**Cna**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (na) What is rounded; a round knob; a button to fasten a door.

**Cnaif**, *s. m.*—*pl. cneifion* (cna) A crop; a shear.

**Cnaip**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cna) A knob, or boss; a round piece, or fragment; a button.

*Mae och, aeth fy mwa i*

*Yn dri-cnaip anian drychyn.*

Good luck a day, my bow is broken in three pieces, and the misfortune.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cnapen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cnap) A knob; a bowl.

**Cnapiau**, *v. a.* (cnap) To form into knobs.

**Cnapiawg**, *a.* (cnap) Knappy, or knobbed.

**Cnapigwrwydd**, *s. m.* (cnapiawg) Ruggedness.

**Cnau**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cna) Nuts. *Cnau ffreinig*, walnuts; *cnau barfawg*, hazel nuts; *cnau y ddaiar*, earth nuts; *cnau conglawg*, double nuts; *cnau coegion*, empty or worm eaten nuts; *aderyn y cnau*, the nut hatch.

**Cnawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. cnodau* (nawd) Human flesh.

**Cnawd**, *a.* (nawd) Congenial; customary.

*Oedd gnodach ysgwyd tŷn,*

*Yn dydol o gad nog yf ych i echwydd.*

More accustomed the broken shield coming from battle to thee than the ox in the evening.

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cnawdawl**, *a.* (cnawd) Appertaining to the flesh.

**Cnawdiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cnawd) The state of breeding flesh; incarnation.

**Cnawdiawr**, *v. a.* (cnawd) To gather flesh or fat.

**Cnawdolffryd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnawdawl—bryd) Carnal desire, fleshly lust.

**Cnawdoli**, *v. a.* (cnawdawl) To incarnate.

**Cnawdoliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnawd) Incarnation.

**Cnawdoliaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnawd) Incarnation

**Cnawdolffrydd**, *s. m.* (cnawdawl) Carnality.

**Cnawdwyllt**, *a.* (cnawd—gwyllt) Sensual, lustful.

**Cnawdwylltrwydd**, *s. m.* (cnawdwyllt) Carnal appetite.

**Cnec**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cna) A sharp noise, crash, or jar. *Meibion y gnaec*, the sons of strife.

**Cnecian**, *v. a.* (cnec) To gnash; to jar; to crash.

**Cneciau**, *v. a.* (cnec) To jar; to crash.

**Cnecul**, *s. m.* (cnec) A jarring; a wrangling.

**Cnecu**, *v. a.* (cnec) To jar; to crash; to wrangle.

**Cnecus**, *a.* (cnec) Jarring; wrangling.

**Cneifdy**, *s. m.* (cnaif—ty) A shearing house.

**Cneifiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnaif) A shearing.

**Cneifiaw**, *v. a.* (cnaif) To shear, to clip.

**Cneifiawg**, *a.* (cnaif) Clipping; clipped.

**Cneifiawl**, *a.* (cnaif) That shears, clipping.

**Cneifedig**, *a.* (cnaif) That is shorn, fleeced.

**Cneifion**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cnaif) Clippings; shear-wool, dag locks, or flocks.

**Cneifiwr**, *s. m.* (cnaif—gwr) A shearer.

**Cnes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (nes) A deposit; that is prone

*Yn amwyn Ednob ednaint ar gnes,  
 Yn llaed cnebnant pan cngores.*

In defending Ednob, where the birds were hovering round the prey, staying the fow when he separated.

*Cynddelw.*

**Cneua**, *v. a.* (cnau) to gather nuts.

**Cneua**, *v.* (cnau) To form, or become a nut.

**Cneuaawg**, *a.* (cnau) Abounding with nuts, nutty.

**Cneuaul**, *a.* (cnau) Forming like a nut.

**Cneuen**, *s. f.* (cnau) A nut. *Cneuen groeg*, an almond;

*cneuen goeg*, an empty nut.

**Cneuenig**, *s. f. dim.* (cneuen) A small nut.

**Cnewull**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cna—gwall) Kernels.

*Petr fyrllyg tew eu cnewull.]*

Beauteous underwood thick their kernels. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cnewllawg**, *a.* (cnewull) Having kernels.

**Cnewlliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnewull) A forming into a nucleus, or kernel.

**Cnewullu**, *v.* (cnewull) To form into a kernel.

**Cnewullyn**, *s. m.* (cnewull) A kernel; a nucleus; the middle, or centre.

*Cnewyllun y talcen*, the middle of the forehead.

**Cnic**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnec) A slight rap.

**Cnicell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cnic) Any thing that smacks, or gives a slight rap; a pecker.

**Cnif**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—gnif) Trouble; pain.

*Truan o dynged i dyngwyd  
 I lywarch ar y nŷ i gawed;  
 Hif trall heb egor llaidd.*

Wretched the fate that was fated for Llywarch on the night he was born; long quiet without being delivered of his load of woe.

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cnifgad**, *a.* (cnif—cad) Troublesome, molesting.

*Bid gnifgad gwyd.*

Let evil be troublesome.

*Adage.*

**Cnifiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnif) A molesting.

**Cnifiaw**, *v. a.* (cnif) To afflict, or molest.

**Cnifiawl**, *a.* (cnif) Molesting; troubling.

**Cnifiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cnifiwr* (cnif—gwr) A molester; a tormentor; an afflictor.

**Cniff**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cniff) Tronble, or toil.

*Yn llafur dy ddwyliaw, a chniff dy galon y bydd dy ymborth.*

Through the labour of thy hands, and the trouble of thy heart shalt thou procure thy food.

*H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Cniffiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cniff) A skirmishing.

**Cniffiaw**, *v. a.* (cniff) To toil, to bicker.

**Cniffiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cniffiwr* (cniff—gwr) A toiler, a skirmisher, or a bickerer.

**Cnipws**, *s. m.* (cnap) A fillip with the finger.

2 F 2

**Cnith**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tith) A soft touch, stroke, or dab; a nibbling, as a fish at a bait.

*Pawb a'i gnith ar godawr yfnd.*  
Every one with his touch on the simple girl.

*Adage.*

*Ni thrasai gnith a'r ewin.*  
*Ni bdd iau gwell na bias gwin.*  
He would not strike a touch with his nail but a sound was produced sweeter than the taste of wine.

*T. Aled, i delgyniaw.*

**Cnithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnith) A striking slight-ly; a nibbling; a touching.

**Cnithiaw**, *v. a.* (cnith) To strike, to touch, to twitch gently; to rub; to nibble. *Llaes gnith-iaw y drws*, to tap at the door gently.

*Gwasgo Dillus a orogynt, yn y pwll, hyd pan ddaroedd iddynt ei gnithiaw yn liwyr, a'r cyllleibrenau o'i farf.*

They squeezed Dillus in the pit until they had completely twisted his beard with the wooden blades. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

**Cnithiawl**, *a.* (cnith) Smiting gently; nibbling.

**Cnithiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cnithiwr* (cnith-gwr) One that gives a gentle tap; a nibbler.

**Cniw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cna) A pack. *Cniw o blant*, a pack of children. *Sil.*

**Cno**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cna) A bite; a chewing.

**Cnôad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cno) A biting, or chewing. *Cnôad y cil*, the chewing of the cud.

**Cnôawl**, *a.* (cno) Gnawing, biting; chewing.

**Cnoc**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (toc) A sudden rap.

**Cnocell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cnoc) A sudden fillip.

*Cnocell y coed*, a wood pecker.

**Cnocellawg**, *a.* (cnocell) Pecking, or gnawing.

*Calon pob gwr adroddyd*

*Cucuen y genlhen fydd—*

*Cnoi y cylla cnoellawg.*

The heart of every restless man is a net of envy; it feels the gnawing stomach. *L. G. Cothi.*

**Cnocella**, *v. a.* (cnocell) To peck, to gnaw.

**Cnocellus**, *a.* (cnocell) Pecking, gnawing.

**Cnociaw**, *v. a.* (cnoc) To beat, rap, or knock.

**Cnociw**, *s. m.*—*pl. cnocwyr* (cnoc-gwr) One that beats, or knocks.

**Cnod**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cnwd) A crop. *Cnod o aer-on*, a crop of berries; *cnod o grawel*, *cnod facon*, and the like.

**Cnodawl**, *a.* (cnawd) Congenial; accustomed.

**Cnodig**, *a.* (cnawd) Fleishy, corpulent; fat.

**Cnodigrwydd**, *s. m.* (cnodig) Fleishiness.

**Cnodydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cnawd) One that is used to, or accustomed with.

*Cyfaerant y rhos, a rhin, a cherydd,*

*A chur gnodydd ar se.*

The spear, mystery and reproach will mutually contend with the toil of the accustomed one on the untined ground. *Gwalchmai.*

**Cnôedig**, *a.* (cno) Chewed, champed; bitten.

**Cnofa**, *s. f.*—*pl. cnofydd* (cno) A guawing. *Cnofa yn y cylla*, a guawing in the stomach.

**Cnofain**, *v. a.* (cno) To gnaw, or gripe, incessantly.

**Cnoi**, *v. a.* (cno) To chew, to gnaw, to bite.

*A glyweit i gaot Ellery,*

*Marchawg serchawg syberu?*

*"Hir y cnorlannid chwerau."*

Didst thou hear what Ellery sang, a knight loving and gallant! "Long the bitter morsel will be chewed." *E. y Glywed.*

**Cnôl**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cna) The round or top of a tree, and the like; a round hillock.

**Cnotân**, *v.* (cnawd) To be accustomed, or used.

**Cnôwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cnôwyr* (cno-gwr) A chewer, a biter, a gnawer.

**Cnu**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cna) A bunch; a fleece.

**Cnuawg**, *a.* (cnu) Made into a bundle; fleecy.

**Cauch**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cnu) A junction; a joint.

*Cnuch mochyn*, a gammon of bacon.

*Yr oedd gwrdd-dorch ruddem am fwanwi pob un o'r ddau ffigi, o guch ygyddid hyd ygyfarn.*

There was a simple rusty collar round the neck of each of the two greyhounds from the shoulder joint to the ear.

*H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

**Cnuchiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnuch) A being in contact, a junction; a copulation.

**Cnuchiant**, *s. m.* (cnuch) A junction; copulation.

*Lechyd da'r wraig ya y gwelli.*

*A chauchiant i gein y gwr.*

Good health to the wife in the straw, and vigour to the husband's back. *Adage.*

**Cnuchiaw**, *v. a.* (cnuch) To join, to copulate.

**Cnuchiawg**, *a.* (cnuch) In contact; copulate.

**Cnuchiawl**, *a.* (cnuch) Copulative; joining.

**Cnuchiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cnuchwyr* (cnuch-gwr) One that comes in contact with another.

**Cnud**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (cnu) A group. *Cnud o ffeiddiau*, a pack of wolves, *cnud o lwynogod*, a sculk of foxes.

*Owain a'i coebes yn ddrod,*

*Mai cnud yn ymlid defaid.*

Owain valiantly chastised them, like a pack of wolves pursuing sheep. *Taliesin.*

**Cnul**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (dul) A passing bell.

*Bydd—*

*Cnul byth acw'n ael y bodd.*

There ever will be here the passing bell over the grave. *L. Mon.*

**Cnull**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cnul) A passing bell.

*Clochyddes, cynhes y can*

*Cnull adar, mewu cnu llydan.*

The fair chimer charmingly she peals the knell of birds, in her ample fleece. *H. Dyfi, i notch.*

**Cnuwch**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cnu) A junction of things together; a bundle; a bush. *Cnuwch o walli*, a bush of hair, or the hair of the head; *Cnuwch o wyddeli* a bundle of brush-wood.

**Cnwb**, *s. m.*—*pl. cnymbiau* (cnu) Bunch, or knob.

**Cnwc**, *s. m.*—*pl. cnyciau* (cnu) A bunch; a bump, or swelling; a knob, or knot, in a tree. *Cnwc y gwegil*, the back part of the skull.

**Cnwd**, *s. m.*—*pl. cnydau* (cnu) The covering, or crop of fruits; a crop. *Cnwd o yd*, a crop of corn; *cnwd o eira*, a fall of snow.

**Cnwff**, *s. m.*—*pl. cnwyffau* (cnu) A round mass, or lump; a lump.

**Cnwpa**, *s. m.* (cnwb) A knob, a lump; a club.

**Cnwyf**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnu) A mashing together.

**Cnyciaw**, *v. a.* (cnwc) To form into a knob, or boss.

**Cnyciawg**, *a.* (cnwc) Having knobs; bossed.

**Cnycyn**, *s. m.* (cnwc) A knob; a hillock.

**Cnycynawg**, *a.* (cnycyn) Bossed; abounding with

tumps, or hillocks.

**Cnydfawr**, *a.* (cnwd) Fructiferous; plentiful.

*Gnwlud gnydfawr*, a plentiful country.

**Cnydiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnwd) A cropping.

**Cnydiaw**, *v. a.* (cnwd) To yield an increase.

**Cnydiawg**, *a.* (cnwd) Yielding a crop; having a

large crop; bearing fruit.

**Cnydiawl**, *a.* (cnwd) Fructiferous; bearing crop.

**Cnydig**, *a.* (cnwd) Yielding crops; fruitful.

*Cawd a gyrch mewu cnydig ar,*

*Cnyw diwael yn cnoi dalar.*

A crop it procures from the fruitful soil, a goodly root that bites the ground. *Iolo Goch, Pr. arch.*

**Cnyw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cno) The young of some beast; an autumn pig.

*Mai cemes llew, mai cnuw llech,*

*O fewn de-dwil ffa'n dyddod.*

Like a lion's cub, like a badger, that hides himself in the dark hole. *W. Middleton.*

**CO**, *s. f. r.* A rounding, or circling; a concavity.

**Côb**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (co) A top, or tuft; also a knob, a thump.

**Cob**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (co-ob) A cloak, or mantle;

a cope; a riding coat.

**Coban**, *s. f. dim.* (cob) A mantle; a coat.

- Coblad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cob)** A topping, or tufting; also a thumping.  
**Cobiaw, v. a. (cob)** To top; to tuft; to thump.  
**Cobiawg, a. (cob)** Having a top, or a tuft.  
**Cobyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cob)** A tuft, a bunch.  
**Cobynawg, a. (cobyn)** Tufted, crested.  
**Cobiwr, s. m.—pl. cobwyr (cob—gwr)** A thumper; a pecker.  
**Coblyn, s. m. dim. (cob)** A thumper; a pecker; a sprite, a fiend. *Coblyn y coed*, a woodpecker.  
**Cocos, s. pl. aggr. (cog)** Cockles, a kind of shellfish; also the cogs of a wheel.  
**Cocr, s. m.—pl. cocrau (cog)** A coaxing.  
**Cocraeth, s. m. (cocr)** A fondling; indulgence.  
**Cocru, v. a. (cocr)** To fondle; to indulge.  
**Cocw, s. m. (cog)** A hard mass, or lump.  
**Cocwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cog—wy)** An egg that is matured, or that has the shell hardened.  
**Cocwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cocwy)** A hardening of the egg: the treading, or pairing of birds.  
**Cocwyaw, v. a. (cocwy)** To harden the egg; to tread.

*Tritid cellawg yw cans a chocwyaw.*

The qualification of a cock is to crow, and to tread.

*Welsh Laws.*

- Cocwyawl, (cocwy)** Hardening the egg.  
**Coch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co—och)** A red colour.  
**Coch, a. (co—och)** Red. *Coch ceiniogawg*, dapple bay. *Ys goch y bo fy mhais!* may my coat be red! an oath.

*Bore coch a mawredd gwrwg.*

The ruddy morn and a woman's fame.

*Adage.*

- Cochder, s. m. (coch)** Redness, ruddiness.  
**Cochddu, a. (coch—du)** Of a ferruginous hue.  
**Cochdduaw, v. a. (cochddu)** To make ferruginous.  
**Cochfelen, a. (coch—melen)** Of a copper colour.  
**Cochfelyn, a. (coch—melyn)** Copper coloured.  
**Cochfelynnu, v. a. (cochfelyn)** To make of a yellow red, or copper-colour.  
**Cochgangen, s. f. (coch—cangen)** The chub-fish.  
**Cochl, v. a. (coch)** To redden; to blush. *Cochl penueig*, to smoke, or cure herrings.

*Erid a drych rhag ei drachwren,  
Arfau pendrychion cochion coches.*

Prostrate were the wounded from his ambitious ire, he reddened the ruddy broken pointed weapons.

*Cyuddelw, m. Cadwallawn.*

- Cochiad, s. m.—pl. cochiaid (coch)** Grouse; red game.  
**Cochl, s. m.—pl. cochlau (coch)** A mantle.  
**Cochlas, a. (coch—glas)** Purple, of a red blue; *Y gochlas*, purple clary.  
**Cochlasu, v. a. (cochlas)** To make purple.  
**Cochlawg, a. (cochl)** Wearing a cloak; cloaked.  
**Cochni, s. m. (coch)** Redness, ruddiness.  
**Cochre, s. m. (coch—rhe)** A crimson current.  
**Cochrudd, a. (coch—rhudd)** Crimson, ruddy.

*Gwaladr paladr peidr cochradd  
Gwelligs perging peir-goeth ddeuradd.*

The paler of the shafts of crimson spears, the upholding guardias of costly men and pure.

*Einleuau.*

- Cochruddiaw, v. a. (cochrudd)** To make crimson.  
**Cochwedd, s. f. (coch—gwedd)** A reddish hue.  
**Cochwedd, a. (coch—gwedd)** Of a red appearance.

*Dyddyn ac addwyn coedren y'ogedwyn,  
At wodi cwyn cynif,  
Cochwedd cabaned cyfing freon.*

Glorious and beautiful are the mighty oaks in the chain, and after the use of conflict the ruddy tinted carriage of the narrow peaks.

*Allegiant m. Cynddyliem.*

- Cochwraidd, s. m. (coch—gwraidd)** The madder.

## Cochwydd, s. m. (coch—gwydd) Ruddy appearance

*Mi a wawen o Gwulchmai yn rydd,  
O bal wailh cochwydd yn rydd,  
Na's gwael'r brawd er ei gydd.*

I would perform for Gwulchmai in the day that the work of red appearance is free, what one brother would not perform for another.

*Trystian a Gwulchmai.*

- Cochwyn, a. (coch—gwyn)** Of a reddish white.  
**Cod, s. f.—pl. t. au (co—od)** A bag, pouch, or budget; a wrapper. *Cod wen*, the pannock of an animal; a harslet; *codau ffa*, bean shells; *cod hyred, cod ewrych*, or *cod y mwg*, dusty mushroom, or puff-ball; *cod lwyd*, a whitening pout

*Od si di'r Ddeu dir,  
Ti fydd cybard, bar y farn,  
Broch y'ugbo, brach angudarn.*

If thou shouldst go to the region of the South, thou wilt be like the badger in a bag; hard is the sentence.

*D. ab Gwilym, i Gr. Cryg.*

- Codaid, s. f.—pl. codeidiau (cod)** A bag-fall.

*Mal yr oeddynt hwy yn tywailt eu machan, yna welo goldaid arisa pob un yn ei mach.*

As they were emptying their sacks, that behold, every man's bundle of money was in his sack.

*Genesis xiii. 35.*

- Codawg, a. (cod)** Having bags, or purses; wealthy. *Y godawg*, or *corn caru y mor*, samphire; also the samfoin.

*Gwell man godawg na thad rhedawg.*

A rich mother is better than a noble father.

*Adage.*

- Coden, s. f. (cod)** A bag, or pouch; a cyst, or bladder; the husk of leguminous plants. *Coden y bustil*, a gall bladder; *coden hyred*, earth-smoke, or puff-ball.

- Codenawg, a. (coden)** Having bladders, hully.  
**Codeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coden)** A blistering.  
**Codennu, v. a. (coden)** To blister; to swell out.  
**Codi, v. a. (cawd)** To rise, to swell up; to take up; to lift up. *Diawl a'th gotu*, the devil take thee, a common oath.

- Codiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (codi)** A rising; a lifting.  
**Codwrth, s. m. (cod—rhwth)** Bladder campion.  
**Codwarth, s. m. (cod—gwarth)** Nightshade.  
**Codwm, s. m.—pl. codymau (co—twm)** A fall, or tumble. *Ymaelid codwm*, to wrestle.

*Ac oddi na royn' godwm.*

And ten to one but they would give a fall.

*L. G. Ceth.*

- Codymawg, a. (codwm)** Apt to fall, tumbling.  
**Codymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (codwm)** A tumbling.  
**Codymu, v. a. (codwm)** To tumble, to fall down.  
**Codymwr, s. m.—pl. codymwyr (codwm—gwr)** A tumbler; a wrestler.

*O orchudd Gwafudd, all Nudd, fy naf,  
O erchyll godded galimau fyddaf.*

From the shrouding of Gwafudd, like Nudd, my Lord; from the direful tribulation I shall be nearly dead!

*D. Benfras.*

- Coddedi, s. m. (codded)** Straitness; trouble.  
**Coddedig, a. (codded)** Straitened; troubled.  
**Coddeidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (codded)** A straitening; a molesting, or afflicting.  
**Coddeidiaw, v. a. (codded)** To straiten; to vex.

*Ymwygaw e law  
Wrth fy nghoddeidiaw.*

Exerting of the hand in afflicting me.

*Taliesin.*

- Coddi, v. a. (cawdd)** To straiten, to vex.

*Gwae a gawdd Daw, ac n'i cred.*

Woe to him whom God afflicts, and doth not believe.

*Adage.*

- Coddiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (cawdd)** A straitening; a troubling; a vexing; a chiding.  
**Coddiant, s. m. (cawdd)** A straitness; vexation.  
**Coddig, a. (cawdd)** Oppressive, or tormenting.  
**Coddigrwydd, s. m. (coddig)** Oppressiveness.

**Coddyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cawdd)** Privy; or stool.  
**Coed, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. ydd (caw)** Wood, timber, trees. *Dydd coed a maes*, a clearing from the imputation of a crime; to prove an alibi.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Coeda, v. a. (coed)** To gather wood, or fuel.  
**Coedawg, a. (coed)** Abounding with woods.  
**Coedawl, a. (coed)** Of the wood; wooden.

*Aberthys a wnaenyt deugain mil o wartheg, a chan mil o ddefaid, ac o amryfelliion genedloedd adar, y mawr ni allid yn hawdd ei coedaw yn rhyf; eithr hwy deg mil ar ugain o amryfelliion genedloedd coedolion fwyalliedd.*

*They sacrificed forty thousand kine, and a hundred thousand sheep, and of divers species of birds, as many as could not be easily numbered; besides those thirty thousand of various species of wild beasts of the woods.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Coeden, s. f. (coed)** A tree; a standing tree.  
**Coedgae, s. m.—pl. t. au (coed—cae)** Live fence.  
**Coedrwym, s. m. (coed—rhwym)** Black briony.  
**Coedwal, s. f.—pl. t. au (coed—gwal)** Wood covert.  
**Coedwig, s. f.—pl. t. au (coed—gwig)** A plantation of wood, a forest.  
**Coedwr, s. m.—pl. coedwyr (gwr)** A wood-man.  
**Coedwrych, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (coed—gwrych)** A quickset hedge; a hedge.  
**Coedwyrdd, s. m. (coed—gwyrd)** Winter-green.  
**Coedwys, s. pl. aggr. (coed)** Inhabitants of a wood.  
**Coeg, a. (co—oeg)** Empty; vain; good for nothing; saucy. *Ci coeg*, a dog-fish; *buwch goeg*, a barren cow; *cnau coegion*, empty nuts.

*Y goegen goeg y galeaf.*

*The empty nut is the hardest.*

*Adage.*

**Coegaidd, a. (coeg)** In some degree empty.  
**Coegathraw, s. m.—pl. t. on (coeg—athraw)** A pedant; one vain of low knowledge.  
**Coegchwedl, s. m.—pl. t. au (coeg—chwedl)** An idle tale, or false report.  
**Coegdyb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coeg—tyb)** An idle whim, an empty conceit.  
**Coegddall, a. (coeg—dall)** Half-blind, purblind.  
**Coegddalledd, s. m. (coegddall)** Purblindness.  
**Coegddallu, v. a. (coegddall)** To make half-blind.  
**Coegddelli, s. m. (coegddall)** Purblindness.  
**Coegddellni, s. m. (coegddall)** A purblindness.  
**Coegedd, s. m. (coeg)** Emptiness; silliness.  
**Coegen, s. f.—pl. t. od (coeg)** A vain, or saucy wench; a coquette.

*Gwelw sml goegen gornlawg, fal llong ar lawn hwyf, yn rhodlaw.*

*I could see many a high-top coquette, going about, like a ship under full sail.*  
*Rhis Wyn, B. Coeg.*

**Coegenaidd, a. (coegen)** Coquettish; saucy, pert.  
**Coegfalach, a. (coeg—balch)** Conceitedly proud.

*Oes dim gwaranaeth ar a sillwn i chwif, ebal y rhodreswr, wrth y trydydd, tan gilynt yn goegfalach.*  
*Is there any service which I could do for you, said the coxcomb to the third, smiling conceitedly.*  
*Rhis Wyn, B. Coeg.*

**Coegfalchedd, s. m. (coegfalch)** Conceitedness.  
**Coegfeddyg, s. m.—pl. t. on (coeg—meddyg)** A quack doctor, or empyric.  
**Coegfeddygawl, a. (coegfeddyg)** Empyrical.  
**Coegfeddyginiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (coegfeddyg)** Quackery; a nostrum.

**Coegfolach, s. m. (coeg—molach)** A vain boasting.  
**Coegfolachus, a. (coegfolach)** Vainly boasting.  
**Coegfran, s. f.—pl. coegfrain (coeg—bran)** A jackdaw; a chough.

**Coegfrwnt, a. (coeg—brwnt)** Obscene; vile.  
**Coegfrynntni, s. m. (coegfrwnt)** Obscenity.  
**Coeglaw, v. a. (coeg)** To make void; to deceive.  
**Coegiwr, s. m.—pl. coegwyr (coeg—gwr)** A deceiver. *Coegwyr gwlad*, public cheats.  
**Coeglwybr, s. m.—pl. t. au (coeg—llwybr)** An uncertain track; a deceitful path.

**Coegni, s. m. (coeg)** Sauciness; spiteful language.  
**Coegsalarad, s. m.—pl. t. ach (coeg—salarad)** A vain ranting, or empty talk.  
**Coegsiarad, v. a. (coeg—salarad)** To rant impatiently, to talk foolishly.  
**Coegwr, s. m.—pl. coegwyr (coeg—gwr)** A vain, arrogant person.  
**Coegwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (coeg)** Vanity; pertness.

*Ernwy goegwy gobwy gobrydd, Pryderwn gyfnod dyfod Dolydd.*

*The passion of vanity will have ample retribution; let us reflect on the period of the coming of the Renovator.*  
*Gwelchad.*

**Coegyfinbir, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (coeg—gyfinbir)** The bird called a whimbrel.

**Coegymddangaws, v. a. (coeg—dangaws)** To make a false appearance.

**Coegymddangosawl, a. (coegymddangaws)** Of a delusive appearance.

**Coegymddangosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coegymddangaws)** A making a false appearance.

**Coegymffrost, s. m.—pl. t. iau (coeg—ymffrost)** A vain boasting, or vaunting.

**Coegymffrostiaw, v. a. (coegymffrost)** To make an empty boasting, or vaunting.

**Coegymuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coeg—ymuniad)** Vain affectation; a dissembling.

**Coegymuniaw, v. a. (coeg—ymuniaw)** To affect an appearance; to use dissimulation.

**Coegyn, s. m. (coeg)** A vain saucy fellow.

**Coegynaidd, a. (coegyn)** Coxcomical, pert.

**Coegyneiddrwydd, s. m. (coegynaidd)** Foppishness.

**Coel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (caw—el)** An omen; belief, or credit; trust. *Ofer goelien*, superstitions; *coel gurach o'i heistedd*, an old woman's belief; *coel can adain*, and *coel can edyn*, an omen from the flight of birds; *prynu ar goel*, to buy upon credit.

*Cyddylan, cau di dy nen, Yn i ddaw Lloegwya dryw Dren, Ni elwir coel un-pren.*

*Cyddylan, about thus they covering, until the Lloegwrians come through Tren; one tree is not called an omen. Llywarch Hen.*

**Coelbar, a. (coel—par)** Inducing belief, or credit.

**Coelbaredd, s. m. (coelbar)** Persuasiveness.

**Coelbrawf, s. m.—pl. coelbrofion (coel—prawf)** A presumptive proof.

**Coelbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (coel—pren)** A piece of wood used in chusing or balloting, whereon was cut the name of the candidate; a lot. *Coelbren y beirdd*, the alphabet of the bards. This was the original alphabet of the Britons, which was cut across the surface of a square piece of wood, being their way of writing, that is still preserved by a few of the descendants of the bards. *Coelbren y mynach*, or the monkish alphabet, being the Roman letters, adapted for cutting, in a similar manner.

**Coelbrenfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (coelbren—ma)** A place to deposit tickets, or lots.

**Coelcerth, s. f.—pl. t. i (coel—certh)** The omen, or signal of alarm; the omen of danger; the firing of a beacon. The name is now given indiscriminately to such signals, and to the ancient bardic fires of rejoicing for the seasons, on the eves of the first of May, and the first of November; perhaps because the latter of those days was turned into mourning; for tradition, and some chronicles say that the British chiefs were treacherously slain, by the Saxons, at Stonehenge, on that day. *Tafu y garreg i'r goelcerth*, to throw in a mite; alluding to the

**Coegni, s. m. (coeg)** Saneines; spitalful language.  
**Coegsiarad, s. m.—pl. t. ach (coeg-siarad)** vain ranting, or empty talk.

**Coegsiared, r. a. (coeg-siared)** To rant impetuously, to talk foolishly.

**Coegwr, s. m.—pl. coegwyr (coeg-gwr)** an arrogant person.

**Coegwyl, s. m.—pl. t. on (coeg)** Vanity; prur.

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**Coegwyl, s. m.—pl. t. on (coeg)** Vanity; prur.

**ceremonies held at those fires, of throwing in things under the idea of sacrifice.**

*Llyw glw glw-ddrad yth welais, Llyw glwddrad llywyr drafferth drais.*

A commanding leader, intrepidly bold, I have seen thee, the confagration of Llywgr, in the path of busy oppression.

*Elin. Wan, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Coelcwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (coel—cwydd)** The falling of an omen; destiny.

**Coelidig, a. (coel)** Credible, that is believed.

**Coelidigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (coelidig)** Credit.

**Coelidd, s. m. (coel)** Credibility, belief.

**Coelfain, s. f.—pl. coelfeiniau (coel—main)** The stones of omen; the stones of testimony; glad tidings; gospel; a honorary reward.

*Mewn hwy tywyll i'm tywllawys, Mewn mor dylan i'm dywllawys; Iu gogfain i'm pan i'm cain fywys; Dwy Argyddyd yn rhydd i'm rhydd-dwys.*

Into a dark receptacle I was thrown, into the overwhelming sea I was carried; glad tidings to me was my being happily suffocated; God the Lord from confinement set me free.

*Gweld gwynfyd—A chael a fynd, a choelfeiniau.*

There happiness was seen, and obtaining what could be wished, and honourable tokens.

**Coelfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (coel—han)** An omen.

**Coelferth, s. f.—pl. t. au (coel—berth)** An omen of good; good fortune.

**Coelgar, a. (coel)** Credulous, apt to believe.

**Coelgarwch, s. m. (coelgar)** Aptness to believe.

**Coelgrydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (coel—cwydd)** Superstition, false devotion in religion.

**Coelgryddawl, a. (coelgrydd)** Superstitious.

**Coelgryddus, a. (coelgrydd)** Superstitious.

**Coelgryddwr, s. m.—pl. coelgryddwyr (coelgrydd—gwr)** A superstitious person.

**Coelgryddedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coel—cyfared)** A curing of disorders by charms.

**Coeliadwy, a. (coel)** Credible, authentic.

**Coeliaw, v. a. (coel)** To believe, or credit; to give credit; to trust.

*Ar benach bai fydd allwng; Coeliaw i'w giust na'r gwlwng.*

On a chief a fault is conspicuous; believe less the ear than the sight.

**Coeliawg, a. (coel)** Having credit, or trust.

**Coelig, a. (coel)** Ominous, portending.

*O dor cor coelig cynwaf; O golofn Prydain prydaf yn gyfdd.*

The ominous covering of the circle I will describe, of the pillar of Britain I will sing harmonious verse.

*Cynddeir, i H. ab Owain.*

**Coelin, a. (coel)** Ominous, relative to omens.

*Cynon canon tethygric o Fon Ar fraint goelin.*

Cynon, with regulations, will be qualified from Mon, an ominous privilege.

**Coeling, a. (coel)** Ominous, portending.

*Gwalchmai ym gelwir—O casillydd Cynan, coeling ddadanbudd.*

Gwalchmai I called, of the progeny of Cynan, an ominous pretence.

**Coeliwr, s. m.—pl. coeliwyr (coel—gwr)** A believer; one that gives credit.

**Coelres, s. f.—pl. t. i (coel—rhes)** A row of record; most likely the same as the *Peithynen*;

and which in later ages having been disused, by the word *Coelres* is now meant any collection of trifles.

**Coes, s. f.—pl. t. au (co—es)** A leg; a shank.

*Coes yn le morrwyd.*

A leg instead of a thigh.

**Coesarn, s. f.—pl. t. au (coes—arn)** A defence for the leg; a boot.

**Coesawg, a. (coes)** Having legs; legged, shanked.

**Coesawl, a. (coes)** Belonging to the leg.  
**Coesed, a. (coes)** Raised, or made light, ed, manchet bread.

*Rhoed o'n blaen—talm o fara gwyn ac un dorth go.*

There was put before us a quantity of white bread of manchet bread.

*Dwy yw moes bara coesed, I rai o'r cleryw na fed.*

Had are the manners of the manchet bread, that to mislead it doth not run.

**Coesgam, a. (coes—cam)** Bandy-legged.

**Coesgoch, a. (coes—coch)** Red-shanked.

**Coesh, the redshank, a bird; coeshogoch** the spotted redshank.

**Coesgyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coes—cyn)** The leg; the shank.

**Coeshir, a. (coes—hir)** Long-shanked, long.

**Coesnoeth, a. (coes—noeth)** Bare-legged.

**Coeswerdd, a. (coes—gwerdd)** Green-shank, the green-shank, a bird.

**Coeswig, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (coes—gwig)** ing for the legs; greaves.

**Coeswyn, a. (coes—gwyn)** White-legged.

**Coeta, v. a. (coed)** To gather or collect wood for materials.

*Ni wnaethym ni ond megis yn un dechren coeta coed.*

I have done no more, as it were, than one that begins wood for materials.

**Coetrych, s. m.—pl. t. au (coed—trwch)** for grafting upon.

**Coeth, a. (co—oeth)** Ardent, vehement; stimulant; pure; purified.

**Coethed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coeth)** A stimulant; purifier, or refiner.

**Coetheddi, a. (coeth)** Irritating, purifying.

**Coetheddiawl, a. (coetheddi)** Purificative.

**Coetheddi-dra, s. m. (coetheddi)** Ardenity, Ardenity.

**Coetheddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coetheddi)** Stimulation, purification, a purifying.

**Coetheddiaw, v. (coetheddi)** To become stimulative, to become purified; to render pure.

**Coetheddiawl, a. (coetheddi)** Tending to stimulate; purificatory; of a refining tendency.

**Coetheddiawr, s. m. (coetheddi)** An ardent of motion; pureness.

**Coethi, v. a. (coeth)** To stimulate, to agitate; to irritate; to prate, or talk pertly; to purify.

**Coethi, v. a. (coeth)** To stimulate, to agitate; to irritate; to prate, or talk pertly; to purify.

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**Coethi, v. a. (coeth)** To stimulate, to agitate; to irritate; to prate, or talk pertly; to purify.

**Coethyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. ion (coeth)** One that is stimulated; a puritan.

**Coethynawl, a. (coethyn)** Puritanical.

**Coethyndawd, s. m. (coethyn)** Puritanism.

**Cof, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co—of)** Retention, or memory. *Cof cyfiawr, and cof cyfodiawr*, a memorial of reproach; *cof llys*, the memorial or record of a court of law; *cof-ysgrifen*, a bill of record; *cof clyw, cof gorsedd, a cof coelbren*, oral tradition, tradition of the voice conventional, and written record. *Barddas.*

*Nes'r sylala olygon ar dirion dir,  
O cressid Oreyunon:  
Hir hwy! hawl hwy fy nghodon.*

Have not eyes looked on a pleasant land from the circle of Gorynion: long is the sun's course, longer my painful reflections.  
*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cofen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cof)** A memorial; a covenant

**Cofgar, a. (cof)** Having a retentive memory.

**Cofgarwch, s. m. (cofgar)** Retention of memory.

**Cofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cof)** A remembering.

**Cofiadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (cofiad)** A remembrancer, a recorder; a secretary.

**Cofiadwy, a. (cofiad)** Commemorable, memorable.

**Cofiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cof)** A memorial, or record.

*Den nid seith, cofiaeth, cofiaeth,  
I sel yr agrian mîl mîl.*

Two went not, on record is the commemoration, to see the twenty thousand minia.  
*H. ab D. ab Iwan ab Rhys.*

**Cofiaid, v. a. (cof)** To call often to mind.

*Tudfwich Hir—  
Paried ei wrdd yn yr rhydd,  
A'i cofiaid gan agian gwythdydd.*

Tudfwich Hir, may his heroism preserve him a free man, and to be remembered by twenty auxiliaries.  
*Anwria.*

**Cofiant, s. m.—pl. cofiaint (cof)** Commemoration, memoir; a record.

*Trymch wyf, trem a chofiant,  
Carid cor, nog i cred cant.*

More pensive am I, with a countenance a memorial of the love of the circle, than a hundred can believe. *D. Llywd Gorlech.*

**Cofiaid, v. a. (cof)** To remember; to call to mind; to think of; to recollect.

**Cofiaid, s. m. (cof)** A remembering.

**Cofiaidwr, s. m.—pl. cofiaidwyr (cofiaid)** A remembrancer; a recorder.

**Cofiaiwg, a. (cof)** Remembering; of good memory.

*Golewin wledig wlad teithiawg bac,  
Gwyr all Cyfael gwraidd gofiawg.*

Prince of the West, the generous offspring of men like Cyfael, memorable for courage.  
*Gwalchmai, i Redri.*

**Cofiedig, a. (cof)** Retained, or kept in memory.

**Cofiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofiedig)** Memory.

*D. Hellogabill—oedd yn dwyn ei fywyd yn grynndirwg ag na adewfa ef un cofiedigaeth ar ei ol am fywyd glan.*

D. Hellogabill spent his life so wickedly, as not to leave behind him one memorial of pure living. *Y Marchwyl Cwyrddred.*

**Cofiedigawl, a. (cofiedig)** Memorative.

**Cofiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cofiad)** Remembrancer

**Cofiwyr, s. m.—pl. cofwyr (cof—gwr)** A remembrer, or one that remembers.

**Cofi, s. f.—pl. cofiau (cof)** The folding of the arms; embrace; the bosom.

*Cofi gwas diawg.*

The lazy servant's folding of the arms.

*Adage.*

**Cofiaid, s. f.—pl. cofieidiau (cofi)** What is embraced, or held in the arms; a burden; a bosom friend; a sweetheart. *My nghofiaid*, my love, my dear; *da gan sam ei chofiaid*, a mother loves her infant; *Duw ynghylch eich cofiaid*, God protect the burden of your arms.

**Cofieidiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofiaid)** Embracing.

**Cofieldiaid, v. a. (cofiaid)** To embrace, or to fold in the arms.

*'Sgythyr Lan Iydan, ni chofieidiai hon,  
A wylion moelion a gramolir.*

The Holy Scripture, plain and ample, is not embraced, whilst bare incantations are praised. *S. Tudor.*

**Cofieidiaid, a. (cofieidiaid)** Embraced, caressed.

**Cofieidiwr, s. m.—pl. cofieidiwyr (cofiaid—gwr)**

An embracer; a fondler.

**Coflyfr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cof—llyfr)** A memorandum book; a register.

**Coflys, s. m. (cof—llys)** A court of record.

**Cofnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofnod)** A memorandum.

**Cofrestr, s. m.—pl. t. i (cof—rhestr)** A catalogue.

**Cofrestr i marwolaeth**, bills of mortality.

**Cofrestriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofrestr)** Enrollment; a recording.

**Cofrestru, v. a. (cofrestr)** To enrol; to register.

**Cofrestrwr, s. m.—pl. cofrestrwyr (cofrestr—gwr)**

One that enrolleth; a register.

**Cofus, a. (cof)** Memorable; mindful.

**Cofusurwydd s. m. (cofus)** Memorableness.

**Cofweini, v. a. (cof—gweini)** To assist the memory, or to prompt.

**Cofweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofweini)** A prompting, or assisting the memory.

**Cofweiniawl, a. (cofweini)** Assisting the memory; prompting.

**Cofweinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cofweini)** Prompter.

**Cofwyl, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cof—gwl)** A commemoration festival.

*Cofwyliau, gwylliau y meirw, and dygwyl y meirw*, minning days.

**Coff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co—off)** A hollow trunk.

**Coffa, s. m.—pl. t. on (cof)** Memory; memorial.

**Coffa, v. a. (cof)** To remember, to call to mind.

**Coffiad, s. m. (coffa)** A remembering, a calling to mind; a recording.

**Coffiaawl, a. (coffa)** Commemorative, memorial.

**Coffadwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (coffa)** Remembrance, memory; memorial.

*Nid ydyr, ac ni fu y traw bwrw a'i gorchfydd, na'i traw a ddichon ddwyn cyfaus, achwyn ar gogan i'r gofidwriaeth.*

There is not, nor has there been the oppressor that overcame him, nor that miserable wretch that can bring a just complaint to the prejudice of his memory. *Rhys. on M. Herbert.*

**Coffadwriaethawl, a. (coffadwriaeth)** Commemorative; monumental.

**Coffaedig, a. (coffa)** Remembered; recorded.

**Coffaid, s. m.—pl. coffeidiau (cofi)** A belly-full.

**Coffan, v. a. (coffa)** To remember; to call to mind;

to make mention; to record.

**Coffawg, a. (cofi)** Having a trunk-full; having a belly-full.

**Coffawr, s. m.—pl. coffawyr (coffa—gwr)** A remembrancer, a recorder; one that calls to mind, or takes cognizance.

**Caffawr, s. m.—pl. cofforau (cofi)** A coffer, chest.

**Cofforyn, s. m. dim. (coffawr)** A little coffer.

**Cofft, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofi)** A hollow body.

**Coffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofi)** A gorging.

**Coffiaw, v. a. (cofi)** To fill, to quaff.

**Coffiawg, a. (cofi)** Guzzling; quaffing.

**Coffiwr, s. m.—pl. cofftwyr (cofi—gwr)** A guzzler; a quaffer.

**Côg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co)** A mass, or lump; a short piece of wood.

**Cog, s. f.—pl. t. au (co—og)** A cuckoo. *Cethlydd y gog, and gogau y gog*, the cuckoo's servant. *Y gethlydd*, or the hymner is a name for the cuckoo in some places.

*Calan Mai cala gyfira adar,  
Hir ddydd, ban cogau.*

On the beginning of May, charming is the seeking together of the birds, the long day, and the loud cuckoo. *Llywarch Hen.*

**coffediaw, v. a. (coffaid)** To embrace, to be in the arms.

*Myrddin Iwan, yn rheddiadu llyd.*  
A very old man, a giant.

The Holy Scriptures, plain and simple, is not suited to bare examinations are printed.

**coffediadig, a. (coffediad)** Embraced, arms.

**coffediawr, s. m.—pl. coffediawyr (coffai-p)** An embracer; a fondler.

**coffwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (coff—lyfr)** A small dum book; a register.

**coffys, s. m.—pl. coffys** A court of record.

**cofnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofnod)** A memorial.

**cofrestr, s. m.—pl. t. i (cof—restr)** A chapel.

**cofrestr marwolaeth**, bills of mortality.

**cofrestriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofrestr)** A minister; a recording.

**cofrestrwr, v. a. (cofrestr)** To enrol; to register.

**cofrestrwr, s. m.—pl. cofrestrwyr (coffai-p)** One that enrolleth; a register.

**Cofus, a. (cof)** Memorable; notable.

**Cofuswydd, s. m. (cofus)** Memorableness.

**Cofwiniol, v. a. (cof—gwein)** To seek for memory, or to prompt.

**Cofwiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofwiniol)** A prompting, or assisting the memory.

**Cofwiniawr, a. (cofwiniol)** Assisting the memory, prompting.

**Cofwinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cofwiniol)** Prompter.

**Cofwyl, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cof—wyl)** A commemoration festival. *Cofwyl, cyflwynu a mair*

*and dygwyl y mair, minis, ddi.*

**Coff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cof—off)** A hillock.

**Coffa, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cof—off)** Memory; mental.

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**Coffa, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cof—off)** Memory; mental.

**Cogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cawg)** A bowl; a cup.

**Cogyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cawg)** A bason, a cup.

**Cogellaidd, s. m.—pl. cogelleidiau (cogel)** A distaff full, or as much as a distaff holds.

**Cogelynn, s. m. dim. (cogel)** A small piece of wood, or truncheon; a distaff.

*Tair mair—*  
Un a gynnell cogelynn,  
Arall a nydd ddydd bob dyd,  
Trydydd yn tori odau.

Three distaffs—one holds the distaff, the other spins the day of every man, the third breaks the thread.

*Guto'r Glyn.*

**Cogel, s. m.—pl. cogelliau (cog)** A truncheon; or cudgel; a distaff. *Na bai gen i gat o cogel, mi rŵn i ti!* Had I but a piece of a cudgel, I would give it thee. *Demet. Cogel mursen, a whirlingig.*

*Caol effiddiarth o cogel.*

To obtain an inheritance by female descent.

*Welsh Laws.*

*Tri lle yr aeth argyrddneth*  
*Wyndod ar cogel.*

There are three instances of the Principality of Gwynedd going on the distaff.

*Homerus.*

**Cogor, s. m. (cog)** A chirping, chattering, or cackling.

*Cogor ier yn ydian.*

The cackling of the hen in the corn-yard.

*Adage.*

**Cogor, v. a. (cog)** To chirp, chatter, or cackle.

**Cograch, v. a. (cogor)** To chirp, or chatter; to attempt to speak, like young children.

**Cogwrn, s. m.—pl. cogyrnan (cog—gwrn)** Any round body; a crab apple, or wilding; any round shell; a limpet. *Cogwrn o yd, a little stack of corn; cogwrn wy, an egg shell; cyw yn ei cogwrn, a chick in the shell.*

*Yn rheolau—*  
*Cyrru cewydd i coegwr.*

Whilst roasting of crabs quickly he deceived.

*T. Penllyn, i Gwydd.*

**Cogyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (cog)** A short cudgel.

*Ni chymers cogyl ian ei gar.*

I will not take a cudgel for his friendship.

*Adage.*

**Col, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co)** Any projecting body; sharp hillock, or peak; a promontory; also a sting; the awn, or beard of corn.

*Bliss' col blaennu celyn.*

The most painful stings, like the points of the holly.

*Iolo Goch, i'r ferf.*

**Col, s. m.—pl. t. au (co—ol)** A fetus. *Sil.*

**Cola, s. m. dim. (col)** A sharp point; a sting.

*Mel a'i gola.*

Honey and its sting.

*Adage.*

**Colaeth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (col)** A looking after, or taking care of; a nursing, or cherishing.

**Colegid, a. (col)** Big with child; pregnant.

**Coledd, s. m. (col)** A looking after, a taking care of; a cherishing; a cultivating.

**Coledd, v. a. (col)** To look after; to cherish.

**Coleddaw, a. (coledd)** Taken care of; cherished.

**Coleddlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coledd)** A managing, or looking after; a cherishing.

**Coleddu, v. a. (coledd)** To look after; to cherish.

**Coleddwyr, s. m.—pl. coleddwyr (coledd—gwr)** A manager, or looker after; a cherisher.

**Coler, s. f.—pl. t. au (col)** The neck; a collar.

**Colfawg, a. (colof)** Having branches or boughs.

*Dr. Gwyn.*  
*Of Clwydd Wen are gofawg.*

This kindred is from the Giffachwen, abounding with branches of gold.

*Dr. Gwyn.*

**Colfen, s. f.—pl. t. i (colof)** A bough, or branch.

**Coliant, s. m. (col)** A spike. *Coliant plad*

part of a scythe that is let into the handle.

**Colias, s. f.—pl. t. au (col—ias)** The pain of a

**Coliawg, a. (col)** Having a sting; sharp

sting; full of awn; as *haidd coliauw*; also

ed; as *yd coliauw*, bearded corn.

**Colion, s. pl. aggr. (col)** The awn of corn.

**Colof, s. m.—pl. t. au (col)** A stem, or stalk

stay, prop, or support.

*Cwya Dafydd ab Ilywelyn—bod y cynnyrchau Fergan*  
*y cywethydd mynau colof a diebryd, yn y trydydd diebryd*  
*yn cryn cyfrath.*

The complaint of Dafydd ab Ilywelyn, that the present

withholds compensation by stay and frustration, according

to that frustration, which is against law.

*Welsh 2*

**Colofn, s. m.—pl. colofnau (colof)** A pillar

column. *Pedwar colofn y corph*, the four

lars of the body, or the arms and legs.

*Mi wn yn y lle y llaw Gwendolwen,*  
*llaw Colidau colofn cerddas.*

I know that in the place where Gwendolwen was slain,

of Celdio, the pillar of songs, I saw the ravens

black.

*Gwyddon Gwre*

**Colofnawg, a. (colofn)** Having pillars.

**Colofnedd, s. m. (colofn)** A colonnade.

**Colofnig, s. f. dim. (colofn)** A small column.

**Colofnu, v. a. (colofn)** To set up a pillar.

**Colomen, s. f.—pl. t. od (col—om)** A dove.

*lomen gweyllawg*, the jacobine pigeon.

**Colomenaid, a. (colomen)** Dove-like, as a

**Colomendy, s. m.—pl. t. au (colomen—ty)**

dove-cote, or pigeon-house.

**Colom, s. f.—pl. t. au (col)** A point, or peak.

**Colp, s. m.—pl. t. au (col)** A sharp pointed

sting; the awn, or spar used to fasten thatch

*Mai y prug an golp Paugen.*

Like the fibres round the dart of Paugen.

*R. New*

**Colpes, s. f.—pl. t. au (colp)** A wedge. *Col*

*godi cawg*, a wedge put under a stone to

it, to give purchase to the lever.

**Coludd, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. ion (col)** The boy

or entrails. *Y glas goludd*, the small guts.

*A fo amol ei feilion*  
*Did wng ei goluddion.*

He whose children are numerous, let his guts be empty.

*Ad*

**Coluddlys, s. pl. aggr. (coludd—lysa)** Pennyr

**Coluddyn, s. m. dim. (coludd)** A gut. *Colud*

*pengawd*, the blind gut.

**Colwydd, s. pl. aggr. (col—gwydd)** The

parts, or scraps of venison.

**Colwydden, s. f. (colwydd)** A neck of veni

one of the twelve pieces into which a stag

divided, according to the Laws.

**Colwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (col—gwyn)** The yo

babe, or hantling; also the young of some

mals; a cub; a puppy.

*Cwara hen gi a cholwyn.*

The play of the old dog and the puppy.

*Ad*

**Colwynaw, v. n. (colwyn)** To perform the

of a midwife; also to prattle, or fondle.

*weddyd yn deg a'u colwynaw drwy weniath*

speak fair and fondle them with flattery.

**Colwynawl, a. (colwyn)** Obstetric.

**Colwynes, s. f.—pl. t. au (colwyn)** A midwife

**Colwynwr, s. m.—pl. colwynwyr (colwyn—g)**

A man-midwife, or accoucheur.

**Colwynwraig, s. f.—pl. colwynwraigedd (colwyn**

**gwaig)** A midwife, or female accoucheur.

**Colwynydd, s. m. (colwyn)** An accoucheur.

**Colwynyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (colwynydd)** Midw



**Colwynyddiaeth, s. m.** (colwynydd) The obstetric art, or midwifery.

**Colyn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (col) A pivot; a sting.

Mal y try y dor ar ei colyn y try diaw yn ei wely.

Like the door turning on its pivot, doth the lay turn in his bed.

**Coll, s. m. (co—oll)** Loss; damage. *Ar goll, lost.*

Iawn i'r ysgand o'fyn i'r hawliwr, a ddwy efe goll a chaffael yn mhen ei gynghaws, a'i gauliaw; ac yna mae lawr lldo yntau ddwydd—dodaf.

It is proper for the judge to ask the claimant, if he will give the word to abide loss and gain in the mouth of his pleader and counsellor; then it is right for him to say—I will. *Welsh Laws.*

**Coll, s. m.—pl. cyll** (co—oll) Hazel wood. There is an old custom of presenting a forsaken lover with a stick, or twig of hazel; probably in allusion to the double meaning of the word—loss and the hazel. Of the same sense is the following proverb, supposed to be the answer of a widow, on being asked why she wept.

Tost fydd mwyg coll.

Painful is the smoke of the hazel.

*Adage.*

**Collddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (coll—dyn) A condemned criminal, or that is cast for death.

**Colled, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (coll) Loss, damage.

Cedwch rhag drwg colledion,  
A gollid hir ych gwlad hon.

Preserve from evil misfortunes, and in continual wealth this your country.

**Colledain, a. (colled)** Abounding with losses.

**Colledaint, s. f. (colled)** A losing; misfortune.

Pedwar meib ar ugain o feiliant fy nghnawd,  
Drwy fy nhabawd lloeddaint!  
Du dydd fy nghod colledaint!

Four and twenty sons from the nourishing of my flesh, through the means of my tongue were they slain: it is well that my budget of misfortune is come!

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Colledawl, a. (colled)** Losing, depriving.

**Colledig, a. (colled)** Losing, lost, condemned.

**Colledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (colledig) Perdition; condemnation.

**Collediad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (colled) A losing; a condemning; a damaging.

**Colledu, v. a. (colled)** To occasion a loss.

**Colledus, a. (colled)** Losing, damaging.

**Colledwr, s. m.—pl. colledwyr** (colled—gwr) A loser, or one that suffers damage.

**Collen, s. f. (coll)** A twig, or sapling; a hazel tree. *Collen derwen*, an oak sapling. *Mabinogion*. The presenting of a *collen*, amongst lovers, was a sign of being forsaken, and to offer the *bedw*, or birch, was the contrary.

Cannawd i'weden heb wenlaith,  
Collen fydd dyben ei ddaith.

By praising the birch, without satiety, the end of that course will be a hazel.

*S. Tudur.*

**Collfarn, s. f.—pl. t. au** (coll—barn) A sentence of condemnation.

**Collfarnawl, a. (collfarn)** Condemnatory.

**Collfarnedig, a. (collfarn)** Under condemnation.

**Collfarnedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (collfarnedig) Condemnation; a casting in judgment.

**Collfarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (collfarn) A condemning; a condemnation.

**Collfarnu, v. a. (collfarn)** To condemn.

O'r collfarnant hi cym ei gwrandaw, heb law ceffgen anghyflawnder, lloeddant eu huanuau am ryw gydwylbed.

If they condemn her before she is heard, besides the malice of unrighteousness, they deserve to be suspected of some kind of coquetry.

*C. Edwards, H. y Kfydd.*

**Collfarnwr, s. m. (collfarn—gwr)** A condemner.

**Colli, v. a. (coll)** To lose; to be lost; to spill.

Gwell i'r goll ei arian,  
Na cholli gweddi y gwan.

'Tis better that a man should lose his wealth, than lose the prayer of the poor.

*W. Llynn.*

**Colliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (coll) A losing.

*Medraist—*

I'm nychdawd ddifrawd ddwyrys golliad.

Thou hast brought upon me the anguish of waste through sudden loss.

*H. ab Einion Llŷllan.*

**Collwr, s. m.—pl. collwyr** (coll—gwr) A loser.

**Collwydd, s. pl. aggr.** (coll—gwydd) Hazel wood.

Collwydd berydd,  
Elirf dy argyfyd.

Hazel-wood, it was judged that thy mental exertion was ample.

*Taliesin.*

**Com, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (co—om) A curve; a round.

**Comer, s. m.—pl. t. au** (com) Roundness, pertness.

**Comiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (com) A curving.

**Comiaw, v. a. (com)** To curve; to go in a round course; to discontinue.

**Comp, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (com) A circle, a round.

**Compawd, s. m.—pl. compodau** (comp) A rotation; a circling; the mariner's compass.

Pennygal glod penigamp.

Peawd, a chompaud, a champ.

He would be the foremost of excellent fame in the presidency, the circle, and the feast.

*M. Benfras.*

**Con, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (co—on) What diminisheth in a point, from the base, a cone.

**Conach, s. m.—pl. t. au** (con—ach) An upstart. a. proud of birth, or descent.

Tref ddig Wyddelig—

Tref ddwyys yn cynnwys gwerin conach.

A town of Gwyddelion animosity, an ample town that contains an upstart tribe.

*L. G. Colli, i Gairllion.*

**Coned, s. m. (con)** Stability, beauty, pride.

Rhacon mawr nch llawr rhag llooydd,

Pen argyrian coned cred a beiddo.

Great is the difference on the ground before the numerous bands of the clamorous chief, the pride of Christendom.

*G. Brycheiniaw, i Ddewi.*

**Conell, s. f. dim. (con)** A tail; also a rump.

Ewla y gath—

A was gwyn yn ei gonell.

The cat's tail will cause him pain in his tail. *Ll. ab Gwilym.*

**Conellawg, a. (conell)** Having a tail, or tailed.

**Conedd, s. m. (con)** Pomp, pageantry, shew, glory.

**Connyn, s. m. dim. (con)** A tail; a rump. *Blawn y connyn*, the point of a sting.

**Cono, s. m. (con)** A spruce, upright fellow. *Y cono drwg!* O the naughty fellow!

**Cont, s. f.—pl. t. iau** (con) A tail.

**Conyn, s. m. dim. (cawn)** A stalk; a stalk of reed grass; *conyn mel*, common agrimony.

Y par arianall llirwedd yn ei law—bwnach fyddai po'r gwellhysa cyntaf o'r conyn hyd y llawr, pan fai fywyl y gwellhysa yn eu dyddion.

With the silver variegated spear in his hand, he was swifter than the first dew drop falling from the point of the reed grass to the ground, when the dew was greatest in the month of June.

*H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

**Congl, s. f.—pl. conglau** (co—ongl) A corner.

**Conglawg, a. (congl)** Having corners; angular.

**Conglfaen, s. m.—pl. conglfaen** (congl—maen) A corner stone.

**Congliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (congl) A forming into an angle, or corner.

**Cop, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cob) The top, or summit.

**Copa, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cop) The top, or summit; the crown of the head; a tuft, or crest.

**Copawg, a. (cop)** Crested, copped; high crowned. *Y gepawg*, the hoopoe, a bird.

**Copyn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cop) A small tuft, or crest. *Prwyf copyn*, a spider; *copyn y dwfr*, a water spider.

*carw y dwfr*, *march y dwfr*, and *gwfr y dwfr*, a water spider.

**Copynawg, a. (copyn)** Crested, tufted, or topped.

**Cor**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (côr—*or*) A round, or circle; a close; a crib, or stall; a choir, in a church.  
*Cor ychain*, an ox-stall; *cor Cybi*, the choir of Cybi; *cor Illtud*, the choir of Illtud.

*Cyd bai tan wledig hyd wlad bor—*  
*Rhyddolau fawr fawr;*  
*Rhyddolau beccredid ben cor.*

Whilst thou mightest be a ruler over the country of a prince, I might be what far exceeds that: I should be chief singer of the chief choir.

*Cyddalein.*

**Côr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (côr) A point; a dwarf; also a spider. *Gwyr côr*, a spider's web; *côr hed-ydd*, a titlark.

*Os gwr mawr cawr, os gwr bychan côr.*

If a great man, then a giant, if a little man, a dwarf. *Adage.*

**Côrach**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (côr) A pigmy.

*Cywylthach côrach a simach.*

The mutual complacency of the pigmy and his host. *Adage.*

**Côrallid**, *a. (côr)* Diminutive, dwarfish.

**Corafon**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ydd* (côr—afon) A rivulet.  
**Coraniaid**, *s. m.*—*pl. coraniaid*. A colony of strangers who settled very early in Britain. It seems they are the people which are called *Coritani*, by some authors. In an old manuscript this colony is mentioned the first in order of seven.  
*—Coraniaid, Draig Prydain, Draig estrawn,*  
*Gwyr lledrithiawg, Gwyddyl Fichti, Cestariaid,*  
*ac y Saeson.*

**Corawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. corodion* (cawr) Lavishness.

**Corawg**, *a. (cawr)* Lavish; beneficent. *s. m.* a lavisher; a superb, or ostentatious one.

*Gwell côrawg na chybodd.*

The lavisher is better than the miser.

*Adage.*

*Car s'm oedd n'm oes;*

*Côrawg, fyauwg foca.*

A friend to me there was that now is not! liberal and of courteous manners.

*Gwaichmael.*

**Corawl**, *a. (cor)* Circling, turning round.

**Corbal**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (côr—pal) A corbel.

**Corbel**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (côr—ped) A corbel, in architecture; a jutting out of a stone in a wall.  
**Corbedw**, *s. pl. aggr.* (côr—pedw) Those young of animals that are last of a brood, or litter; as dilling pigs.

**Corbedwyn**, *s. m. (corbedw)* The last of the young, or litter, a dilling pig.

**Corbedyn**, *s. m. dim.* (corbed) A small jut or corbel.

**Corbelu**, *v. a. (corbal)* To bear out, or to jut out.

**Corberth**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (côr—perth) Dwarf bush.

*Nydd north ar ari corberthly,*

*Gwua dydd rhwng Norfodd a mi.*

Be strong on the border of the bushes; make an amigration between Norfodd and me.

*Id. ab Gwilym, yr Ebor.*

**Corbwill**, *s. m.*—*pl. corbyllan* (côr—pwll) Puddle.

**Corbwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (côr—pwyad) A domineering, or keeping down.

**Corbwyaw**, *v. a. (côr—pwyaw)* To domineer.

**Corbwyawl**, *a. (côr—pwyawl)* Domineering.

**Corbwyll**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (côr—pwyll) A hint, a slight mention, or intimation.

**Corbwyllaw**, *v. a. (corbwyll)* To hint slightly.

*Gwr bellach a corbwyllir,*

*Ni wnair dwyn un cerw o dir.*

A man who at length shall be noticed, not an acre of his land shall be taken away.

*Iolo Goch, i O. Glyndafydd.*

**Corbwylliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (corbwyll) A hinting.

**Corbwywr**, *s. m.*—*pl. corbwywr* (côr—pwywr) One that domineers.

**Core**, *a. (côr)* Compact; neat, or spruce. *Chwar-cu neu gawn yn gorc*, to play, or sing well; *tî a'i gwnetist yn gorc yn awr*, now thou hast done it nicely. *Sil.*

**Corcen**, *s. f. dim.* (core) A trim little girl. *Y gorcen fach!* Oh the sly little slut. *Meirion.*

**Cord**, *s. m.*—*pl. cyrd* (cor) A twist, or twine; a string, or rope.

**Corden**, *s. f. (cord)* A rope; also a string of a musical instrument.

**Cordedd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cord) A twisted state.

**Cordeddawl**, *a. (cordedd)* Twisting, entwining.

**Cordediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cordedd) A twisting.

**Cordeddu**, *v. a. (cordedd)* To entwine, or twist.

**Cordeddwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cordeddwywr* (cordedd—gwr) A twister, or entwiner.

**Cordref**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ydd* (côr—tref) A hamlet.

**Cordd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (côr) What encircleth, or surroundeth; a family, or tribe; a collection; a body; also a churn.

**Corddawl**, *a. (cordd)* Turning round; encircling.

**Corddedig**, *a. (cordd)* Whirled round; churned.

**Corderw**, *s. pl. aggr.* (côr—derw) Dwarf oak.

**Corderwen**, *s. f. (corderw)* A dwarf oak; the germander or Jerusalem oak.

**Corddi**, *v. a. (cordd)* To turn about; to churn.

*Corddi a medd i wyr Madawg—*

*A disgyniaw ei feth mewn dwy gylawg llyn*

*A chwidriaw ei 'menyn i'r dra chwanawg.*

Madog knows well how to churn, and reap, and to skim his milk in two lading skimmers, and to make his butter with warmest glue.

*Id. ab Iwan Iwan.*

**Corddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cordd) A churning.

**Corddian**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cordd—llan) An enclosure, or fold for sheep; also a burying ground.

*Mai y gyrrir defaid man,*

*I'r corddian cyn eu lloddu,*

*Amgwr cœch a'u gyr i'r bedd.*

As the gentle sheep are penned in the fold before they are slain, so cruel death doth chase them to the grave.

*W. Middleton.*

**Corddwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. corddwywr* (cordd—gwr) The head of a community; a churner.

**Corddwraig**, *s. f.*—*pl. corddwreigedd* (cordd—gwraig) A woman churner.

**Corddyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cordd) The pivot of a door or gate; the bottom rim of a tub.

**Corddyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (côr—dyn) A pigmy.

**Corddynalld**, *a. (corddyn)* Pigmean, dwarfish.

**Cored**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cor) A wear for taking fish.

**Coredu**, *v. a. (cored)* To form a wear for fishing.

**Coredwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. coredwywr* (cored—gwr) A wear man, or one that attends a wear.

**Coreded**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cor) A turning; a wandering; transgression.

*Rheon rym awyr titiau*  
*Cyreiliant o'n corcedau.*

Pervading principle giving power to the sky, thou also art satisfaction for our transgressions.

*Gwynetist Fardd Glyn.*

**Coreddawl**, *a. (coredd)* Turning; circulatory.

**Coreddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (coredd) Circulation.

**Coreddu**, *v. a. (coredd)* To circulate, to encircle.

**Coreddus**, *a. (coredd)* Circulating, rotatory.

**Coreddusrwydd**, *s. m. (coreddus)* Circularity.

**Coreddwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. coreddwywr* (coredd—gwr) A circulator, one who makes a rotatory motion.

**Corelwl**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cor) A reel; a dance.

**Corelwl**, *v. a. (corelwl)* To dance round, or in a ring; to dance; to caper, or skip about.

*Cwlwm corelwl*, a tune for dancing a reel.

**Corelwydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (corelwl) A dancer; a caperer.

**Côren**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (côr) A female dwarf.

**Côres**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (côr) A female dwarf.

**Corf, s. m.—pl. cyrf (cor)** A body, a trunk: also the nave of a church; the partition dividing the upper part of a hall from the lower, in old mansions.

*Corf wyd o ryw cryfa ei dras.*

Thus art a body of the line of the most powerful kindred.

*S. Ceis.*

*O dorfydd i ddyn wrethar cam is corf, a ffo o hono uwch corf, a'i ddaly yna cya caffael nawdd, truan ei ddwrwy a ddaly y ddiadlan.*

If a man should commit a fault below the middle partition, and should fly above them idle partition, and should be caught before obtaining refuge, the third of his fine belongs to the steward of the household.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Corfaid, s. m.—pl. corfeidian (corf)** A body-full.

**Corfaia, s. pl. (corf—ais)** The ribs of the body.

**Corfan, s. m.—pl. t. au (côr—ban)** A subdivision;

a metrical foot. *Corfan crych, corfan taigrawn,*

*corfan rhywiawg.*

**Corfanadl, s. m. (côr—banadl)** Dyer's greenweed.

**Corfanadlen, s. f. (corfanadl)** A sweet broom.

**Corfas, s. f.—pl. t. au (corf—as)** An upper rib.

*Ef oedd—*

*A'i gorffau'n gryfioes.*

He had his ribs strong already.

*T. Altd.*

**Corfawg, a. (corf)** Having a body, corpulent.

**Corfawl, a. (corf)** Embodied; corporeal.

**Corfawr, s. m.—pl. corforion (corf)** What is organized, or brought together; an agent.

**Corfedw, s. pl. aggr. (cor—bedw)** The dwarf birch.

**Corfedwen, s. f. (corfedw)** A dwarf birch tree.

**Corfnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (corf)** An architect.

**Corflan, s. f.—pl. t. au (corf—llan)** A burying

ground, or a church yard.

**Corfolaeath, s. m.—pl. t. au (corfawl)** Corporality.

**Corfolaeathiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corfolaeath)** An em-

bodiment; organization.

**Corfolaeathu, v. a. (corfolaeath)** To organize.

**Corfoli, v. a. (corfawl)** To embody; to organize.

**Corforaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (corfawr)** Corporality.

**Corfori, v. a. (corfawr)** To incorporate.

**Corforwr, s. m.—pl. corforwyr (corfawr—gwr)**

An organizer; an embodyer.

**Corforydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (corfawr)** Organizer.

**Corfran, s. f.—pl. corfrain (côr—bran)** Jack daw.

**Corfryn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (côr—bryn)** A hillock.

**Corfwyaren, s. f. (cor—mwyaren)** Stone bramble.

**Corff, s. m.—pl. cyrf (corff)** A body: also a

corpse. *Trwy gorff cydawl y dydd,* through

the whole day; *ynghorff yr wythnos,* during, or

in the course of the week.

**Corffawg, a. (corff)** Corpulent; having a body.

*Gnawd corffawg o faln.*

It is common for the slender to become corpulent.

*Adage.*

**Corffawl, a. (corff)** Bodied; corpulent, lusty.

**Corffawr, s. m.—pl. corfforoedd (corff)** A body.

*Ynghyd a'r cleddyfau noethion deffro i orugant y rhai cygadur, a rhoddi angauwr! ddyrnodau, a heb neb trugaredd gwahanu yr enidiau a'r corfforoedd.*

With the naked swords did they wake those that were asleep, giving them deadly blows, and without any sort of mercy, separating the souls and the bodies.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Corffedig, a. (corff)** Embodied, organized.

**Corffi, v. a. (corff)** To body; to feed, or recruit

the body. *Ni chorffais i damaid heddyw,* I have

not eaten a morsel to-day.

**Corffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corff)** A bodying; a be-

coming a corpse.

**Corffaw, v. (corff)** To body; to become a corpse.

**Corffilyn, s. m. dim. (corff)** An atom. *Dyna gor-*

*ffilyn o ddyn,* there's a pigmy of a man.

**Corfflan, s. f.—pl. t. au (corff—llan)** Burial place.

**Corffogrydd, s. m. (corffawg)** Corpulency.

**Corffolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (corffawl)** Personality; person; a whole.

**Corffolaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corffolaeth)** Per-

sonification; a giving a body to.

**Corffolaethu, v. a. (corffolaeth)** To personify.

**Corfforaethu, s.—pl. t. au (corffawr)** Corporation.

*Yn nydydd, yu mabydd, yu mru pan aeth,*

*Yn nolar, yu nghar, ynghorfforaeth.*

Into basanally, into form, into the womb when he went: into pain, into affliction; into corporality.

*Cyndaeth.*

**Corfforaethu, v. a. (corfforaeth)** To incarnate.

**Corfforawl, a. (corffawr)** Corporeal, personal.

**Corfforedig, a. (corffawr)** Corporate: embodied.

**Corffori, v. a. (corffawr)** To form into a body.

**Corfforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corffawr)** Embodying.

**Corfforolrydd, s. m. (corfforawl)** Corporateness.

**Corfforwr, s. m.—pl. corfforwyr (corffawr—gwr)**

An embodyer; an organizer.

**Corfforydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (corffawr)** Embodier.

**Corffydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (corff)** That is embodied

*Pa bai gorffydd oedd sgafld,*

*Dyna gyllyd i'w cherddod,*

*Lled yr erw o'i rhyddod.*

If the soul were an embodied agent there, we should hear—he walked not a field's breadth before he was starved.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Corgeimwch, s. m. (cor—ceimwch)** A prawn.

**Corgi, s. m.—pl. t. on (côr—ci)** A cur dog, a cur.

**Corgiaidd, a. (corgi)** Curish; snarlish, snappish.

**Corglymig, s. f. (cor—clwm)** Sand strawtop.

**Corhwyad, s. m.—pl. corhwyaid (côr—hwyad)** A

teal, a wild fowl so called.

**Corhwyaden, s. f. (corhwyad)** A teal.

**Côr, v. a. (côr)** to stop the growth; to become

a dwarf.

**Coriar, s. f.—pl. corieir (côr—iar)** A partridge.

*Coriar yr Alban,* a ptarmigan.

**Côr, s. f. dim. (cor)** A little dwarf; a pigmy.

**Corlan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cor)** A sheep fold, or pen.

**Corlanaidd, s. f.—pl. corlanaidian (corlan)** A fold

full, or as many as a fold can hold.

**Corlaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corlan)** A folding, or

penning; a putting in a fold.

**Corliann, v. a. (corlan)** To fold. *Corliann y pridd,*

to fold the flock.

**Corlong, s. f.—pl. t. au (côr—llong)** A small ship.

*Iestyn a ofnol yn fawr, ac a giliu mewn corlong i Fryde.*

Jestyn was greatly terrified, and retreated in a pinnace to Bristol.

*Corlwyn.*

**Corlwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (côr—glwyn)** A small

kind of butterfly.

**Corlyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (côr—llyn)** A small pool.

**Corlyswen, s. f.—pl. corlyswod (côr—llyswen)** A

grig, or small eel.

**Corn, s. m.—pl. cyrn (cor)** Any thing projecting

out; a horn; a horn to blow in, a trumpet.

*Corn pori, corn y geg, and corn breuant,* the gul-

let; *corn chwyth,* the windpipe; *corn gudding,*

the neck bone, the neck; *corn ar droed,* a corn

on the foot; *corn tro,* a top to play with; *corn*

*mog,* a chimney; *corn gwydd-erad,* and *corn*

*arad,* the plough tail; *corn du,* an inkhorn; *corn*

*o frethyn, neu wlaen,* a roll of cloth, or

flannel. *Corn carw,* buck's horn; *corn yr hyd,*

*corn yr iwrch, corn bwch,* plantain; *corn yr af,*

broom-rape. *O'r corn bach!* you little pert thing.

*Nawdd y pencynydd, yw dwys y dyn a wael y cam byd y bo*

*abroad clywod i'w gorn.*

The protection of the head huntsman is to conduct the person

who commits an injury so far that the sound of his horn can scarce-

*ly be heard.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cornaid, s. m.—pl. corneidiau (corn)** A hornfull.

**Cornaidd, a. (corn)** Corneous, horny, like a horn.  
**Cornant, s. m.—pl. cornentydd (côr—nant)** A brook, a rill; a small ravine.

**Cornawr, s. m.—pl. cornorion (corn)** A leader; the king of the bees. *Cornawr yr adlawiaid*, the ringleader of the rabble; a demagogue; *cornawr y gweunydd*, the grey plover.

**Cornbig, s. m.—pl. t. au (corn—pig)** A sea pike.

**Cornboer, s. m.—pl. t. ion (corn—poer)** Phlegm.

**Cornboeri, v. a. (cornboer)** To spit phlegm.

**Cornboeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cornboer)** A spitting up of phlegm.

**Cornboerwr, s. m. (cornboer—gwr)** A bespauler.

**Cornchwigl, s. f.—pl. cornchwiglod (corn—chwigl)** A lapwing, or grey plover.

**Cornchwiglen, s. f. (cornchwigl)** A lapwing.

**Cornel, s. f.—pl. t. au (corn)** An angle; a corner.

O Dwy! oil nid ae allan,  
Hyd dydd o gornel y tan.

O God! out he would not stir at all, all the day long from the chimney corner.

*Grownw ab Gwilym.*

**Cornelawg, a. (cornel)** Angular; having corners.

**Corneliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cornel)** A making angular; a forming a corner.

**Cornelu, v. a. (cornel)** To make a corner.

Ni chornellir dy arhau mwy.  
 Thy teachers shall not be removed into a corner any more.

*Iudith xxx. 20.*

**Cornelyn, s. m. dim. (cornel)** A little nook.

**Corni, v. (corn)** To become horny; also to form into a roll; to swaddle a child.

Cornodd o mewn cadachau.  
 She rolled him in swaddling bands.

*W. Salisbury.*

**Corniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corn)** A horning; a butting with a horn.

**Corniaw, v. a. (corn)** To become horny; to butt with the horns.

**Corniawg, a. (corn)** Having horns; turreted; also butting with the horns.

Mae'r tal cornogion! mae'r tir!  
 Mae'r swyddau, mawr, o'r llaoddir.

Where are the turreted houses! where the land! where the high offices, whether herited or not.

*Dr. S. Cent.*

**Cornicell, s. f.—pl. cornicyll (cornig)** A sort of musical pipe, being a variety of the *Pib gorn*, having a reed, on the principle of the oboe: *cornicell*, and *cornicell y gwynn*, the grey plover.

**Cornicylla, v. a. (cornicell)** To whirl round.

**Cornig, s. f. dim. (corn)** Any round projection; a little horn; a motion describing a cone.

**Cornogyn, s. m. (corniawg)** A pail, or any vessel with an upright handle.

**Cornwlyddyn, s. m. (corn—gwydd)** Mouse-ear, chickweed.

**Cornwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (corn—gwyd)** A plague; or pestilence.

**Cornwydaw, v. a. (cornwyd)** To infect with a pestilence, or plague.

**Cornwydawg, a. (cornwyd)** Having blains; infected with the plague or pestilence.

**Cornwydawl, a. (cornwyd)** Pestilential, infectious.

**Cornwydlyd, a. (cornwyd)** Pestilential.

**Cornyn, s. m. dim. (corn)** A little roll, cone, or horn; a pert little fellow. *Mae yn gornyn garw*, he is a sad pert little chap; *dym bach yn ei gornyn*, a child in his swaddling bands.

**Corodyn, s. m. dim. (corawd)** A lavisher; a distributor. *Corodyn cerdd*, the lavisher of song.

Ti wyd—  
 Corodyn min dyn mwyn doeth.

Thou art the benefactor of the lip of the kind and wise man.

*Dr. ab Gwilym, 1<sup>re</sup> Cusan.*

**Coroli, v. a. (corawl)** To move in a circle; to dance; to caper round or in a circle.

**Coron, s. f.—pl. t. au (cor)** A crown; a diadem.

**Coronaidd, a. (coron)** Circling like a crown.

**Coronawg, a. (coron)** Wearing a crown.

A hwnw a dydded y bradwyr mai y coronawg faban yw, a ddywed Myrddin Wylit am dano gynt.

And it is him which the chronologers say is the crowned infant, that Myrddin the Wild spoke of formerly.

*Gut. Ousein.*

**Coronawl, a. (coron)** Crowning; wearing a crown.

**Coronedig, a. (coron)** That is crowned.

**Coronedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (coronedig)** The act or state of being crowned.

**Coroni, v. a. (coron)** To crown; to put on a crown.

**Coroniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coron)** A crowning.

**Coronig, s. f. dim. (coron)** A bandlet; a coronet.

**Coronllys, s. m. (coron—llys)** Paony.

**Coronwr, s. m. (coron—gwr)** A crowner.

**Coronydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coron)** A crowner.

**Cors, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (cor)** A bog; a fen. *Ffa y gors*, buck-beans, or marsh trefoil; *bwmp y gors*, the bittern.

**Corsaidd, a. (cors)** Tending to be boggy or fenny.

**Corsawg, a. (cors)** Boggy, or full of bogs; fenny.

**Corsawl, a. (cors)** Of a boggy or marshy nature.

**Corsen, s. f.—pl. cyrs (cors)** A bog plant, a reed.

**Corsenawg, a. (corsen)** Reedy, or full of reeds.

**Corseniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corsen)** A boiling, or rising into a reed or stalk.

**Corsenu, v. (corsen)** To become a reed; to boll, to rise in a stalk, or to run to seed.

**Corsfrwyn, s. pl. aggr. (cors—brwyn)** Bullrushes.

**Corsfrwynen, s. f. dim. (corsfrwyn)** A bog-rush.

**Corshwyad, s. f.—pl. corshwyaid (cors—hwyad)** A fen-duck, the moor-hen, or tringa.

**Corsle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cors—lle)** A boggy place.

**Corslwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (cors—llwyn)** A reed bog.

**Corswig, s. f. (corsgwig)** Gelder-rose.

**Corswigen, s. f. dim. (corswig)** The gelder-rose.

**Cort, s. m.—pl. cyrt (cord)** A cord, a rope.

Gwas gogwa da dibort,  
 Ac cddystr mewn codystr cort.

A good squabby boy, not to be chided, with a steed in a halter of cord.

*Iolo Goch, 1<sup>st</sup> furch.*

**Cortyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cort)** A cord, a string.

**Corwalch, s. m.—pl. corweilch (côr—gwalch)** A sparrow-hawk.

**Corwellt, s. m. (côr—gwellt)** Hard-grass. *Corwelltyn y morfa*, sea hard-grass; *corwellt rhuddlas*, blue moor-grass.

**Corwg, s. m.—pl. corygau (cor)** The trunk of the body; a carcase. *Corwg molit*, a carcase of mutton; also a kind of fishing boat called a coracle. *Llyceth gwr ei gorwg*, a man's load is his coracle—*Adage*. That is, a man must have a coracle as heavy as he can carry, or it will not carry him.

Ef laddni bysg y'nghorwg,  
 Mai bar lladd llew llywng.

He would kill fishes in his coracle, like the furious killing of the princely lion.

*Aneurin.*

**Corwgl, s. m.—pl. coryglau (corwg)** A coracle, being, a kind of boat used for fishing in many parts of Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. It is of an oval form, made of split rods, or twigs, interwoven, covered with leather, or horse hide, pitched flannel, or canvas, and so light as to be easily carried on the shoulder.

**Corwlyddyn, s. m. (côr—gwydd)** Pearlwort.

**Corwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (côr—gwynt)** A whirlwind; a hurricane.

**Corwyros, s. m.** (cor—gwyros) Dwarf cornel.  
**Corydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cor) One in the circle ; a chorister.

**Coryn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cor) The crown of the head ; also the shaved, or bald part of the head the monks have ; the top, or summit ; also a spider.

*Nid i ni nef neidd ef,  
 O charal wr a choryn.*

There will not go to heaven (says he) one that shall love a man with a shaven crown. *Iolo Goch, i'r brawd.*

**Côryn, s. m. dim.** (côr) A dwarf, or a pigmy.  
**Corynawg, a.** (coryn) Having a bald crown.

**Corynrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on** (coryn—rhwy) A diadem, or bandlet round the head.

**Corynu, v. a.** (coryn) To make the crown of the head bare, shave the top of the head.

**Corysgaw, s. m.** (côr—ysgaw) Dwarf elder.

**Corysgwr, s. m.—pl. corysgyrion** (cor—ysgwr) A branching out in a circle ; a radiation.

*Corysgwr byd rhag esgar ym,  
 Cain llosg gloedd cabolyg ym.*

The radiator of the world against my being driven away, is the bright of shining sword, sharp on the sides. *J. ab Gwilym.*

**Cos, s. f.** (cy—os) What is irritated ; an itching.

**Cosawl, a.** (cos) Tending to produce itching.

**Cosb, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (cy—osb) Chastisement.

*Nid â cosb ar ynydd.*

Chastisement will not affect the fool.

*Adage.*

*Cosb ar ben iâr.*

Chastisement on the hen's head.

*Adage.*

**Cosbad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cosb) A chastising.  
**Cosbadur, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cosbad) A chastiser.

**Cosbaduriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cosbadur) The act of punishing ; reprehension.

**Cosbadwy, a.** (cosbad) Reprehensible, corrigible.

**Cosbawd, s. m.** (cosb) A chastising, or punishing.

*Nid haws i'w esgar esgar dy gosbawd,  
 No chaffael tywyn ni bo tywawd.*

It is not easier for thy foe to elude thy chastisement, than to find a beach that is not sand. *Gwalchmai, i F. ab Meredudd.*

**Cosbawl, a.** (cosb) Castigatory, chastising, penal.

**Cosbedig, a.** (cosb) That is chastised or punished.

**Cosbedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cosbedig) The act of punishing ; punishment.

**Cosbedigaethawl, a.** (cosbedigaeth) Castigatory.

**Cosbedigawl, a.** (cosbedig) Reprehending.

**Cosbedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cosbad) A punisher.

**Cosbi, v. a.** (cosb) To chastise ; to punish.

*Cosbi yr arth y'ngwydd y llew.*

To punish the bear in the presence of the lion.

*Adage.*

*Gwell dyn drwg o'i gosbi.*

A bad man is better for being punished.

*Adage.*

**Cosbus, a.** (cosb) Castigatory, punishable.

**Cosbwr, s. m.—pl. cosbwyr** (cosb—gwr) A punisher, or a chastiser.

**Cosbydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cosb) A punisher.

**Cosedig, a.** (cos) That is made to itch.

**Cosfa, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cos—ma) An itching.

**Cosgordd, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (cy—gosgordd) A retinue ; a company of attendants ; a train.

*Ni char eryr gwyr gorwedd, na chygy,  
 Na chosgordd heb wneud.*

The eagle of heroes loves not lying down, nor sleeping, nor a retinue without process. *Ll. P. Meck, i Rys Gryg.*

**Cosgorddawg, a.** (cosgordd) Having a retinue.

**Cosgorddawl, a.** (cosgordd) Forming a retinue.

**Cosgorddedig, a.** (cosgordd) Furnished with a retinue.

**Cosgorddi, v. a.** (cosgordd) To form a retinue.

**Cosi, s. m.** (cos) An itching ; the itch.

**Cosi, v. a.** (cos) To assuage an itch ; to scratch.

**Cosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cos) A scratching.

**Costiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cosiad) A scratcher.

**Cost, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cy—ost) A side, or coast.

*Mac efe ar gost y gogledd,* he is towards the North ; also charge, expense, or cost. *Nid sill atneb i'r gost,* he cannot bear the expense.

**Costawcci, s. m.—pl. costawccwn** (costawg—c) A dunghill dog.

**Costawg, a.** (cost) Lying along ; sluggish ; surly.

or morose. *s. m.* A surly one ; a cur. *Costawg tom,* a dunghill dog ; *costawg y dom,* pale-flowered persicaria.

*Hyder pob costawg ar ei dom ei hun.*

Bold is every cur upon his own dunghill.

*Adage.*

**Costiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cost) A bearing cost.

**Costiaw, v. a.** (cost) To spend, or lay out money ; to cost, or stand in.

*Neb ni chyst y rhwy byst byth.*

None ever will bear the expense of such pillars.

*Ll. B. Heddant.*

**Costiawl, a.** (cost) Bearing charge, or expense.

**Costiwr, s. m.—pl. costwyr** (cost—gwr) One that bears charge, or expense.

**Costogaidd, a.** (costawg) Churlish, or morose.

**Costogi, v.** (costawg) To become surly or morose.

*O'n digloedd a chostogi,  
 Di gel hedd—*

If he is offended, and become morose, thou shalt have peace.

*H. Hume.*

**Costr, s. m.** (cost) What is consumed.

**Costrel, s. m.—pl. t. au** (costr) A flaggon ; a jar.

**Costrelaid, s. m.—pl. costrelaidiau** (costrel) A flaggon-full ; a jar-full.

**Costrelan, s. f. dim.** (costrel) A phial ; a small jar.

**Costrellig, s. f. dim.** (costrel) A little jar.

**Costrelu, v. a.** (costrel) To put into a jar.

**Costus, a.** (cost) Chargeable ; expensive ; dear.

**Costwr, s. m.—pl. coswyr** (cos—gwr) A scratcher.

**Cosyn, s. m. dim.** (caws) A single cheese.

**Cot, s. f.—pl. t. iau** (cwt) A short tail, or crop.

**Cota, a.** (cot) Short ; squabby ; without a tail.

**Cotawg, s. f. dim.** (cod) A little satchel. *Costawg glytiaw,* a work-basket.

**Coten, s. f. dim.** (cot) A little dag, or tail.

**Cotwm, s. m. aggr.** (cot) Dag-wool ; cotton.

**Cotymawg, a.** (cotwm) Having dags, or locks ; fur-red, or ermined, in heraldry.

**Coth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (co—oth) An ejection.

**Cothawl, a.** (coth) Tending to eject or cast out.

**Cothi, v. a.** (coth) To cast, or throw off ; to eject.

A river giving name to a vale in Caermarthenshire, the native place of *Llywelyn Glyn Cothi*,

a celebrated Bard in the fifteenth century, who lived at *Pwll Tiarbyd*, near *Dol y Cothi*.

**Cothiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (coth) A voiding, an ejecting, or throwing off.

**Cothwr, s. m.—pl. cothwyr** (coth—gwr) Ejecter.

**Cothyn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (coth) A privy.

**Cowydd, s. m.—pl. t. au** (caw—gwydd) A term in prosody, implying in general a poem or piece of poetry, not divided into stanzas ; but in a limited sense, it is a composition in seven syllable verse with rhyme, and consonancy.

*Canu heb gowydd.*

To sing without measure.

*Adage.*

**Cowyddaid, s. m.—pl. cowyddaidiau** (cowydd) Metrical composition ; poetry ; a song.

*Rheged add all cund t'n las !*

Nid odd fas ei gowyddaid.

The chief of Rheged, the heavy greenward hides him ! his song was not shallow.

*Tallies.*

**Cowddawd, s. m. (cowydd)** A poetising.

**Cowddawdl, s. f.—pl. cowyddodlan (cowydd—awdl)** Couplet rhyme.

**Cowddawl, a. (cowydd)** Relating to the laws of poetry; metrical; poetical.

*Cyfeirir i'w byr cyfarwydd;  
Gowyddawl dir Gwyndir gydd.*

Make thy way to the sky, where thou art well acquainted; in the poetical land of wild Venetia. *D. ab Owilym i'r Edeydd.*

**Cowyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowydd)** A versifying.

**Cowyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowydd)** Versification; recitative poetry.

**Cowyddodliath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyddawl)** A rhyming in couplets.

**Cowyddodli, v. a. (cowyddawl)** To compose in couplet rhyme.

**Cowyddodliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyddawl)** A couplet rhyming.

*Trachodyn cowyddawl, sef ei ei gowyddodliad nid yw gyfun annawd a chowydd.*

Recreative metre of couplet rhyme, notwithstanding its couplet rhyming, it is not of the same nature as the *cowydd*. *Berddai.*

**Cowyddollaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyddawl)** Poetical composition; poesy; harmony.

*Yd odestyt yn arwain podwâr cleddyf aethlon euraid, Arwain fob Cynfarch frenin yr Alban, a Cadwallaw law hir frenin Gwynedd, a Meiry, frenin Dyfed, a Cadwr frenin Cerywyn; yn myned o benn Arthwr i'r eglwys; ac yr odestyt Cyfanoedd yn canu o bob- benn iddynt o amryfai gowyddodliathau ac organ o'r yrrach trefol.*

There were, bearing four naked golden swords, Arwain, the son of Cynfarch, king of Alban, Cadwallaw with the long hand, king of Venetia, Meiry, king of Dimetia, and Cadwr, king of Cornwall, going before Arthur to the church; and the choirs were singing on every side of them in various harmonies, with the organ in the finest strains. *Gr. ab Arthwr.*

**Cowyddu, v. a. (cowydd)** To compose poems.

*O'r dawn rhy lofalef rhy lafar wyf,  
Yn afa'u y gau a gowyddwyf.* *Rin. ab Gwalchmai.*

**Cowyddwr, s. m.—pl. cowyddwyr (cowydd—gwr)** A composer of poems; a poetiser.

**Cowyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (caw—gwyll)** A garment, or cloak with a veil, presented by the husband to his bride on the morning after marriage; and in a wider sense, the settlement he made on her of goods and chattels, adequate to her rank. In more modern times there is a custom similar to this in Prussia: there the husband may (is obliged if a virgin) present to his bride the Morgengabe, or gift, on the morning after marriage, even though he should have married a widow.

*Cowyll yw yr hyn a gufo merch am ei gwyryddawd.*

The *cowyll*, or obscuring band, is that which a woman gets for her virginity. *Welsh Laws.*

*Cowyll yw y da a roddo gwr i wraig y bore cyn cyfodi o'i gwely.*

The *cowyll* signifies the goods which a husband gives to the wife, in the morning before rising out of her bed. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cowyllawg, a. (cowyll)** Under cover; obscured, s. what is under cover, or private.

*Tri chowyllawg llyn y sydd: cerwyn fedd, bragwd, a chathl cyn ei dangaws i'r brenin.*

The three things under cover at court: the mead tub, the bagget, and a poem before it is shewn to the king. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cowylledig, a. (cowyll)** Veiled over, or obscured.

**Cowylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyll)** Envelopment.

**Cowyllu, v. a. (cowyll)** To envelope; to obscure.

**Cowylllyn, s. m. dim. (cowyll)** A covering veil.

**Cowyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (caw—gwyn)** The plague.

**Cowynaid, a. (cowyn)** Tending to be a pustule.

**Cowynawg, a. (cowyn)** Pustulous, full of biles.

**Cowynawl, a. (cowyn)** Forming into a pustule.

**Cowynu, v. a. (cowyn)** To form pustules.

**Cra, s. m. aggr. (rha)** A heating, or drying quality; or that tends to incrustate.

**Crab, s. m. aggr. (cra)** What shrinks together.

**Crach, s. pl. aggr. (rhach)** Scabs. *Crach drwg,* the scald on the head, the great scab.

*Edwyn crach y llall.*

*One scabby one knows the other.*

*Adagr.*

**Crach, a. (rhach)** Scabby; also puny, petty.

*Crach awydd,* a teal; *crach eithin,* petty whin; *crach foneddigion,* petty gentry; *crach awydd-awg,* a petty officer.

*Amhwg gwedd o ben crach.*

Blood is conspicuous from a scabby head.

*Adagr.*

**Crachawg, a. (crach)** Scabby, full of scabs.

**Crachen, s. f. (crach)** A scab. *Mac ganddo grach- en o dir,* he possesses a little spot of land.

**Crachenaidd, a. (crachen)** Forming a scab.

**Crachenawl, a. (crachen)** Forming into a scab.

**Crachenn, v. a. (crachen)** To grow into a scab.

**Crachfeddw, a. (crach—meddw)** Half drunk.

**Crachfeddyg, s. m.—pl. t. on (crach—meddyg)** A quack, or empyric.

**Crachfeddygawl, a. (crachfeddyg)** Empyric.

**Crachlyd, a. (crach)** Scabby; tending to be scabby.

**Crachlydrwydd, s. m. (crachlyd)** Scabbiness.

**Crad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cra)** Heat, vigour, strength.

**Craell, s. f. aggr. (cra)** What gives heat.

**Craf, s. pl. aggr. (rhaf)** Lamineæ; also claws, or talons.

It is a name given to plants whose stems are composed of lamineæ. *Craf y gerddi,* garlic;

*craf y geifr,* or *craf y nadruedd,* viper's garlic.

**Crafanc, s. f.—pl. crafangan (craf)** A claw; a talon; a crab-fish. *Crafanc yr arth,* or *troed yr arth,* the stinking hellebore; *crafanc y fran,* the ranunculus, or crow's foot; *crafanc yr eryr,* celery-leaved crowfoot.

**Crafangaid, s. f.—pl. crafangeidiau (crafanc)** As much as can be clawed; a gripe, a handful.

**Crafangedig, a. (crafanc)** Furnished with claws.

**Crafangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crafanc)** A clawing.

**Crafangiaw, v. a. (crafanc)** To claw, to gripe.

**Crafangiawg, a. (crafanc)** Having claws, or talons; having large claws, or paws; broad-handed.

*Cair hwnt walch corywt, a hyl,*

*Crafangiawg, cryf ei engyll.*

There will then be had a hawk of the whirwind, a furious one, with large talons, and strong pinions. *T. Ald.*

**Crafangiawl, a. (crafanc)** Clawing, gripping.

**Crafangiwr, s. m.—pl. crafangwyr (crafanc—gwr)** A clawer; a griper.

**Crafedig, a. (craf)** That's scratched or rubbed.

**Crafell, s. f.—pl. t. au (craf)** A spatula, or slice; a curry comb, a scraper. *Crafell ymenyn,* a butter spoon; *crafell fara,* a bread slice; *craf- ell yr ysgwydd,* the shoulder-blade, or scapula.

**Crafellaidd, a. (crafell)** In a spatula form.

**Crafellawg, a. (crafell)** Furnished with a spatula, or any flat segment.

**Crafellu, v. a. (crafell)** To form into a thin slice.

**Crafen, s. f.—pl. t. au (craf)** A flake; a crust.

**Crafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craf)** A scratching.

**Crafiydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crafiad)** A scraper.

**Craffech, s. f.—pl. t. au (craf—llech)** Stone-sward.

**Crafrudd, a. (craf—rhudd)** Having red claws.

*A'm barfollu i'ar,*

*Grafrudd, griff eger;*

*Gorphwysia naw nos yn ei chroth.*

I was received by a hen with ruddy claws and parting comb: I rested nine nights in her womb. *Talliesin.*

**Crafu, v. a. (craf)** To scratch, or to scrape.

**Crawr, s. m.—pl. crafwyr (craf—gwr)** A scraper, a scratcher.

**Craff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (craf)** A clasp, or clasper;

a plate of iron to brace any thing; a cramp-iron; a pair of pinchers, or nippers. *Cefais graff arno*, I got sight of him, or, I found him out.

**Craff, a. (craff)** Securing, holding fast. *Golewg craff*, a quick sight; *dyn craff*, a man of quick comprehension.

*Craffach no'r effil.*

Surer than the pinchers.

*Adage.*

*Dryg yn graff a weljch,  
Cadw yn graff a ddygyrch,  
Adrawdd y peth a fetrych.*

Learn with quickness what thou seest, keep securely what thou shalt learn: Rejoice what thou knowest.

*Adage.*

**Craffain, a. (craff)** Having a quick penetration.

**Craffaind, s.m. (craffain)** Comprehension, quickness

**Craffawl, a. (craff)** Tending to secure, or hold.

**Craffder, s.m. (craff)** Comprehension, penetration.

**Craffedig, a. (craff)** Endowed with skill.

**Craffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craff)** A securing; comprehension, or penetration.

**Craffiedydd, s.m.—pl. t. ion (craffiad)** A securer; a desorier; one who comprehends.

**Craffinal, s. m.—pl. craffineion (craff)** A cupping instrument.

**Craffineb, s. m. (craff)** Quickness of sense.

**Craffiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craff)** Scarification.

**Craffiniaw, v. a. (craff)** To scarify, or to cup.

**Craffiniawl, a. (craff)** Scarified, or cupped.

**Craffiniwr, s. m.—pl. craffiniwyr (craff—gwr)** A capper, a scarifier.

**Craffu, v. a. (craff)** To secure hold of; to perceive; to comprehend. *Craffu ag ewin*, to secure with a nail; *craffu a golwg*, to perceive with the sight; *craffu arno*, behold him.

**Craffus, a. (craff)** Of quick perception.

**Craffwr, s. m.—pl. craffwyr (craff—gwr)** Perceiver

**Crag, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cra)** A hard coating.

**Cragen, s. f.—pl. cregyn (crag)** A shell. *Pygog cregyn*, shell fish; *cragen malwen*, a snail shell; *cregyn garau meirch*, the osselets on the inside of the knees of horses.

**Cragenaid, a. (cragen)** Testaceous, crustaceous.

**Cragenawg, a. (cragen)** Having a shell.

**Cragenawl, a. (cragen)** Formed into a shell.

**Crageniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cragen)** A forming into a shell; a becoming testaceous.

**Cragennu, v. a. (cragen)** To form into a shell.

**Crai, s. m. aggr. (cra)** Heat, power, or strength; the heart; also the eye of a needle, and the hole in the handle of a weapon. *Crai mor*, balani marini.

**Crai, a. (rha)** Glowing, vivid, fresh. *Newydd grai*, bran new, or quite new; *brethyn crai*, quite new cloth, out of the loom, and not scoured.

*Ac yna—*

*Coed crai ar Fenal fydd.*

And then there will be fresh and lively trees on the Menni.

*Rhys Nanmor.*

*Gorddgar adar gwlydd naint,  
Llewychyd loer, oer dewaint;  
Crai fy mryd rhag gofod haint!*

Clamorous are the birds, humid is the dingle, let the moon shine; chill is the midnight hour: I'll send me my maid from the snail's of disease!

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Craid, s. m.—pl. creidion (crai)** Vehemency, or ardency; force, or strength.

**Craidd, s. m.—pl. creiddion (crai)** The middle, or centre; the heart.

**Craiff, a. (crai)** Merciful, forgiving, kind.

**Craifft, s. f.—pl. creiffiau (craff)** Inscription.

*Ac y graifft o'i achaws of a ygriffenaid uch pen.*

And the inscription of his cause was written over head.

*Hancion.*

**Craig, s. f.—pl. creigiau (crai)** A rock.

**Crain, s. m.—pl. creinion (cra)** A being prostrate, or wallowing on the ground.

*A rhag pryd byrth Saeson y'nghrain,  
Oedd trist mair, oedd clær cleddyf heb wain,  
A chuan lle paws pen ar ddygrain,  
A chuan llaw lliedraw lliu Suedain.*

And before the gates there was the falling of Saxons into a prostrate state; penive was the governor, gleaming was the sword out of the sheath, and the army was heading of heads, tumbling on the ground, and the hand was rejecting Lias Head-ain to ashes.

*Ein. ab Gwgarn, t. L. ab Iwerth.*

**Crain, a. (cra)** Prostrate, prone, tumbling.

*Y llyw cyfyrwy—*

*A thrychaid gwerin Oer Fyddin lla: Ni sodd na thwr, na bwr, na brain.*

The chief met with wounded ones of the people of Oermer-then, stone built; there stood not tower, nor wall, all were level with the ground.

*Ein. ab Gwgarn, t. L. ab Iwerth.*

**Crair, s. m.—pl. creiriau (cra)** A token; a keep-sake; a relic. **Creiriau**, were the relics of saints, on which a man placed his hand in taking an oath; hence **crair** implied an instrument of covenant. *Nawdd y creiriau*, the refuge of the relics. *W. Laws.* *Ysgria y creiriau*, the ark of the testimonies. **Crair** is the name for the smallest bell in churches; and **crau crair**, is to toll the bell for the dead.

**Craith, s. f.—pl. creithiau (crai)** A scar. *Craith ogyfarch*, a conspicuous scar, or a scar that is in sight. *W. Laws.* *Craith unnos, y feddygygyn, y ddeilen ddu, or gorneth*, self-heal.

**Cram, s. f. aggr. (cra)** An Incrustation.

**Cramen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cram)** Scab of a sore.

**Cramenaidd, a. (cramen)** Tending to incrustate.

**Cramenawg, a. (cramen)** Covered with a scab; scabby. *Y gramenawg*, knapweed.

**Crameniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cramen)** Incrustation, a covering with a scab.

**Cramennu, v. a. (cramen)** To cover with a scab.

**Crammwyth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cram—mwyth)** A pancake; a fritter.

**Crammwythen, s. f. dim. (crammwyth)** A fritter.

**Cranc, s. f.—pl. t. od (cra)** A crab; a cancer;

a schirrous tumour. *Cranc-las*, crab lice.

**Crangen, s. f.—pl. t. od (cranc)** A tumour, a wen.

**Crangenawg, a. (crangen)** Full of wens.

**Crap, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cra)** A grapple.

*Nid yw yr argwydd yma ond megis cyffier rhyngytut, a phaw a'i gras arno.*

This lord here is no more than a butt of ridicule between them, and every body with his snatch at him.

*Ellis Wyn, B. Crag.*

**Crapiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crap)** A grappling; a snatching, or catching hold of.

**Crapiau, v. a. (crap)** To grapple; to snatch hold.

**Crapiauw, a. (crap)** Grappling, snatching.

**Crapiawl, a. (crap)** Grappling, snatching.

**Crapiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crapiad)** Grappier.

**Crapiwr, s. m.—pl. crapiwyr (crap—gwr)** A

snatcher, a grappier.

**Cras, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cra)** A roast; what is roasted, or toasted; acidity.

**Cras, a. (cra)** Parched, dry, acid; hard, saucy.

**Crasaidd, a. (cras)** Of a parching nature; acid.

**Crasair, s.m.—pl. craseiriau (cras—gair)** Sauciness

**Crasaren, a. (cras—aren)** Malapert; saucy.

*Na fydd songar crasarch,*

*Nid amharbwr dy gyfarth Gwen.*

Be not deceitful and malapert; it is not disrespectful to greet thee, fair maid.

*Beda Brynallu.*

**Crasawl, a. (cras)** Parching, or drying.

**Crasboeth, a. (cras—poeth)** Of an acid quality.

**Crasboethi, v. a. (crasboeth)** To parch with heat.

**Crasboethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crasboeth)** A parching, or a drying by heat.

**Crasdant**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crasannau* (*cras—tant*) A sharp note, on a stringed instrument.  
**Craider**, *s. m.* (*cras*) Dryness, drought, aridity; also sauciness; ribbaldry.  
**Craedir**, *s. m.* (*cras—tir*) Parched ground.  
**Crasedig**, *a. (cras)* Parched, toasted, roasted.  
**Craeiriawg**, *a. (crasair)* Cynical, malapert.  
**Crasgalaf**, *s. pl. aggr.* (*cras—calaf*) Flavin.  
**Crasguoad**, *s. m.* (*cras—cnôad*) A scratching.  
**Crasguoi**, *v. a. (cras—cnoi)* To scratch.  
**Craiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cras*) A parching; a drying, a roasting, or toasting.  
**Craiedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*craiad*) A roaster.  
**Craineb**, *s. m.* (*cras*) Dryness, or parchedness.  
**Craslech**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (*cras—llech*) Bake-stone.  
**Craslyd**, *a. (cras)* Parched, of a dry quality.  
**Craswydd**, *s. m.* (*cras*) Parchedness, drought.  
**Crasu**, *v. a. (cras)* To parch; to dry; to roast; to toast; to bake; to become dry, or parched.  
*Crasu yd, neu frag*, to dry corn, or malt; *crasu bara*, to bake bread; also to toast bread; *crasu bwyd*, to roast meat.  
**Craswr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *craswyr* (*cras—gwr*) A dryer; a kiln-dryer; a roaster.  
**Crayd**, *s. m. aggr.* (*cras—yd*) Parched corn.  
**Craydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cras*) A dryer; a roaster.  
**Crau**, *s. m. aggr.* (*cra*) Gore, blood.  
*Oedd tew peidr, cras cryn cigfrain,*  
*Celneidd gorwedd gorddyfrain.*  
 Thick were the spurs, the ravens croaked for blood, they became accustomed with prostrate heaps of slain. *Rin. ab Ungarn.*  
**Craw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cra*) A covering, a pig-sty.  
**Crawd**, *s. m. aggr.* (*craw*) What grows over; a crust, a coat, or surface.  
**Crawen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*craw*) A crust.  
**Crawnaidd**, *a. (crawen)* Crust-like, crusty.  
**Crawnawg**, *a. (crawen)* Rined, crusted, incrustated, or covered with a crust.  
**Crawenawl**, *a. (crawen)* Incrustating.  
**Crawenedig**, *a. (crawen)* Incrustated, rusted over.  
**Crawenlad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crawen*) Incrustation.  
**Crawenlyd**, *a. (crawen)* Tending to incrustate.  
**Craweno**, *v. a. (crawen)* To incrustate; to grow hard; to become crusty, or like a crust.  
**Crawn**, *s. m. aggr.* (*craw*) A collection; what is amassed, or heaped together; any thing shut up, kept in, or stopt; pus, collected in a sore.  
**Crawnald**, *a. (crawn)* Tending to collect together; of a purulent quality.  
**Crawnawg**, *a. (crawn)* Having a collection of any thing; containing pus.  
**Crawnawl**, *a. (crawn)* Collecting matter; or pus.  
**Crawnedig**, *a. (crawn)* Collected, or gathered up; formed into matter, or pus.  
**Crawni**, *v. a. (crawn)* To collect matter or pus.  
**Crawniald**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crawn*) Purulence.  
**Crawnlyd**, *a. (crawn)* Apt to be purulent.  
**Crawr**, *s. m. aggr.* (*craw*) A heap; a huddle.  
**Cre**, *s. m. aggr.* (*cy—rhe*) A combining cause, a principle, beginning, or first motion. Also what penetrates, or pervades; a cry.  
**Creâd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cre*) A forming, or creating; a creation; the universe.  
**Creâdawl**, *a. (creâd)* Creating, creative, plastic.  
**Creâdur**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iaid* (*cread*) A creature.  
**Creâduriath**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*creâdur*) The system of created beings, the creation.  
**Creâwd**, *s. m.* (*cre*) A forming, or creating.  
**Creâdwyr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *creâdwyr* (*creâwd—gwr*) A former, organizer, creator.  
**Creâdwriaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*creâdwyr*) The act, or the office of a creator.

**Crëawdydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*crëawd*) A creator.

*Y neb a orthiryma y tylwad a gwyllpdd ei Crëawdydd.*

*He that oppresseth the poor, reproacheth his Maker.*

*Proverbs xiv. 31.*

**Crebach**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (*crab*) What is shrunk or dried up. *Yr hen grabach brunt*, the nasty old withered fellow.

**Crebach**, *a. (crab)* Shrunk, withered, dried up.

*Rhown ar ball hyd y gallom.*

*Dilchell y wrach grabach grom.*

*We will bring to nought, as far as we can, the wiles of the withered old hag.*

*Gorowen Owain.*

**Crebachaid**, *a. (crebach)* Contractile.

**Crebachawl**, *a. (crebach)* Contractible, shrinking.

**Crebachiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crebach*) A shrinking.

or drawing together; a withering, or drying up.

**Crebachlyd**, *a. (crebach)* Apt to contract or shrink.

**Crebachu**, *v. a. (crebach)* To constringe, or draw together; to shrink together; to wither, or dry up; to become contracted.

*Drylaw wedi crebachu gan awyrd*, hands become contracted with cold.

**Crebachus**, *a. (crebach)* Constringent, shrinking.

**Crebachwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crebachwyr* (*crebach—gwr*) One that shrinks, or draws himself up.

**Crebawg**, *a. (crab)* Shrunk together, or withered.

**Crebyll**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cre—pwyll*) Fancy; invention.

*Crebyll a elwir felly am walth awen yn creu pethau a fydd iadrai hanfod a dywydd, herwydd anawdd anian a phwyll, cyd na bo iadrai hanfod o ddir a gorffod.*

*Fancy is so called from the operation of genius creating those things that have existence and accident, with respect to quality, nature, and reason, though they may have no existence in reality and necessity.*

*Bardd. s.*

**Crebyllaidd**, *a. (crebyll)* Imaginative.

**Crebyllator**, *ger. (crebyylliad)* In imagining.

**Crebyllaw**, *v. a. (crebyll)* To fancy, or imagine.

**Crebyllawg**, *a. (crebyll)* Fanciful, apt to fancy.

**Crebylledig**, *a. (crebyll)* Fancied, imagined.

**Crebylledd**, *s. m.* (*crebyll*) Fancifulness.

**Crebylliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crebyll*) A fancying, or imagining; invention.

**Crebyllitor**, *sup. (crebyll)* That is disposing.

**Crebyllus**, *a. (crebyll)* Fancying, imaginative.

**Crebyllwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crebyllwyr* (*crebyll—gwr*) One that invents, or imagines.

**Crec**, *s. f.* (*creg*) A sharp noise. *Crec yr eithin*, the whin-chat.

**Crece**, *s. f.* (*creg*) The missel-bird; also called *treaglen*, and *pen y llwyn*.

**Creclad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*creg*) A chirping.

**Creclan**, *v. a. (creg)* To make a chattering, to chatter; to chirp.

**Crecliar**, *s. f.*—*pl.* *creclieir* (*creg—iar*) Daker-hen.

**Crech**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (*creg*) A shriek, or scream.

*Uchel ei chrech—*

*Och o'r can swch nerwy roed.*

*Load is her scream; far be the song from the ring of the wood.*

*D. ab Owain, i'r Dyddilau.*

**Crech**, *a. (crych)* Rough, rugged, curled, twirling.

**Crechawl**, *a. (crech)* Screaming, or shrieking.

**Crechiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crech*) A screaming.

**Crechian**, *v. a. (crech)* To scream; to crash.

*Gogro di yngod, a thech;*

*Nid wyd ymcreawdd dibech;*

*Nid gwis clain, i'w grain y grech.*

*Fall thou back, and hide thyself; thou art not of stalem conversation: it is useless to lay on the ground, thy creeping will make a creeping.*

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Crechledydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*crechiad*) A screamer.

**Crechlwyr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crechlwyr* (*crech—gwr*) A shrieker, or a screamer.



**Crechwen, s. f. (crech—gwen)** A loud laugh.

*Crechwen ysgawn ynyd.*

*The horse-laugh is in the mouth of the fool.*

*Adage.*

**Crechwenawl, a. (crechwen)** Apt to laugh out.

**Crechweniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (crechwen)** A loud laughing; a laughing out aloud.

**Crechweni, v. a. (crechwen)** To laugh loudly.

**Crechwenus, a. (crechwen)** Laughing out aloud.

**Crechwenwr, s. m.—pl. crechwenwyr (crechwen—gwr)** A loud langier.

**Crechwenydd, s. m. (crechwen)** A loud laughter.

**Crechydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crech)** A screaker.

**Cred, s. f.—pl. t. an (cre)** Belief, faith, religion, the believing world, or Christendom. **Rhoddi cred, to** plight one's faith.

*O ddi pheth y cair cred ar wirionedd: o anghreda pob peth, o greda pob peth, ac o greda ni waeth pa beth.*

*By three things will beliefs be obtained for the truth: by disbelieving every thing, by believing every thing; and by believing it of no consequence what may be.*

*Barddas.*

*Nad fflis anwraidd,*

*Y cred fyth o fariaid fu.*

*Else, suffer not to waver the confidence that should be from past affection.*

*Iwan Brydydd Mtr.*

**Credad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cred)** A believing.

**Credadwy, a. (credad)** That may be believed.

**Credadyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (credad)** A believer.

**Credadyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (credadyn)** Fidelity, confidence; a giving belief or credit to.

*Dorlawn fu'r credadyniaeth—*

*Meritorious was the confidence that she gave.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Credator, ger. (credad)** Believing, trusting.

**Credawg, a. (cred)** Having belief or confidence.

**Credawl, a. (cred)** Giving faith to; believing.

**Crededig, a. (cred)** That may be believed.

**Creddd, s. m. (cred)** Belief, credibility.

**Credni, a. (cred)** Giving full belief; credulous.

**Crediniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (credni)** Credulity.

**Creditor, sup. (cred)** To be believing.

**Credo, s. m. (cred)** A belief, or creed.

**Credofydd, s. m. (cred—ofydd)** Finisher of faith.

*Credaf fi fy Rhif, fy rhybrydd,*

*Fy llywiauwr, credaw'r credofydd.*

*I will believe my Lord, my guide, my governor, creator and finisher of the faith.*

*Cynddebu.*

**Credrydd, a. (cred—rhydd)** Of loose credence.

*I'r geu-dryn, credaw'r-dryn credrydd,*

*(Gwrthwedd foddi) gwrthwedd a fydd.*

*To the false one, the terrificulous wandering one (in a manner to be avoided) there will be disgrace.*

*Dr. S. Ceu.*

**Credru, v. a. (cred)** To believe; to have faith in.

*Mors a Hingestr y gelyd y ddau dywysawg a oedd arnynt: Anfon a orug y breu'n yn eu hol; ac wedi eu dawed gof'u a orug y breu'n lwy i credniat: "I Wden," ebynt lwy, "i credna."*

*Mors and Hingestr were the two princes called that were over them: What the king did was sending after them; and when they were come, the king asked to whom did they trust (believe): "To Woden," said they, "do we trust."*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Credns, a. (cred)** Inducing belief; credent.

**Credwr, s. m.—pl. credwyr (cred—gwr)** A believer; one who gives credence.

**Credd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cre)** Constitution of the body; temper, or disposition; purpose.

*A'm pechawd, hir awtredd,*

*By gar fy nron, greslon greddi!*

*And my sin, a long scene of iniquity, is before me, a dismal story!*

*H. D. ab Iwan.*

**Creddadwy, a. (credd)** That may be disposed.

**Creddator, ger. (credd)** Tempering, disposing.

**Creddawg, a. (credd)** Having a natural quality.

**Creddawl, a. (credd)** Temperamental, disposing.

**Creddedig, a. (credd)** Endowed with a disposition.

**Creddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (credd)** Temperament.

**Creddu, v. a. (credd)** To dispose; to imbibe a quality, or disposition.

**Creddus, a. (credd)** Disposing or forming the mind.

**Crëedig, a. (cre)** Creative, what may be formed.

**Crëedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crëedig)** Creation.

**Cref, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cre)** A cry; a scream.

**Cref, a. (cryf)** Strong, or powerful. *Dynes gref,* a strong woman.

**Crefadur, s. m.—pl. t. au (cref)** The dura mater, a membrane enclosing the brain.

**Crefadwy, a. (cref)** That may be craved.

**Crefawl, a. (cref)** Imploring, or craving.

**Crefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cref)** A craving.

**Crefiant, s. m. (cref)** A suing for; a craving.

**Crefiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crefiad)** A suer.

**Crefu, v. a. (cref)** To cry; to cry for; to crave.

**Crefwr, s. m.—pl. crefwyr (cref—gwr)** A craver.

**Crefydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cref)** The act of praying, or imploring; religion.

*Crefydd i'w wrth ei gyllin.*

*The devotion of the hen to its beak.*

*Adage.*

**Crefyddaid, a. (crefydd)** Inclining to be devout.

**Crefyddawg, a. (crefydd)** Having religion.

**Crefyddawl, a. (crefydd)** Religious, devout.

**Crefydd-dy, s. m.—pl. t. au (crefydd—ty)** A religious house.

**Crefyddgar, a. (crefydd)** Devout, pious.

**Crefyddgarweh, s. m. (crefyddgar)** Devoutness.

**Crefyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crefydd)** A performing of a religious duty; a worshipping.

**Crefyddoldeb, s. m. (crefyddawl)** Religiousness.

**Crefyddolrwydd, s. m. (crefyddawl)** Piousness.

**Crefyddu, v. a. (crefydd)** To perform religious duties; to keep a religious fast; to be devout.

*Y mae dyfed ar bentolus,*

*Dyfedge at dyllyth wir grefydd.*

*It is incumbent on the head of a family to instruct his household to worship rightly.*

*R. Prichard, Llanymddyfri.*

**Crefyddus, a. (crefydd)** Religious, devout. **Crefyddusion cyfnoedd,** religious ones of convent.

**Crefyddwr, s. m.—pl. crefyddwyr (crefydd—gwr)** A religious man; a devotee.

*Crefyddwr, llafurwr fu,*

*Cryf ei weid, yn credni.*

*A devotee, and a husbandman was he, of powerful appearance, performing religious duties.*

*D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Grefydd, i Dyddio.*

**Creffyn, s. m. dim. (craff)** A brace, or clasper.

**Creffyn haiarn,** an iron plate, or bracer to strengthen any thing.

**Creffynaid, a. (creffyn)** Like a brace or clasp.

**Creffynawg, a. (creffyn)** That is braced or plated.

**Creffynawl, a. (creffyn)** Braced, or plated round.

**Creffyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creffyn)** A bracing.

**Creffynn, v. a. (creffyn)** To gird, or brace round.

**Creg, a. (crag)** Rough, harsh, hoarse. *Dynes greg,* a hoarse woman.

**Cregen, s. f.—pl. t. au (crag)** An earthen vessel.

**Cregennu, v. a. (cregen)** To make pottery ware.

**Cregenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cregen)** A potter.

**Creglais, s. m.—pl. cregleision (creg—llais)** A hoarse scream; a hoarse voice.

**Creglyd, a. (crag)** Apt to be hoarse or gruff.

**Creglydrwydd, s. m. (creglyd)** Hoarseness.

**Cregu, v. (crag)** To become hoarse or gruff.

**Cregyna, v. a. (cragen)** To gather shells.

*Oer yw penyf cregyna y gwaenwyn,*

*A gwynnau y'n Wyddfa.*

*I find it cold to gather shells in the spring, and Snowdon being so white.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cregynawg, a. (cragen)** Abounding with shells.

**Cregynawl, a. (cragen)** Tending to produce shells.

**Cregynwr, s. m.—pl. cregynwyr (cragen—gwr)** A shell gatherer; a dealer in shells.

**Cregyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (crag) Screamer; heron.**

*Geirlydd Cregyr Aran,  
Gerr y nod bob air a gan.*

*The screaming of the heron of the Aran, or like the bag man  
every word she sings. D. ab Gwilym, yr Ddylluan.*

**Creiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crai) A freshening.**  
**Creiaw, v. a. (crai) To freshen; to brisken.**  
**Creiaw, a. (crai) Full of glow, or freshness.**  
**Creiawl, a. (crai) Briskeuing, freshening.**  
**Creider, s. m. (crai) Freshness; purity.**  
**Creiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craidd) Pervasion.**  
**Creiddiator, ger. (creiddiad) Intromitting.**  
**Creiddiaw, v. a. (craidd) To pervade, to intromit.**

*Craidd fardd, crows swir o Fon,  
Craidd ar ddwr crows redd afa.*

*Believe a bard, the pernicious author of Mon, dart through the  
water of a fresh ruddy river. D. ab Gwilym, yr Ddylluan.*

**Creiddiawg, a. (craidd) Penetrating, permeant.**  
**Creiddiawl, a. (craidd) Penetrative; pervasive.**  
**Creiddineb, s. m. (craidd) A penetrating.**  
**Creidditor, sup. (craidd) To be pervading.**  
**Creiddioldeb, s. m. (creiddiawl) Penetrancy.**  
**Creiddyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (craidd) What penetrates, or shoots into; a tongue of land shooting into the sea, or between hills; hence it is the name of several places so situated.**  
**Creifon, s. m. aggr. (craif) What adheres to the pot of any thing boiled; the scrapings.**  
**Creifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craiff) A forgiving.**  
**Creifant, s. m. (craiff) Forgiveness, or pardon.**  
**Creifawg, a. (craiff) Abounding with mercy.**  
**Creifawli, a. (craiff) Merciful, or forgiving.**  
**Creigialld, a. (craig) Tending to be rocky; rocky.**  
**Creiglaw, v. (craig) To become as a rock.**  
**Creiglawg, a. (craig) Abounding with rocks; rocky; craggy. *Mân creiglawg*, a rocky spot.**  
**Creiglawi, a. (craig) Tending to be rocky.**  
**Creigleiddrwydd, s. m. (creigialld) Craginess.**  
**Creiglogrwydd, s. m. (creiglawg) Hockiness.**  
**Creigle, s. m. (craig—lle) A rocky place.**  
**Creiglen, s. f.—pl. t. au (craig—llen) A rocky surface, or a cover of rock.**

*Y rhew is wyborn a lloer,  
Gwnech y llawr yn greiglen.*

*The frost beneath the sky and moon hath made the ground a  
rocky plain. W. Cynwail.*

**Creiglys, s. m.—pl. aggr. (craig—llys) Crane-berry.**  
**Creigymlyn, s. m. (craig—ymlynn) Andræa.**  
**Creiliw, s. pl. aggr. (crai—llwg) The charred stalks of furze. *sing. creilygen. Gwent.***  
**Creiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crain) A wallowing.**  
**Creiniator, ger. (creiniad) Wallowing about.**  
**Creiniaw, v. a. (crain) To lie down; to fall down; to roll, or wallow; to creep along the ground.**  
**Creiniawg, a. (crain) That wallows, or creeps along. *s. m.—pl. creiniogod*, a frog.**  
**Creiniawl, a. (crain) Wallowing, tumbling about.**  
**Creiniedig, a. (crain) Made to wallow or tumble.**  
**Creiniwr, s. m.—pl. creinwyr (crain—gwr) A wallower, or one who creeps along.**  
**Creirad, s. m. (crair) The taking an oath.**  
**Creirawl, a. (crair) Adjuring; swearing.**  
**Creiran, v. a. (crair) To adjure, to tender an oath, to swear by the relics.**

*lawn yw'r ymyniad gwerid y gwyddiaid; a gwedy a's creir-  
noent yw'r ymyniad idynt fynd allan, ac edrych yr hyn lawusaf  
a seicent with a gylusant.*

*It is proper for the judges to swear the recognizers; and after  
they are sworn, it is proper for them to go out and take a view of  
what is most correct of what they see with what they have heard.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Creirdy, s. m. (crai—ty) A house for relics.**  
**Creirfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (crai—ma) A reliquary**

**Creiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crair) Adjuration.**

**Creiriaw, v. a. (crair) To adjure by relics.**

**Creiriawl, a. (crair) Belonging to relics.**

**Creiries, s. f.—pl. t. au (crair) A jewel; a beauty.**

*—Cyfnau wedi,*

*Crowr-ryw saw; creiries Wynodd.*

*Of perfect form; happy is the epithet—the jewel of Gwynedd.*

*W. Cynwail.*

**Creirwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (crair) A jewel; an epithet for a fine woman, and a proper name.**

**Creisier, s. m. (cras) A calcinatory; a furnace.**

**Creislerydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (creisier) Burner.**

*Erycynaw Cunedaf creislerydd,*

*Yr ygliser Wair, a Chaeir Llwylydd.*

*Trembling with fear of Cunedaf the consumer will be Caeir Wair,  
and Chaeir Llwylydd.*

*Taliesin.*

**Creision, s. pl. aggr. (cras) What is calcined, or burnt to powder; cinders; dross.**

**Creisionad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creision) Calcination.**

**Creisionaidd, a. (creision) Cineritious, like ashes.**

**Creisionawg, a. (creision) Having burnt dross.**

**Creisionawl, a. (creision) Calcinary.**

**Creisionen, s. f. dim. (creision) A calx; a cinder.**

**Creisioni, v. a. (creision) To calcine, to powder.**

**Creisionllyd, a. (creision) Abounding with dross.**

**Creithadwy, a. (craith) That may be cicatrized.**

**Creithen, s. f.—pl. t. au (craith) A cicatrice.**

**Creithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craith) Cicatrization.**

**Creithiaw, v. a. (craith) To cicatrize; to scar.**

**Creithiawg, a. (craith) Full of scars; scarred.**

**Creithiawl, a. (craith) Cicatrivative; scarring.**

**Creithiedig, a. (craith) Scarred, having scars.**

**Creithig, a. (craith) Scarring: the shepherd's needle.**

**Crémawg, a. (cram) Formed into a crust. *s. f.—pl.***

**crémogau, pancakes.**

**Cremogen, s. f. dim. (cremawg) A pancake.**

**Crencyn, s. m. dim. (cranc) A small crab; a**

**cricketing apple.**

**Crepa, s. m.—pl. t. od (crab) A dwarfish man.**

**Crepach, s. m. (crebach) Any thing withered, or**

**dried up. *a. withered or shrunk together.***

**Crepawg, a. (crebawg) That is withered, or dried**

**up. *s. f. a withered old hag.***

**Crepiaw, v. a. (crap) To creep with difficulty.**

**Crepianawg, a. (crepian) That creeps along. *s. f.***

**the *certhia*, or creeper, in ornithology.**

**Cres, s. m. (cre) A hardening with heat.**

**Cres, a. (cre) Heating, or parching; inflaming.**

**Cresadwy, a. (cres) Capable of being heated.**

**Cresawg, a. (cres) Heating; inflammatory.**

**Cresawl, a. (cres) Apt to ignite; inflaming.**

**Creiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cres) Inflammation.**

**Crest, s. m. aggr. (cres) What becomes hard on**

**the surface; as scum, dregs, or dirt; also scurf.**

**Crestawg, a. (crest) That is crusted over.**

**Crestawl, a. (crest) Tending to incrustate.**

**Crestedig, a. (crest) Crusted over with dirt.**

**Cresten, s. f.—pl. t. au (crest) What gathers on**

**the surface; scum; scurf; scale.**

**Crestenawg, a. (cresten) Covered with scurf.**

**Cresteniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cresten) A forming a**

**crust; a gathering scurf.**

**Crestenillyd, a. (cresten) Apt to gather scurf.**

**Crestennu, v. a. (cresten) To gather scurf; to grow**

**scurfy; to become full of scurf.**

**Creitiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crest) Incrustation.**

**Crestlyd, a. (crest) Apt to incrustate; scurfy.**

**Crestlydrwydd, s. m. (crestlyd) The state of being**

**crusted with scurf or dirt.**

**Crestogrwydd, s. m. (crestawg) A daggled over.**

**Crenu, v. a. (cres) To parch, or scorch; to inflame.**

**Cresur, s. m. (cres)** What inflames; a parcher.

Rym a fal tref calth rhag an tref.  
Ei dywal o gresur o gylaw gwladur.

If we were a captive host before, one effort fierce would be the burning from the spectator's mutual devouring. *Taliesin.*

**Creth, s. m.—pl. t. i (cre)** The constitution of the body; temper, or disposition; purpose; also the bearing of the effect of cold; a trembling, or shivering with cold. *Da fyddai be bai gystal ei greth â gwneud hynny*, it would be well if he were of a disposition so good as to do that. *Sil.*

Rhaid i'r neb a arfero y ddull hon fod yn dda ei greth, ac ei synged, rhag tynnu yr ogyddiaeth yn rhy lifr.

It is necessary for him that shall use this figure to have good grains and dew, lest he should draw the amplification to too great a length. *H. Perry.*

**Crethadwy, a. (creth)** That may be disposed.

**Crethator, ger. (creth)** Disposing, or inclining.

**Crethawg, a. (creth)** Having disposition.

**Crethawl, a. (creth)** Temperamental; disposed.

**Crethedig, a. (creth)** Endowed with a bias.

**Crethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creth)** Temperament.

**Crethineb, s. m. (creth)** Temperament; quality.

**Crethu, v. a. (creth)** To incline, or give a disposition; to imbibe a quality.

**Crethus, a. (creth)** Temperamental; inclining.

**Crethyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (creth)** Natural disposition, tendency, or propensity.

Mewn pechawd cyfodol i'm caed yn y groth.  
O grethyll mam a thad.

In sin was I found when in the womb, from the effect of the natural disposition of father and mother. *H. D. ab Iwan.*

**Crëu, v. a. (cre)** To give existence; to create.

Myfi a wneuthym y ddalwr, ac a greadu ddyrn arul.

I have made the earth and created man upon it. *Ieolach xlv. 12.*

**Crëu, v. a. (cre)** To know; to crave; or beg. *Mae yn creu yn arw arwafod fod yno*, he begs of me very much to be there.

A gre y fran fawr a gre y fran fechan.

The cry that is made by the great crow will be cried by the little crow. *Adage.*

Y ffordd yd gerddwysf gwrd yd gre branes.

The way that I walk vehemently do the ravens cry. *L. P. Moch.*

**Creuan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cran)** The cranium. *Uwch-creuan, ac is-creuan*, the occiput and sinciput.

Mewn tri-llie yn y pen y megir clefyd; yn y don, yn y greuan, ac yn y grefadur.

Within three places of the head will disease be formed; in the pericranium, in the cranium, and in the dura mater. *Meddygon Myddfai.*

**Creuawl, a. (cran)** Covered with gore; bloody.

Erbynid pymor o groes creuawl,  
Arbeug Wladig wlad gyfeithiawl.

The receiver of the five ages by the bloody cross, was the Sovereign of the boundlessly extending kingdom. *Bledyddyn Fardd.*

**Creuder, s. m. (cran)** Bloodiness; fierceness.

**Creudo, a. (cran—to)** Being covered with gore.

Lledgynt Argoedwys gwys greudo,  
Llystwy neuod clynn yno.

It is announced that the furrow of the men of Argoed is covered with blood: Are we not restrained from being there? *L. P. Moch.*

**Creudde, a. (cran—de)** Mingled with gore.

Bu rhewin, a thrin, a thrauc cymmrl,  
Ar gad gad gremude,  
Ar kryd, gryd graemide,  
Ac au del Noefre nill faweri.

There was destruction, and conflict, and annihilation of hereditary honour in the battle; a battle drenched with gore; in the conflict, a conflict where horror raged, and around the top of Moeffre a thousand banners waved. *Gwalchmai.*

**Creugar, a. (creu)** Drenched in gore; bloody.

Ia geidyl h fodrydd creugar;  
Crews-goch wacu o' th adaf.

Shouldst thou set up for me the bloody tent, newly reddened will be the javelin from thy hand. *Phyllip Brydydd.*

**Creulan, s. f. (cran—llan)** A crimson plain.

Ar greulif, ar greulid fefrowas,  
Ar greulan baran beryon.

On the crimson flood, on the bloody dead, on the gory plain the birds of prey appear. *Cynuddau, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Creulanw, s. m. (cran—llanw)** A crimson flood.

Ar greulan, ar greulid Arfon,  
Creslanw gwaed am drued andrychlon.

On the gory surface, on Arfon drenched in blood, there was the crimson flood around the mangled limbs. *Cynuddau, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Crenlawn, a. (cran—llawn)** Bloody, fierce, cruel, inhuman. *s. m. a tyrant.*

Senedd Rhufain a arfonas Alectus Seneddwr, a thair llec o wyr ymladd ygyd ag ei ladd y creulanw, ac i crougryr yr Ysyr trachefu wrth foddiant gwr Rufein.

The Senate of Rome sent Alectus a Senator, and three legions of fighting men with him, to cut off the tyrant, and to subject the island again to the dominion of the Roman people. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Creuled, a. (cran)** Drenched with gore; bloody.

**Creulan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cran—llen)** A crimson covering; a bloody surface.

Ar greulan baran beryon,  
Ar greulan, ar greulid Arfon.

On the gory plain the birds of prey appear; on the crimson covering, on Arfon drenched in blood. *Cynuddau, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Creulif, s. m. aggr. (cran—llif)** A crimson torrent.

Arllwybr llaed & llafuan rhuddlon,  
Ar greulif, ar greulid fefrowas.

There was the track of slaughter, with the red dy blades over the crimson flood, over the dead drenched in gore. *Cynuddau, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Creulonath, s. m.—pl. t. au (creulanw)** Cruelty.

**Creulondeb, s. m. (creulanw)** Cruelty; fierceness.

**Creulonedd, s. m. (creulanw)** Cruelty; fierceness.

**Creulonl, v. (creulanw)** To become cruel.

**Creulonrwydd, s. (creulanw)** Cruelty; fierceness.

**Creuldyd, a. (cran)** Dyed with gore; bloody.

**Creulyn, s. m. (cran—llyn)** A crimson pool.

El lach yn gheulif y'ghreulyn gwyr,  
Y'ghreulanw ynwrdryr,  
Gweyrch y gwylch.

His blade in a bloody torrent in a crimson pool of gore, in the cruel conflict, gallantly it brandishes. *Cynuddau, i Wneudwyr.*

**Creulys, s. m. aggr. (cran—llys)** Groundsel; called also, *y benfelen*. *Creulys fenyne, llychlyn y dwfwr*, or *Ugysian Taliesin*, brooklime; *creulys mawr*, dwarf elder.

**Creuolder, s. m. (creuawl)** Bloodiness.

**Creuolrwydd, s. m. (creuawl)** Bloodthirstiness.

**Crew, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cre)** A shout, or outcry.

Ef y'ngraig, y'ghrew, yn llew llofradd,  
Ef y'ngryd, y'ghryn yn rjn ryboed.

He in the heat, in the shout is a slaughtering lion; he in the conflict, in the concussion is the signal of terror. *Gwalchmai, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Crëwr, s. m.—pl. crëwyr (cre—gwr)** A creator.

**Crewt, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cre)** A faint cry.

**Crewtiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crewt)** A piling.

**Crewtian, v. a. (crewt)** To cry faintly, to pile.

**Crewtiaw, v. a. (crewt)** To whine, to pile.

**Crewtiawl, a. (crewt)** Whining, or piling.

**Crewtyn, s. m. dim. (crewt)** A whiner, a crier.

**Crewyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (craw)** A crop of corn;

a rick. *Crewyn o yd*, a rick of corn; *dal yr ier*

*ar ben y crewyn*, to catch the hens on the top

of the rick; *craw y crewyn*, the rejoicing of har-

vest home: The last load of corn brought off

the ground is called *crewyn*, in some parts.

**Crëydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cre)** A heron: the same

as *crëyr*, or *crëyr glas*.

**Crëyr, s. m.—pl. t. od (cre)** A heron; also a gad-

*fly. Crëyr glas*, a stork; and *crëyr gwyn*, the great white heron; *crëyr copawg*, the crested heron; *crëyr copawg llelaf*, the egrel.  
*Crëyradd*, *a. (crëyr)* Heron-like, screaming.  
*Crëyrfa*, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crëyr—ma)* Hernery.  
*Crëyrwalch*, *s. m.—pl. crëyrwelch (crëyr—gwalch)* A heron hawk.  
*Crëyryn*, *s. m. dim. (crëyr)* A gad-fly.  
*Cri*, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cre)* A cry, a clamour; noise.  
*Cri*, *a. (cre)* Rough, in the rough; raw; fresh.  
*Bara cri*, unleavened bread; *llaiu cri*, unbleached linen; *brethyn cri*, cloth not scoured or faded.  
*Criad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cri)* A crying, a walling.  
*Criadd*, *a. (cri)* Of a raw, or fresh quality.

*Yr dawg—*  
*Crieddidd, lecaf wyd ti*  
*O hildodd y gor bell.*

The Salmon, the *freshet*, and fairest art thou of the tribes of the briny sea.

*Wat. ab Hywel.*

*Criaw*, *v. a. (cri)* To cry; to clamour; to weep.

*Y rhyddion—*  
*O ran hyn a griu eu hol.*

The poor ones, by reason of this will cry after them. *W. Cynwal.*

*Criawl*, *a. (cri)* Crying, puling, weeping.  
*Crib*, *s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—rhib)* A comb; a wool-comb, or card, also the crest, cop, or summit of any thing.—*Cribau cysion*, stock cards; *crib criafawg*, a cock's comb; *crib y gwenyn*, a honey comb; *crib y ty*, the house top; *crib mynydd*, the summit of a mountain; *Cribau St. Ffridd*, betony; *cribau y bleiddiau*, burdock.  
*Cribach*, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crib)* A hay-hook.  
*Cribarth*, *s. f.—pl. cribeirth (crib—garth)* The ridge of a hill; the top of a promontory.

*Ruth ci o griarth.*

The rash of a dog from the top of the slope. *Adage.*

*Cribaw*, *v. a. (crib)* To comb. *Cribaw pen*, to comb a head; *cribau gwlan*, to card wool.  
*Cribawd*, *s. m. (crib)* A combing; also a honey-comb; also called *crwybyr*.  
*Cribawg*, *a. (crib)* Indented, crested, copped.  
*Cribawl*, *a. (crib)* Pestal, like a comb, combing.  
*Cribddail*, *s. f. aggr. (crib—dal)* Extortion; hard-dealing; pillage, rapine, or depredation.  
*Cribddellad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cribddail)* An extorting; a pillaging, or depredating.  
*Cribddellaid*, *a. (cribddail)* Extorsive, by force.  
*Cribddellaw*, *v. a. (cribddail)* To extort; to deal hardly; to pillage, or to take by violence.  
*Cribddellawd*, *s. m. (cribddail)* An extorting.  
*Cribddellawg*, *a. (cribddail)* Extorsive, predatory.  
*Cribddellawr*, *s. m.—pl. cribddellawyr (cribddail—gwr)* An extortioner; a pillager.  
*Cribddellus*, *a. (cribddail)* Extorsive, rapacious.  
*Cribedig*, *a. (crib)* Having a comb; combed.  
*Cribell*, *s. f.—pl. t. au (crib)* A cock's comb; the herb yellow rattle.  
*Criblad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crib)* A combing.  
*Cribledydd*, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (criblad)* A comb.  
*Cribin*, *s. f.—pl. t. au (crib)* A hay rake; a rake.  
*Cribinawd*, *s. m. (cribin)* A raking together.  
*Cribinawta*, *v. a. (cribinawd)* To rake, or scrape together; to amass.

*Ac o methai gymhortha,*  
*Rhol fy myrd ar gribinawta.*

And if I fail in gathering contributions, I shall make up my mind to gather scraps. *S. Tudur.*

*Hauw ddydd, gwanwa hyn yn dda,*  
*Awn ein gribinawta.*

We will make a day, and this we will make good, again we will go a begging.

*Cribiniad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cribin)* A raking.  
*Cribiniaw*, *v. a. (cribin)* To rake together.

*E droes un er yr ennyd*  
*Dano i gribinio'r byd.*

One has turned a while ago, and stooped to rake the world. *T. Frye.*

*Cribiniawl*, *a. (cribin)* Raking, or scraping.  
*Cribiniwr*, *s. m.—pl. cribiniwyr (cribin—gwr)* A raker, or one who gathers with a rake.  
*Cribion*, *s. pl. aggr. (crib)* Combings, or cardings.  
*Cribwr*, *s. m.—pl. cribwyr (crib—gwr)* A comb; a carder. *Cribwr gwlan*, a wool carder.  
*Cribwraig*, *s. f.—pl. cribwreidd (crib—gwraig)* A wool carder, a woman that cards wool.  
*Cricell*, *s. f.—pl. t. au (crig)* A cricket.  
*Cricellu*, *v. a. (cricell)* To chirp; to chatter.  
*Criclad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crig)* A cricket.  
*Cricledydd*, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (criclad)* A creaker.  
*Cricledyn*, *s. m. dim. (criclad)* A cricket.  
*Crif*, *s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhib)* A row of notches; a point, or mark cut in any thing.  
*Crifed*, *s. f.—pl. t. au (crif)* What is cut or graved.  
*Crifedel*, *s. f.—pl. t. au (cri—medel)* A public reaping; a custom amongst farmers of assisting one another in turn to give a day's reaping.  
*Crifell*, *s. f.—pl. t. au (crif)* A notcher, a graver.  
*Crifelliad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crifell)* A graving.  
*Crifellu*, *v. a. (crifell)* To cut a notch, mark, or character; to grave, or imprint.  
*Crifen*, *s. f.—pl. t. au (crif)* What is notched.  
*Criiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crif)* A graving.  
*Criisaw*, *v. a. (crif)* To notch, or to grave.  
*Criisawl*, *a. (crif)* Notched, or crenated; graved.  
*Criedydd*, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (criiad)* Engraver.  
*Criiwr*, *s. m.—pl. crifwyr (crif—gwr)* Engraver.  
*Crig*, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—rhib)* A crack.  
*Crigl*, *s. m.—pl. criglion (crig)* A trace.  
*Criglyn*, *s. m. dim. (crigl)* A faint trace, or mark.  
*Nid oes gyna griglyn o hono*, there is here not the least trace of it.

*Yr oedd wedi ymwigaw mewn cadbiau—* a chrimogau am ei dued, a'i egeirredd.  
 He was arrayed in a coat of armour, with greaves round his legs, and his thighs. *Mabinion.*

*Crimediad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crimaid)* A crimping, or making into ridges.  
*Crimediaw*, *v. a. (crimaid)* To crimp.  
*Crimediawl*, *a. (crimaid)* Crimping up.  
*Crimell*, *s. f.—pl. t. au (crimp)* A sharp ridge.  
*Crimogiad*, *s. f.—pl. t. au (crimog)* A forming into a ridge like the shin; a kick on the shin.  
*Crimogiaw*, *v. a. (crimog)* To kick shins. It is a diversion of the Pembrokeshire men; who have meetings for the purpose, where they attend properly prepared in thick shoes with nails projecting out at the sides.  
*Crimogwr*, *s. m.—pl. crimogwyr (crimog—gwr)* A shin kicker; a nickname for a Pembrokeshire man.  
*Crimp*, *s. m.—pl. t. iau (crim)* A sharp ridge.  
*Crimpiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crimp)* A forming into a ridge; a pinching, or crimping.  
*Crimpiaw*, *v. a. (crimp)* To form into a ridge; to pinch, or crimp.

**Crimplawg, a. (crimp)** Ridgy, rising in a ridge.  
**Crimplawl, a. (crimp)** Rising in ridges.  
**Crimplwr, s. m.—pl. crimpwyr (crimp—gwr)**  
 One that forms a ridge; a pincher.  
**Crimprew, s. m. (crimp—rhew)** A sharp frost.  
**Crin, a. (cri)** Brittle, fragile, easy to be broken;  
 dry or withered; also niggardly, or penurious.

Och i'r einioes ei chrieded!

Life, alas! how frail it is!

Anam! croel mawl crinion;

Am y cybael y mas son.

Seldom is the praise of *stingy ones* preserved; about those that  
 are generous there is frequent mention. *W. Cynwal.*

**Crinad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crin)** A becoming brittle;  
 a withering; a parching up.

**Crinaw, v. (crin)** To become brittle; to clung.

Crynnw oill! ai crinaw wnaeth  
 Cyff derwen cofodwrieth!

Let us all tremble! I the stock of the oak of remembrance  
 withered! *W. Llew.*

**Crinawl, a. (crin)** Tending to be brittle or dry.  
**Crinder, s. m. (crin)** Brittleness, niggardliness.

Trolet ffreiddrwydd, par-lwydd per,  
 I grinder haf—

Thou hast turned my moisture, yielding agreeable strength, to  
 the summer's parchedness. *W. Mialleton.*

**Crinedig, a. (crin)** Frangible, withered, or dried.  
**Crinedd, s. m. (crin)** Fragility, parchedness.

**Crinell, s. f.—pl. t. au (crin)** What is clung or  
 dried.

**Crinellaidd, a. (crinell)** Tending to clung or dry.

**Crinelawg, a. (crinell)** Crackling, drying up.

**Crinelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crinell)** Crepitation;  
 a crackling, or cracking.

**Crinellu, v. a. (crinell)** To clung, to dry up, or  
 wither; to crack, or crackle.

**Cringoch, a. (crin—coch)** Frizzled with red. *Dyn*  
*cringoch*, a person with a frizzly red hair.

**Crinlys, s. f. aggr. (crin—llys)** White sweet  
 violet.

**Crinllyd, a. (crin)** Apt to clung, or dry up.

**Crinllydrwydd, s. m. (crinllyd)** Aptness to clung.

**Crintach, a. (crin—tach)** Niggardly, or penurious.

**Crintachlyd, a. (crintach)** Apt to be niggardly.

**Crintachrwydd, s. m. (crintach)** Niggardliness.

**Crintachu, v. (crintach)** To become penurious.

**Crintachwr, s. m.—pl. crintachwyr (crintach—**  
**gwr)** A niggardly or penurious man.

**Crinwas, s. m.—pl. crinweis (crin—gwas)** A nig-  
 gardly, or covetous fellow.

Tri pheth aeth dros y byd; Dwrif dillaw, gwyni, ac anghid mab  
 y crinwas.

Three things have spread over the world; the water of the de-  
 lage, the wind, and the ill report of the son of the niggard.  
*Trydded Mow.*

**Crinwasaid, a. (crinwas)** Avaricious, miserly.

**Crinwydd, s. m. (crin—gwydd)** Dry brushwood.

**Crip, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—rhip)** A scratch.

**Cripiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crip)** A scratching.

**Cripiaw, v. a. (crip)** To scratch; to claw.

**Cripiaw, v. a. (crip)** To scratch; to claw.

**Cripiawg, a. (crip)** Having scratches; scratchy.

**Cripiawl, a. (crip)** Apt to scratch; scratching.

**Cripiedig, a. (crip)** Having scratches; scratched.

**Cripiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cripiad)** A scratcher.

**Cripiwr, s. m.—pl. (crip—gwr)** A scratcher.

**Cris, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—rhis)** A scale, or crust.

**Crisb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cris)** A crisp coating.

**Crisbiiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cris—pillad)** A scaling,

or peeling off the incrustation.

**Crisbiiliaw, v. a. (cris—plliaw)** To scale, or peel.

**Crisbin, a. (crisb)** Friable, crumbling, or crisp.

**Crisbiuiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crisbin)** A crisping.

**Crisbinlaw, v. a. (crisbin)** To crisp, or dry up.

**Crisbinlawg, a. (crisbin)** Of a friable nature.

**Crisbinlawl, a. (crisbin)** Apt to crisp or crumble.

**Crisial, s. m.—pl. t. au (cris)** Crystal.

Ac yr oedd ar bennau y pethau byw ddolli fwrfaen, fel llw crisial  
 ofandwy.

And the likeness of the firmament upon the heads of the living  
 creature was as the colour of the terrible crystal. *Ezekiel i. 22.*

**Crisialad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crisial)** Crystallization.

**Crisialaidd, a. (crisial)** Like crystal, crystalline.

**Crisialawg, a. (crisial)** Abounding with crystal.

**Crisialu, v. (crisial)** To crystallize, to form crystal.

**Crisiannaldd, a. (crisial)** Crystalline, like crystal.

**Crisiannawg, a. (crisial)** Abounding with crystal.

**Crisiannawl, a. (crisial)** Apt to crystallize.

**Crisiannawl, s. m.—pl. t. au (crisial)** A crystallizing.

**Crisiannu, v. (crisial)** To crystallize.

**Crisiant, s. m.—pl. crisiannau (cris)** Crystal.

Gorwynd wydd uwch geirys y nant  
 Mewn crys o llw maen crisial.

Splendently white thou art on the rough torrent of the glen, in a  
 coat of the colour of the crystal stone. *Dr. John Gwynn, 1741.*

**CRIST, CHRIST, or the anointed one.**

**Crastian, s. m.—pl. t. au (cristian)** A christian.

**Crastianawg, a. (cristian)** Like a christian.

**Crastianogaeth, s. m. (cristianawg)** Christianity.

**Crastianogaid, a. (cristianawg)** Christianly.

**Crastianogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian.

**Crastianogaidrwydd, s. m. (cristianawg)** Christ-  
 ianliness; the demeanour of a christian.

**Crastianogwydd, s. m. (cristianawg)** Christianity.

**Crastianus, a. (cristian)** Like a christian.

**Crastianusrwydd, s. m. (cristianus)** Christianliness.

**Crastianwl, a. (cris)** Professing of Christ.

**Crastiolath, s. m. (cristianwl)** Christianity.

**Crastiolus, a. (cristianwl)** Christianized.

**Crastion, s. m.—pl. t. au (cris)** A christian.

**Crastionawg, a. (cristian)** Like a christian.

**Crastionawl, a. (cristian)** Like a christian.

**Crastionogaeth, s. m. (cristianawg)** Christianity.

**Crastionogaid, a. (cristianawg)** Christianly.

**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

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**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

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**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

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**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

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**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

**Crastionogawl, a. (cristianawg)** Like a christian;

**Crochan, s. m.—pl. t. au (croch)** A boiler, a pot.  
Hyd yn oed yr undydd ydd â'r crochan ar y tin.

Even to one day the pot will always go on the fire.

*Adage.*

**Crochanaid, s. m.—pl. crochaneldiau (crochan)**  
A pot-ful.

**Crochenu, v. a. (crochan)** To make pottery.

**Crochenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crochan)** A potter.

**Crochenyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crochenydd)**  
Pottery trade; the making of pottery.

**Crochenyn, s. m. dim. (crochan)** A little pot.

**Crochi, v. a. (croch)** To make fierce; to become fierce.

**Crochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (croch)** A becoming fierce, or vehement; ardency, fierceness.

**Crochlais, s. m.—pl. crochleisiau (croch—llais)** A strong voice; a scream.

**Crochlef, s. f.—pl. t. au (croch—llef)** A loud or hoarse shout.

**Crochlefaen, v. a. (crochlef)** To cry aloud.

**Crochlefwyr, s. m.—pl. crochlefwyr (crochlef—gwr)**  
A great shout; one with a strong voice.

**Crochleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crochlais)** A loud or hoarse shouting.

**Crochleisiaw, v. a. (crochlais)** To shout loudly.

**Crochleisiawg, a. (crochlais)** Having a shrill voice.

**Crochleisiaw, a. (crochlais)** Screaming; shouting.

**Crochleisiwr, s. m.—pl. crochleiswyr (crochlais—gwr)** A loud shouter, or screamer.

**Crochwaeddi, s. f. (croch—gwaedd)** A loud shout.

**Crochwaeddi, v. a. (crochwaedd)** To scream.

**Crochwaeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crochwaedd)** A screaming out hoarsely.

**Crochwaeddiawl, a. (crochwaedd)** Screaming loudly.

**Crochwaeddwr, s. m.—pl. crochwaeddwyr (crochwaedd—gwr)** A vehement screamer, or shouter.

**Croeg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (craw)** A closing; a cover.

**Croen, s. m.—pl. crywn (craw)** A skin. *Croen o ddyn, a skin of a fellow.*

*A el i'r gwre adawed ei groen gartref.*

*He that goes to the graces, let him leave his skin at home.*

*Adage.*

*Yn y croen y gaeir y biakid y bydd marw.*

*In the skin that a wolf is born with, he will die.*

*Adage.*

**Croenald, a. (croen)** Of a cutaneous nature.

**Croenawg, a. (croen)** Having a skin, skinned.

**Croenawl, a. (croen)** Cutaneous, relating to skin.

**Croendew, a. (croen—tew)** Thick-skinned.

**Croendewder, s. m. (croen—dew)** Callosity.

**Croendewedd, s. m. (croendew)** Callousness.

**Croenedig, a. (croen)** Furnished with a skin.

**Croenen, s. f. dim. (croen)** A thin tender skin; a cuticle; a pellicle; the outer coat, or surface.

**Croengrych, a. (croen—crych)** Of wrinkled skin.

**Coengrychu, v. a. (croengrych)** To rivel the skin.

**Croeni, v. a. (croen)** To skin, or to skin over; to grow into, or become a skin.

**Croenlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (croen)** A skinning.

**Croenlador, ger. (croenlad)** Growing to a skin.

**Croenitor, sup. (croen)** That is skinning.

**Croenlwm, a. f. (croen—lwm)** Callow; naked.

**Croenllyd, a. (croen)** Skilny, like a skin.

**Croenllydwydd, s. m. (croenllyd)** Skinniness.

**Croenyn, s. m. dim. (croen)** A thin cuticle.

**Croes, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (cro)** A turn; a cross, a crucifix; adversity. *Croes bengroes, a cross croelet; croes-hynt, a cross-way, or course; heb groes, heb wnardd, without let or hindrance; mas efo yn gwnethyd ei grays, he is*

*making his crosses; said of a man who seemed silent, or absent in company.*

*Gnawd gorphysfa lle bo croes.*

*It is usual to have a resting-place where there is a cross.*

*Adage.*

**Croes, a. (cro)** Cross, across, or transverse; ad-verse. *Gwynnt croes, a contrary wind.*

**Croesan, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (croes)** A buffoon.

*Ni ddawr croesan pa gabi.*

*The buffoon cares not what indignity.*

*Adage.*

**Croesanaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (croesan)** Ribaldry.

*With his dirty mouth, he would not withhold words, without mixing he would utter obscenity. D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.*

*Croes enau, gytirais ai ragwari—Croesanaeth croes a sonia.*

**Croesanaidd, a. (croesan)** Farical; scurrilous.

**Croesanair, s. m. (croesan—gair)** Scurrilosity.

**Croesaneiddrwydd, s. (croesanaidd)** Scurrilousness.

**Croesangerdd, s. f. (croesan—cerdd)** Scurrilous, or abusive song; burlesque poetry.

**Croesaniad, s. m.—pl. croesaniad (croesan)** A ribald; a low mimic; a buffoon, or jester.

*Pengwastwad blaen eddyn—y march a rodder i'r croesaniad; cryps the ymaw troed cwystr llinw a wnaith ardd ddydd gaid, as cefly y rhoddir.*

*It is the duty of the head groom to deliver the horse that is given to the *Auglow*; for the end of the halter of that is to be tied to his two trunks, and in that manner he must be given.*

*Welsh Lem.*

**Croesaren, s. f. (croes—aren)** Ribaldry; farce.

**Croesaw, s. m. (croes)** A welcome; kindness.

**Croesawgar, a. (croesaw)** Hospitable; kind.

**Croesawgarwch, s. m. (croesawgar)** Welcomeness.

**Croesawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (croesaw)** A welcoming; kind, or hospitable reception.

**Croesawl, a. (croes)** Transversal; crossing.

**Croesawu, v. a. (croesaw)** To welcome, to receive, or entertain hospitably.

**Croesbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (croes—pren)** A cross.

*Rhaid i'm ddwyn yn ahrwyn y ryd, Rhyw groesbren rhag yr ybryd.*

*I must carry with me when near the ford some sort of a cross, for fear of the ghost.*

*Lang Lewis.*

**Croesawus, a. (croesaw)** Hospitable; kind.

**Croesdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (croes—tro)** A crooked turn; an awkward turn or event.

**Croesdrôd, s. m.—pl. t. au (croesdro)** Contortion.

**Croesdroi, v. a. (croesdro)** To contort; to writhe.

**Croesdyn, s. m. (croes—dyn)** A pulling adversely.

**Croesdynawl, a. (croesdyn)** Drawing cross-wise.

**Croesdyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (croesdyn)** Contortion; a drawing cross-wise.

**Croesdynu, v. a. (croesdyn)** To contort; to bicker.

**Croesdynwr, s. m.—pl. croesdynwyr (croesdyn—gwr)** A bickerer, a quarreller.

**Croesen, s. f. dim. (croes)** A coquette; a jilt.

**Croesffon, s. f.—pl. croesffyn (croes—ffon)** A cross-staff, a measuring instrument.

**Croesffordd, s. f. (croes—ffordd)** A cross-road.

**Croesgyghanedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (croes—cynghanedd)** Alliterative consonancy.

**Croesgyghaneddawl, a. (croesgyghanedd)** Having alliterative consonancy.

**Croesgyghaneddu, v. a. (croesgyghanedd)** To form alliterative consonancy.

**Croesheol, s. f. (croes—heol)** A cross-street.

**Croeshoeliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (croes—hoeliad)** A nailing transversely; a crucifixion.

**Croeshoeliaw, v. a. (croes—hoeliaw)** To crucify.

**Croeshoeliedig, a. (croes—hoeliedig)** Crucified.

**Croeshoeliwr, s. m.—pl. croeshoeliwyr (croeshoeliaw—gwr)** A crucifier.

**Croesi, v. a. (croes)** To cross, to put cross-wise, to make the mark of a cross; to thwart.

**Croesiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (croes) A crossing.  
**Croesiedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (croesiad) A crosser.  
**Croesig**, *s. f. dim.* (croes) A crosslet, a small cross.  
**Croesineb**, *s. m.* (croes) A crossness; adversity.  
**Croeslath**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (croes—lath) A parlin.  
**Croeslwybr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (croeslwybrau (croes—llwybr) A cross-path.  
**Croeswr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (croes—gwr) One that crosseth; an opposer.  
**Crog**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cro) A cross or crucifix; a wooden hook for hanging things on; a hanging across; also one to be crucified, or hung.  
*Y grog i mi os af, hang me if I go.*

*Hir ledrad i grog.*

Long thieving for him that is to be hung.

*Adage.*

**Crog**, *a. (cro)* Hanging, over-hanging.

*Rhoddaem ein telynnau agthrog,  
 Ar goed cangeuog irion.*

We placed our harpe a hanging on green branching trees.

*Eam. Pry.*

**Crogadwy**, *a. (cro)* That is liable to be hanged.  
*Bai crogadwy*, hanging matter.

**Crogawl**, *a. (cro)* Tending to hang; hanging.

**Crogren**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (cro—pren) A gallows.

**Crogedyf**, *s. f. aggr.* (cro—edaf) Dropwort.

**Crogell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (cro) A place to hang meat on; a safe.

**Crogen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cro) A gill; a jaw.

**Crogen pygodyn**, the gill of a fish.

*Dy fiat sal a dyfialwn,  
 I dfaif gol, fal i gwn,  
 A'rh ddyw grogen.*

Thy poor mouth I might compare to a smith's plachers, as I know, and thy two gills.

*T. Pry, Pr. Glediad.*

**Crogenaidd**, *a. (crogen)* Like the gills of a fish.

**Crogenawg**, *a. (crogen)* Furnished with gills.

**Crogi**, *v. a. (cro)* To hang, or suspend; to overhang. *Does i'rh crogi*, go and be hanged.

**Crogial**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cro) A hanging.

**Crogedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (crogiad) A hanger.

**Croglath**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cro—lath) A springe.

*Na fydd afonydd dy lam,  
 Wrth gryn-gae'r croglath grin-gam.*

Be not uneasy in thy step near the waving circlet of the brittle snare.

*D. ab Gwilym, Pr. Cyfflawg.*

**Croglen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (cro—llen) A hanging.

**Croglenawg**, *a. (croglen)* Having hangings.

**Croglith**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cro—llith) The mass, or service of the cross. *Dydd Gwener y croglith*, Good Friday.

**Crogwedd**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cro—gwedd) Exposure on the cross; a being crucified.

*Gan faddew e' ddaw ei ddodi 'nghrogwedd,  
 Gan lynced Pr bodd bu bodd Celi.*

By God's forgiving his being placed on the cross exposed, by going to the grave, the mysterious one was satisfied.

*Hgwel Foel.*

**Crogwr**, *s. m. (cro—gwr)* A hangman.

*Dywed y brawd—  
 Beth a holid, brawd bodd,  
 Crogwr, ar gam i'r gwedd!*

Speak, friar—What wouldst thou question, thou valiant of the grave, thou hangman, in reproach to the women!

*Iolo Goch.*

**Crogwydd**, *s. m. (cro—gwydd)* The cross-tree.

*Fryderwau gylfod dyfod Dafydd,  
 A dafon o'i gryn ar ei crogwydd.*

Let us contemplate the time of the coming of the Redeemer, with drops of his blood on his crucifix.

*Gwalchmai.*

**Crogwyrn**, *s. f. (cro—gwyryn)* Fenugreek.

**Crogyn**, *s. m. dim. (cro)* A crackhemp. **Crogyn o ddyn**, a fellow fit for the gallows.

**Crom**, *a. (crwm)* Bending, or shrinking in; bowed, or bent; concave.

**Crombeithyn**, *s. pl. aggr.* (crom—peithyn) Crest-tiles, or gutter-tiles.

**Crombeithynen**, *s. f. (crombeithyn)* Round tile.

**Cromen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (crom) A dome.

**Cromglwyd**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (crom—clwyd) A hurdle that supports the thatch of a hut.

**Cromglwydaw**, *v. a. (cromglwyd)* To form the hurdle of a hut; to make a concave hurdle.

**Cromil**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (crom—il) The craw, crop, or first stomach of birds.

**Cromilaid**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cromilaid) (cromil) A crop-full; a stomach-full.

**Cromilaw**, *v. a. (crômil)* To fill the craw.

**Cromilawg**, *a. (crômil)* Having a crop or craw.

**Cromlech**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (crom—llech) A stone that is of a flat, or concave form, or that inclines, or bends downwards. It is also the vulgar name for the *Craig gorsedd*, *Maen llag*, or *maen gorsedd*, the stone of covenant, or altar of the bards; which was placed within the *Cylch cynghair*, or circle of federation; on it were performed various ceremonies belonging to bardism; and these, though few and simple, were very significant. The primary rite, or the foundation of bardism, was the sheathing of the sword, as a token of being devoted to peace, and insulated from all the parties and disputes of the world.

**Crôn**, *a. (crwn)* Round; circular. *Tref gryn*, a round town; *pellenn gryn*, a round ball; *crôn y gwennydd*, or *dail y grôn lleiaf*, march penny-wort.

**Cronaidd**, *a. (crawn)* Apt to collect together.

**Cronawg**, *a. (crawn)* That collects or heaps.

**Cronawl**, *a. (crawn)* Collecting; damming up.

**Cronbleth**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cron—pleth) Bobbin.

**Crondoddaid**, *s. f. (cron—toddaid)* The common navel-wort.

**Cronedig**, *a. (crawn)* Heaped; dammed up.

**Cronell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cron) A globe; a globe; the globe flower.

**Cronellaidd**, *a. (cronell)* Like a globe, globated.

**Cronellawg**, *a. (cronell)* Globular, globulous.

**Cronelliad**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cronell) Globosity.

**Cronellu**, *v. a. (cronell)* To glomerate.

**Cronen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cron) A globe, a sphere.

**Cronfa**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cron—fa) A receptacle; a dam, or mound to keep in water.

**Cronglwyd**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cron—clwyd) The hurdle that bears the thatch; a roof.

**Cronglwydaw**, *v. a. (cronglwyd)* To make the hurdle of a hut; to form a roof.

**Croni**, *v. a. (crawn)* To collect together; to hold in; to heap, or hoard; to dam up water.

*Na chroen d'aur, na chryn di,  
 Gwercin a gar en cron.*

Hoard not your gold, nor tremble while you give, The churl alone for hoarding it would live.

*L. Morganwg.*

**Croniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crawn) A collection, or heaping together; a damming up.

**Croniedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (croniad) A heaper.

**Cronwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crawn—gwr) A hoarder, or one who heaps together.

**Cropa**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (cro) A crop, or craw; the first stomach of birds.

**Cropiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cro) A gathering in a heap; a crawling, or creeping.

**Cropian**, *v. a. (cro)* To crawl on slowly.

*Rhaid yw cropian cyn cerdded.*

It is necessary to creep before walking.

*Adage.*

**Cropiedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cropiad) A creeper.

**Cropiwr, s. m.—pl. cropwyr (crob)** A crawler.  
**Crotaid, a. (crawd)** Apt to form a case or cover.  
**Crotawg, a. (crawd)** Having a case; plump-faced.  
**Crotawl, a. (crawd)** Growing over, or casing.  
**Croten, s. f. dim. (crawd)** A little plump girl.  
**Crotes, s. f.—pl. t. au (crawd)** A dumpy girl.  
**Crotesaid, a. (crotes)** Like a fat, or plump girl.  
**Crotesan, s. f. dim. (crotes)** A little fat girl.  
**Crotiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crawd)** A growing over; a becoming plump, or fat.  
**Crotiaw, v. a. (crawd)** To grow, or cover over.  
**Croth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cro)** What swells, or bulges out; a rotundity; a belly; the womb. *Croth coes, the calf of the leg.*

*Yr hwn ydd y credu yno f—afonydd o ddwr bywiawl a ddyllent o'i groth.*  
 He that believeth in me, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. *John vii. 38.*

**Crothaid, a. (croth)** Tending to swell or bulge.  
**Crothawg, a. (croth)** Swelled out; bigbellied.  
**Crothawl, a. (croth)** Swelling out; relating to the belly, or womb.

**Crothell, s. f.—pl. crythyll (croth)** A bulging out; a rotundity; a banistic, a prickly small fish. *Crothell yr afon, a pool, or the widening of a river.*

**Crothi, v. a. (croth)** To bulge out; to belly out.  
**Crothiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (croth)** A swelling out.  
**Crowyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cro)** A round paunch; a lamper; a panier; a wheel, or bow-net; also a kennel, or sty. *Mac yn bwro yn ei crowyn yn iawon, he is filling into his paunch at a fine rate.*

*Parcheil yn ei growyn ceinlawg cyfraith a dal.*

A young pig in the sty, its value is a penny in law. *Welsh Laws.*

**Crow, a. (cro)** Round, full, or clear; smooth; brisk, fresh. *—Llais crow, a full, clear, or audible voice; siarad yn groew, to speak distinctly; iaith groew, smooth language; dufr crow, fresh water; bara croew, unleavened bread. —Croew-ber, very sweet; croew-glaer, very bright; croew-graf, fully or very fresh; croew-rydd, clearly flowing.*

*Heurh eiriau haul caderialn, Hafal creiriau, bylawi croew-rydd.*

I have scattered epithets for the luminary of the circles, bright like jewels, deserving of smoothly flowing praise. *for. ab y Cyriawg.*

**Croewaidd, a. (croew)** Of a full, clear, simple, fresh, quality.

**Croewdeb, s. m. (croew)** Fullness, freshness.

**Crowder, s. m. (croew)** Fullness, clearness, freshness.

**Crowi, v. a. (croew)** To make clear; to freshen.

**Croewineb, s. m. (croew)** Clearness, freshness.

**Cru, s. m. (cy—rhu)** A hollow rotundity.

**Crub, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cru)** A swelling out.

**Crubi, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cru)** What is filled or swelled out.

**Crud, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cru)** A cover; a case; a defence. *Tri eur-grud Ynys Prydain, the three warriors of the isle of Britain that wore golden armour.*

**Crudr, s. m.—pl. crudron (crud)** Defence, or armour.

*Elf oedd ———  
 A chrydr ar belydr balwyf.*

He was with armour on a pole of palm-wood. *Iolo Goch.*

**Crudri, s. m. (crud)** A suit of armour.

**Crug, s. m.—pl. t. au (cru)** A heap, or mound; a tump, or hillock; a barrow; a stack, or rick; also a swelling, or imposthume. It was

on such round hillocks as come under this denomination, that the Britons held their bardic and judicial *gorseddau*, or assemblies; hence *crug* and *gorsedd* are sometimes used as synonymous terms.

**Crugaidd, a. (crug)** Of a roundish form; piled up.

**Crugain, a. (crug)** Accumulative, heaping.

**Crugaint, s. m. (crugain)** An accumulation.

**Crugaw, v. a. (crug)** To heap, or pile up; to swell, or grow into an imposthume; to chafe, plague, or vex. *Yr wyt yn crugaw fy nghalon, thou dost plague my heart.*

**Crugawg, a. (crug)** Abounding with tumps.

**Crugawl, a. (crug)** Rounding, heaping up.

**Crugardd, s. m.—pl. t. au (crug—tardd)** Pustule.

**Crugdarddawl, a. (crugdardd)** Pustulons, pimply.

**Crugdarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crugdardd)** A breaking out in pustules, or pimples.

**Crugdarddu, v. a. (crugdardd)** To break out in pustules; to imposthume; to form an abscess.

**Crugfryn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (crug—bryn)** A round hillock, a tump, or knoll.

**Crugiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crug)** A piling up.

**Cruglwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crug—lwyth)** A round heap, or pile.

**Crugnyth, s. m.—pl. t. od (crug—nyth)** A hovel.

**Crugyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (crug)** A place covered with tumps, mounds, or hillocks.

**Crugyn, s. m. dim. (crug)** A small tump.

**Crugynawg, a. (crugyn)** Abounding with tumps.

**Crugyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crugyn)** A piling up.

**Crugynu, v. a. (crugyn)** To heap, or pile up.

**Crul, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cru)** A belly, or paunch.

**Crw, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—rhw)** What tends to close or curve together; a round.

**Crwb, s. m.—pl. t. au (crw)** What is drawn into a heap; a hunch.

**Crwbach, s. m.—pl. crybachau (crwb)** A hook, or crook; also a punch.

**Crwban, s. m.—pl. crybanod (crwb)** A tortoise.

*—Cruben y gwaw,  
 Crug elldig can—rog iddaw.*

A rain tortoise, a jealous lump, may he be hanged a hundred times. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r D. Bach.*

**Crwc, s. m.—pl. cryciau (crw)** A bucket, a pail.

**Crwca, a. (crwc)** Crooked, cross, bent in and out; bowed, bent, or rounded.

**Crwcâad, s. m. (crwca)** A bending, or bowing.

**Crwcâawl, a. (crwca)** Tending to bend or bow.

**Crwcan, v. a. (crwca)** To bend, bow, or round.

**Crwcwd, s. m. (crwc)** A squat. *Y crwcwd bach, O, you little squat; mae hi yn ei chrcwd, she is a squatting.*

**Crwd, s. m.—pl. crydion (crw)** A round lump.

**Crwdd, s. m. (crw)** A stretching round.

**Crwg, s. m.—pl. crygau (crw)** A wooden hook to hang things upon; a crook.

**Crwm, a. (crw)** Bending, or shrinking in; bowed, or bent; concave.

**Crwmach, s. m.—pl. crymachau (crwm)** Sphericity, or rotundity, convexity, a convex.

*Mae crwmach y ddair yn bwrw crygawd fal na thwyne yr haul arui i gyd ar unwaith.*

The rotundity of the earth throws a shadow, so that the sun doth not shine upon it entirely at the same time. *C. Edwards, Hanes y Ffydd.*

**Crwn, a. (crw)** Round, circular. *Pen crwn, a round head; maes crwn, a round field.*

**Crwt, s. m.—pl. t. iau (crwd)** A case, or crust; a round dumpy fellow: *O y crwt bach! O, you little crusty chap!*

**Crwtyn, s. m. dim. (crwt)** A little dumpy fellow.



**Crwth, s. m.**—*pl.* crythau (*crw*) Any body swelling out, or bulging; a paunch; a kind of box scooped out of a piece of wood, and rounded, except on the side where the excavation is made, which is flat, and covered with a board ending in a tail to hang it up by, when it appears much like a bottle, having a hole on the upper part of the rotundity through which it is filled. It is used mostly to hold salt; and hence a salt-box of any form is called *Crwth halen*; also a musical instrument with six strings, the two lowest of which are drones struck by the thumb whilst the others are touched with a bow. It is much on the same principle with the violin, of which perhaps it is the prototype; and the term is now indiscriminately used for both.

*Digon o gwrth a thelyn.*  
Enough of the crook and harp.

**Crwybr, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (*crw*) A scum, or covering; also a honey-comb.

*Crwybr ar wawr carawarw dal.*  
A thick covering on the dawn of the blind prisoner.

**Crwyd, s. m.** (*cy—rhwyd*) A passing in and out.  
**Crwydr, s. m.**—*pl.* crwydrau (*crwyd*) A wandering.  
**Crwydrad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (*crwydr*) A wandering, or roving about; vagrancy; errantry.  
*Marchawg crwydrad*, a knight of errantry, or knight errant.

**Crwydradwy, a.** (*crwydrad*) That can wander.  
**Crwydrai, s. f.**—*pl.* crwydreion (*crwydr*) A gadder; a wanderer, or vagabond.  
**Crwydraidd, a.** (*crwydr*) Erratic, vagrant.  
**Crwydraw, v. a.** (*crwydr*) To gad; to wander.  
**Crwydrawg, a.** (*crwydr*) Disposed to wander.  
**Crwydrawl, a.** (*crwydr*) Wandering, erratic.  
**Crwydredig, a.** (*crwydr*) Erratic, wandering.  
*Crwydredigion ladronach*, vagabond pilferers.  
**Crwydredigaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (*crwydredig*) A life of wandering, or vagrancy.

**Crwydredigawl, a.** (*crwydredig*) Excursive.  
**Crwydri, s. m.** (*crwydr*) Vagrancy, beggary.  
**Crwydriad, s. m.**—*pl.* crwydriaid (*crwydr*) A stroller, a vagrant, vagabond.  
**Crwydrus, a.** (*crwydr*) Vagabond, wandering.  
**Crwydrwr, s. m.**—*pl.* crwydrwyr (*crwydr—gwr*) A wanderer; a rover, straggler.  
**Crwydryn, s. m.** *dim.* (*crwydr*) A vagabond.  
**Crwynllys, s. pl. aggr.** (*croen—llys*) Gentian.  
*Crwynllys y morfa*, marsh felwort.  
**Crwynwr, s. m.**—*pl.* crwynwyr (*crwyn—gwr*) A skinner, one who dresses skins; a leather seller.  
**Crwysedd, s. m.** (*croes*) Contentment, strife.

*O bai na chrysweidd na barn,*  
*Na chyd rhwng gwan a chadarn.*  
If there were either contention, or trial at issue, or wrestling between the weak and strong.

**Crybwech, s. m.**—*pl.* crybychau (*crwb*) What is shrunk, or crinkled up.  
**Crybwech, a.** (*crwb*) Shrunk, dried, or crinkled.  
**Crybyll, s. m.**—*pl. t. on* (*cy—rhybyll*) A hint, mention, or intimation.  
**Crybyll, v. a.** (*cy—rhybyll*) To hint; or intimate; to mention, to speak of.  
**Crybyylladwy, a.** (*crybyll*) That may be hinted, mentioned, or intimated.  
**Crybyyllator, ger.** (*crybyylliad*) In mentioning.  
**Crybyyllaw, v. a.** (*crybyll*) To hint, intimate.  
**Crybyyllawd, s. m.**—*pl.* crybyyllodion (*crybyll*) A mentioning, intimation.

**Crybyyllawg, a.** (*crybyll*) That is mentioned.  
**Crybyyllawl, a.** (*crybyll*) Mentioning, hinting.  
**Crybywilleb, s. f.** (*crybyll*) Paraleipsis, or preterition, in rhetoric, a figure whereby, in seemingly passing over a thing untouched, we take a summary view of it.  
**Crybywilledig, a.** (*crybyll*) Mentioned, hinted.  
**Crybyylliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (*crybyll*) A mentioning, or intimating.  
**Crybywilledydd, s. m.** (*crybyll*) Intimator.  
**Crybyyllitor, sup.** (*crybyll*) To be hinted.

*Cu cyn aethwy*  
*Hyd tra fwy' fyw crybyyllitor.*  
Lovely ere I am gone, as long as I shall live it is hinted.

**Crybychaid, a.** (*crybwch*) Apt to shrink.  
**Crybychwaw, a.** (*crybwch*) That is crinkled up.  
**Crybychawl, a.** (*crybwch*) Shrinking, crinkling.  
**Crybychedd, s. m.** (*crybwch*) A constingency.  
**Crybychiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (*crybwch*) A rumpling, wrinkling, or drawing together.  
**Crybychu, v. a.** (*crybwch*) To consting; to clench; to draw together; to wrinkle.  
**Crybychwyr, s. m.**—*pl.* crybychwyr (*crybwch—gwr*) A rumpler; one that puckers.  
**Crycydaidd, a.** (*crwcwd*) In a squatting position.  
**Crycydawl, a.** (*crwcwd*) Sitting on the hams.  
**Crycydn, v. a.** (*crwcwd*) To sit on the hams.  
**Crycydwr, s. m.**—*pl.* crycydwyr (*crwcwd—gwr*) A squatter, one who sits on his hams.  
**Crych, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (*cy—rhych*) A roughness; a curling, or wrinkling; a rippling.  
**Crych, a.** (*cy—rhych*) Rough, rumpled, wrinkled, frizzled, or curled; rippling. *Crych nodwydd—au*, crisping pins.

*Llŵ alyr gwyn—*  
*Llewyd dwif crych ar dor crwg.*  
The colour of the white snow, or the hue of the foaming water on the bosom of the rock.  
*Mac y profiad yn rhedeg yn grych yn eu herbyn.*  
The evidence runs in a rough stream contrary to them.

**Crychadwy, a.** (*crych*) That may be curled.  
**Crychator, ger.** (*crychiad*) Rumpling, curling.  
**Crychedig, a.** (*crych*) Rumpled, wrinkled.  
**Crychedd, s. m.** (*crych*) Curliness, roughness.  
**Crychiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (*crych*) A curling, rumpling; crepature; also a shake in music.

*Crychiadau ydd yn cyflawni rhwng cryweiddant a thymal.*  
The shakes fill up between the chord note and a drawing.

**Crychiain, a.** (*crych*) Abounding with bubbles.  
**Crychiaint, s. m.** (*crychiain*) A state of boiling.  
**Crychiannawl, a.** (*crychiain*) Tending to wrinkle.  
**Crychiannus, a.** (*crychiain*) Tending to wrinkle.

*Wy'n hen anhoenus,*  
*A chacu grychiannus.*  
I am old and void of vigour, with a skin in wrinkles.

**Crychiannau, s. m.**—*pl.* crychiannau (*crych*) A curliness.  
**Crychias, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (*crych—ias*) A boiling, or bubbling up; ebullition.  
**Crychiedydd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (*crychiad*) A rumpler.  
**Crychineb, s. m.** (*crych*) Crepature, a curliness.  
**Crychitor, sup.** (*crych*) To be curling, or rippling.  
**Crychlais, s. m.**—*pl.* crychleisiau (*crych—llais*) A broken, or quivering voice.  
**Crychleisiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (*crychlais*) The quivering, or shaking of the voice.  
**Crychleisiaw, v. a.** (*crychlais*) To quiver a voice.  
**Crychlam, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (*crych—llam*) A caper.

**Crychlamawl, a. (crychlam)** Capering, or jiggling.  
**Crychlamiad, s. m. (crychlam)** A capering.  
**Crychlamu, v. a. (crychlam)** To caper; to bound.  
**Crychlamwr, s. m.—pl. crychlamwyr (crychlam—gwr)** A caperer; a jigger.

**Crychnaid, s. f.—pl. crychneidiau (crych—naid)**  
 A capering leap, a frisk, or skip.

**Crychneidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crychneid)** A frisking  
**Crychneidiaw, v. a. (crychneid)** To caper; to trip  
**Crychneidiawl, a. (crychneid)** Capering, frisking.  
**Crychneidiwr, s. m.—pl. crychneidwyr (crych—naid—gwr)** A caperer, or a frisker.

**Crychni, s. m. (crych)** A wrinkling; a curling.  
**Crychrawn, a. (crych—rhawn)** Frizzly-haired.  
**Crychu, v. a. (crych)** To ruffle, crumple, or curl up; to frizzle; to ripple.

**Crychwr, s. m.—pl. crychwyr (crych—gwr)** Ruffler  
**Crychydd, s. m. (crych)** A ruffler, a heron.

**Cryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—rhyd)** A quaking, shaking, or rocking; a fever, or ague; also a cradle. *Cryd poeth*, the burning fever; *cryd dybedidiawl*, intermitting fever; *cryd diddysbaid*, a quotidian fever; *cryd penyddiawl*, a quotidian ague; *cryd tridiau*, a tertian ague; *cryd melyn*, and *cryd iau melyn*, the yellow jaundice; *cryd cymalau*, the rheumatism.

*Cryd yr hen awgwr ya dir.*

In the fever of the aged, death is certain. *Adage.*

*Yn nef bu cryd pan i'm crogid.*

In Heaven there was trembling when I was crucified.

*Tallies.*

**Crydaethnen, s. f. (cryd—athnen)** Trembling poplar, or aspen.

**Crydaidd, a. (cryd)** Apt to quiver; aguish.

**Crydbar, a. (cryd—par)** Causing a fever; febrile.

**Crydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryd)** A shivering.

**Crydian, a. (cryd)** Full of quaking, or shivering.

**Crydiailt, s. m. (cryd)** A shivering, tremulation.

**Crydian, v. a. (cryd)** To quiver, or to shake.

**Crydiaw, v. a. (cryd)** To quiver or tremulate.

**Crydiawg, a. (cryd)** That trembles, or quakes.

**Crydlaw, a. (cryd)** Quaking, or shivering; causing, or proceeding from, a fever.

**Crydiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crydiad)** A shiverer.

**Crydu, v. a. (cryd)** To tremble, to shiver.

**Crydus, a. (cryd)** Quaking, shivering, trembling.

**Crydwellt, s. m. (cryd—gwellt)** Quaking grass.

**Crydwt, s. f. (cryd—gwst)** An aguish pain.

*Yno'r oedd—*

*Clyr a chwydr, cler a chrydwst.*

In there were horns on the gadding, itinerant minstrels with shivering pain. *G. ab Iwan Hen.*

**Crydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crwdd)** A shoemaker.

**Cryddaniaeth, s. m. (crydd)** The shoemaker's craft.

**Cryddawg, a. (crwdd)** That is stretched round.

**Cryddawl, a. (crwdd)** Stretching round; casing.

**Crydd-dy, s. m. (crydd—ty)** A shoemaker's shop.

**Cryddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwdd)** A stretching round, or casing.

**Cryddiaeth, s. m. (crydd)** A shoemaker's trade.

**Cryddiaethdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryddiaeth—ty)** Shoemaker's shop, or shoe-warehouse.

**Cryddiant, s. m. (crwdd)** An extending round.

**Cryddu, v. a. (crwdd)** To stretch or extend round.

**Cryddus, a. (crwdd)** Stretching or pulling round.

**Cryf, a. (crw)** Compact; strong, or mighty.

*Oni byddi gryf byddi gryfwst.*

If thou art not strong, be cunning. *Ad. ge.*

*Cryfion ya mhildid eu cryfodd,*

*A byrf ya amddiffyn dydd.*

Strong ones in support of their religion, and powerful in defending the faith. *Parch. Ewan Evans.*

**Cryfaad, s. m. (cryf)** A strengthening.

**Cryfaawl, a. (cryf)** Strengthening, invigorating.

**Cryfau, v. a. (cryf)** To strengthen; to wax strong.

**Cryfau, a. (cryf)** Strengthening; invigorating.

**Cryfawr, s. m. (cryfau—gwr)** A strengthener.

**Cryfder, s. m. (cryf)** Strength; mightiness.

**Cryfiant, s. m. (cryf)** Potentiality; vigour.

**Cryfineb, s. m. (cryf)** Potency; vigour.

**Cryg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—rhyg)** A roughness, a hoarseness. *Cryg yr ysgydaint*, pulmonary consumption.

**Cryg, a. (cy—rhyg)** Rough; harsh; hoarse.

*Rhyg Grog ei galwent, golofn pas;*

*Nid Rhyg Grog yn cwyng camas;*

*Rhyg a'u cili na dengul na daw;*

*Pan ei Rhyg ya rhwyg ei arfau.*

*Rhyg the Hoarse, they call him, the pillar of the country; not Rhyg the Hoarse attempting oppression; Rhyg that ten thousand not double will not drive back, when Rhyg goes into the career of arms. L. F. Moch.*

**Crygaid, a. (cryg)** Having a roughness.

**Crygaid, a. (cryg)** Rather hoarse, or rough.

**Crygawl, a. (cryg)** Tending to make hoarse.

**Crygodd, s. m. (cryg)** Roughness; or hoarseness.

**Crygeidwen, s. f. (crygaid—gwen)** The galaxy.

**Crygen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cryg)** A fit of hoarseness.

**Crygi, s. m. (cryg)** A roughness, or hoarseness.

**Crygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryg)** A making hoarse.

**Crygiant, s. m. (cryg)** Ruggedness; hoarseness.

**Cryglais, s. m.—pl. crygleisiau (cryg—llais)** A hoarse voice; a screaming noise.

**Crygleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryglais)** A making a hoarse cry, a screaming.

**Crygleisiaw, v. a. (cryglais)** To scream, or screek.

**Crygleisiawg, a. (cryglais)** Scrammel, screeking.

**Crygleisiwr, s. m.—pl. crygleisiwyr (cryglais—gwr)** A screamer, a screeker.

**Cryglus, s. pl. aggr. (crug—llus)** Cranberries.

*Gorsedd cryglus gweddus gwst,*

*Gwas bwlwg neuu gwng bwlwg.*

*His colour is like the beauteous and delicious cranberry, a chap with a crook, in a pitch-coloured robe. D. ab Gwilym, i'r Brawd.*

**Cryglus, s. f. (cryglus)** A cranberry.

**Cryglyd, a. (cryg)** Apt to be rough or hoarse.

**Cryglydwydd, s. m. (cryglyd)** A hoarseness.

**Crygni, s. m. (cryg)** Roughness, hoarseness.

**Crygu, v. a. (cryg)** To make rough, or hoarse; to become hoarse.

*Gwel wy'n wir ya galw y nos,*

*Yn crygu mewn cur—*

*Truly I am wretched, calling out at night, becoming hoarse in vain. W. Middleton.*

**Crygus, a. (cryg)** Tending to make hoarse.

**Crygyn, s. m. dia. (cryg)** A fit of hoarseness.

**Crymaidd, a. (crwm)** Tending to bend or curve.

**Crymain, a. (crwm)** Flexuous, flexible; bending.

**Crymaint, s. m. (crymain)** Flexion; inclination.

**Crymal, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm)** A roundness; a buttock.

*Ni mad wawpwyd ysgwyd.*

*Ar grymal cwrwyd.*

*The shield was not fortunately broken on the crupper of the steed. Anarion.*

**Cryman, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm)** A reaping hook.

*Y crynal ei og crynal ei gryman.*

*The first with his harrow will be the first with his sickle. Adage.*

*Hwyad—*

*El balf a hyll ar blaf hon,*

*A'i grymanus gelir meintion.*

*The duck, on her feathers he will dart his shank, and his fierce pointed claws. T. Ald, i Walch.*

**Crymanaid, a. (cryman)** Falcated; bending.

**Crymaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryman)** Falcation.

**Crymanu**, *v. a.* (cryman) To use the sickle.  
**Crymanwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crymanwyr (cryman—gwr)  
 One that useth a sickle; a reaper.  
**Crymanydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cryman) A reaper.  
**Crymawl**, *a.* (crwm) Bending, curving; convexing.  
**Crymder**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crwm) A curvature.  
**Crymdwyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crwm—twyn) A tumulus; a round heap, or pile.

*Gwr a rad pan dych  
 Cyweily crymdy crymdwyn.*

A man will run when he flies the bed of the rounded house of the sepulchre. *Talleria.*

**Crymdy**, *s. m.* (crwm—ty) A rounded house.  
**Crymedd**, *s. m.* (crwm) Defluxure; convexity.  
**Crymfach**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crwm—bach) Crotch.  
**Grymiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crwm) Curvature, or convexity; a bowing, or bending.  
**Crymiedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (crymiad) Bender.  
**Crymlinell**, *s. f.* (crwm—llinell) A curve line.  
**Crymlinellaidd**, *a.* (crymlinell) Curvilinear.  
**Crymlinellawg**, *a.* (crymlinell) Of curve lines.  
**Crymlinella**, *v. a.* (crymlinell) To draw curve.  
**Crymn**, *v. a.* (crwm) To bow or bend; to curve; to make convex; to stoop; to become crooked.  
**Crymus**, *a.* (crwm) Bending; curving; convexing.  
**Crymwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crymwyr (crwm—gwr) A bower, or bender; a carver.

**Cryn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* odd (cy—rhyn) A shaking, or quaking. *Datar gryn*, an earthquake.  
**Cryn**, *a.* (cy—rhyn) Shaking, or shivering.  
**Cryn**, *a.* (cy—rhyn) Middling, indifferent, in some degree. *Mae arno gryn efn*, he is in a good deal of fear; *mae yma gryn nifer*, there is here a good number; *cryn lawer*, a good many; *mae efe yn gryn was*, he is a pretty big fellow.  
*Hengist gryn*, the base Hengist.

**Crynaidd**, *s. m.* (crwn) A rounding or glomerating.  
**Crynach**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (cryn) A shivering, shaking, or shuddering.  
**Crynachawl**, *a.* (crynach) Shivering, or shuddering.  
**Crynachedig**, *a.* (crynach) That is made to quake.  
**Crynachedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (crynachedig) Shiveringness; a state of quaking.

*Trengai—o berwydd crynachedigaeth yr oerfel.*

He perished from the shiveringness of the cold.

*Mabinogion.*

**Crynachiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (crynach) Shuddering.  
**Crynachu**, *v. a.* (crynach) To shiver, to shudder.

*Y cyfryw a ymlonges yma o dan camchwant, iawn yw eu llosgi  
 hwythau yn y tan hwnw; ac y neb a'ychold yma o oerfel drygoul,  
 iawn yw eu crynachu yno o boenedig oerfel.*

Those that have burnt here from the fire of evil desire, it is right that they also should be burnt in that fire, and such as were withered here from the blast of iniquity, it is right they should be made to shiver there from a torturing blast. *Eusebius.*

**Crynadwy**, *a.* (crwn) That may be rounded.  
**Crynaidd**, *a.* (crwn) Ronndish; globous, globated.  
**Crynau**, *v. a.* (crwn) To round; to conglomerate.  
**Crynuawg**, *a.* (cryn) that trembles, or shakes.  
**Crynawl**, *a.* (cryn) Tending to shiver, trembling.  
**Cryndawd**, *s. m.* (cryn) A shivering, or quaking.  
**Crynder**, *s. m.* (crwn) Rotundity, roundness.  
**Crynddyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cryn—dyn) A middle-sized man; a smallish man.  
**Crynedig**, *a.* (cryn) Tremulous; quaking.  
**Crynedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (crynedig) Shiveringness; a state of shivering.  
**Crynedd**, *s. m.* (crwn) Rotundity; globosity.  
**Crynfia**, *s. f.*—*pl.* crynfeydd (cryn—ma) A trembling, or shivering. *Crynfia y cryd*, a fit of the ague.

**Crynfaw**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crynfain (crwn—maen) A round stone; a pebble.

*Cod ar ben ffon yn sonio,  
 Cloch mab o grynfain a gro.*

A bag rambling on the end of a stick, a noisy bell of pebbles and gravel. *D. ab Gwilym, yr Ebuigryn.*

**Crynfarch**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crynfairch (cryn—march) A little horse; a nag.

**Crynfwlch**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crynfylchau (crwn—bwch) An indenture made in a curve line.

**Crynyflohawg**, *a.* (crynfwlch) Engrailed.

**Crynyfichiad**, *s. m.* (crynfwlch) An engrailing.

**Crynyfychu**, *v. a.* (crynfwlch) To engrail.

**Cryniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cryn) A trembling.

**Cryniator**, *ger.* (cryniad) Shivering, or shaking.

**Cryniydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cryniad) A shaker.

**Crynitor**, *sup.* (cryn) To be made to tremble.

**Cryniawg**, *a.* (crwn) That is rounded: *s. f.* A measure equal to ten bushels.

**Cryniawl**, *a.* (crwn) Tending to glomerate.

**Cryno**, *a.* (crwn) Compact; compendious; trim, neat, or tidy; well set.

**Crynodad**, *s. m.* (cryno) Concinnity; a compendium, summary, or epitome; a making tidy, a trimming up; a putting together.

**Crynoidd**, *a.* (cryno) Concinnous; neat, tidy.

**Crynowl**, *a.* (cryno) Gathering together;

**Crynodeb**, *s. m.* (cryno) Compactness; neatness; a compendium, or epitome.

*Cas tylawd a wrthoto grynodeb.*

Odious is the poor that rejects neatness. *Adage.*

**Crynodeu**, *s. m.* (cryno) Compactness; neatness.

*Albarn, mwy daudfarn ni ddafer yn law,*

*Na wnaeth crwn crynodeu.*

A wrong sentence, more judiciousness he must have that revokes it properly, if he has not made a summary of matters. *Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Crynodebig**, *a.* (cryno) Collected together.  
**Crynodebigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (crynodebig) Compendiousness; a collecting together; a trimming up neatly.

**Crynoi**, *v. a.* (cryno) To epitomize; to put in a compact form; to collect together.

**Crynoas**, *a.* (cryno) Tending to be tidy.

**Crynowr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crynowyr (cryno—gwr) An epitomizer; one that collects together.

**Crynwydd**, *s. m.* (crwn) Roundness; circularity.

**Crynowdd**, *s. m.* *aggr.* (crwn—swdd) A round mass; a whole, what is together, or complete.

**Crynowp**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crynowpiau (crwn—swp) A round heap, or pile.

**Crynowth**, *s. m.* *aggr.* (crwn—swth) A round mass; a complete body; a whole. *Dyma fo yn ei grynowth*, here it is all together.

**Crynowpiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crynowp) A conglomeration; a conglomeration.

**Crynowpiaw**, *v. a.* (crynowp) To conglomerate.

**Crynowpiawl**, *a.* (crynowp) Conglomerating.

**Crynowpiedig**, *a.* (crynowp) Conglomerated.

**Crynu**, *v. a.* (cryn) To tremble; to quake.

**Crynu**, *v. a.* (crwn) To round; to glomerate.

**Crynwias**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crynweis (crwn—gwas) A little fellow; a sorry chap; a fribble.

**Crynwasaidd**, *a.* (crynwias) Fribblish; trifling.

**Crynwyr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crynwyr (cryn—gwr) A trembler, a quaker.

**Crynwyr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crynwyr (cryn—gwr) A sorry fellow, one that is not manly; a mean fellow.

**Crynwraidd**, *a.* (crynwyr) Ill-bred, rude; ignoble.

*Na bydd, llw'r gloew—wydd glau,*

*Grynwraidd am gryn eiriau.*

Thou faithful one, fair as the blooming trees, be not rude because of unpolished words. *D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

**Crynwradd, s. pl. aggr. (crwn—gwradd)** Bulbous roots:

**Crynweiddlawg, a. (crynwradd)** Having bulbs.  
**Crynweiddlawl, a. (crynwradd)** Bulbous rooted.  
**Crynweiddyn, s. m. (crynwradd)** A bulbous root.  
**Crynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crwn)** One that rounds or swells out; a feeder; a guzzler.  
**Crynyddlaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynydd)** The act of swelling out; a gormandizing.

Anhyddedda i'n tuedda,  
 Iach rinweddau, a chrynyddiaeth.

Honours to our appetites, healthy virtues, and gormandizing.  
*S. Drwgnewg.*

**Crynyn, s. m. dim. (crwn)** A round particle.  
**Crys, s. m. (cy—rhys)** Haste, or speed; velocity.  
**Crys, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—rhys)** A loose, or flowing garment; a shirt, or shift. **Crys y brenin, henbane.**

Pan ddolau gwyr gran ar grys,  
 Arllaw gwyrion a'i deugys.

When the crimson gore doth sprinkle on a garment, the arms of the heroic chief do shew it. *Cyneddyr, i H. ab Owen.*

**Crysbais, s. f.—pl. crysbaisiau (crys—pais)** Waistcoat; an under vest.

**Crysfad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crys—mad)** The rite of confirmation by a bishop.

Yr all arwydd yw y boddgall esob a elwir crysfad.

The second sacrament is the bishop's baptism, which is called confirmation. *Elucidarius.*

**Crysis, v. a. (crys)** To hasten, to speed.

Tri-chan march godradd,  
 A grysisu gathudd.

Three hundred high-spirited steeds did hasten with them. *Taliesin.*

**Crysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crys)** A hastening.

Pwyllau Danawd, farchwag gwain,  
 Er cwyddu gwneustur celain,  
 Yn arben crysiad Owain.

Danawd, the knight of the warlike field, would fiercely rage, intent on making a corpse, against the quick onset of Owain. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Crysiadwy, a. (crysiad)** That may be hastened.

**Crysiant, s. m. (crys)** A hastening; velocity.  
**Crysiat, s. m.—pl. t. au (crys)** A hastening.  
**Crysiator, ger. (crysiad)** Hastening, or speeding.  
**Crysiaw, v. a. (crys)** To hasten; to quicken.

Ni chrysiaw Gattreath,  
 Mawr mor cheleth,  
 Ni bu mor gwyn,  
 O Eiddyn ygor.

A despair oswydd.

There hastened not to Cattraeth a great one, so magnificent his design on the standard; there has not been such a host from the city of Eiddyn that would scatter the foe. *Aneurin.*

**Crysiawg, a. (crys)** Full of haste, or hasty.

**Crysiawl, a. (crys)** Hastening, quickening.  
**Crysiedig, a. (crys)** Hastening, quickening.  
**Crysiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crysiad)** Hastener.  
**Crysiator, sup. (crys)** To be hastened or speeded.  
**Crysiwr, s. m.—pl. crysiawyr (crys—gwr)** A hastener, or one who makes speed.

**Cryslain, s. m.—pl. crysleisau (crys—llain)** The opening, or bosom of a shirt.

**Crytalld, a. (crwt)** Apt to form a case: crusty.  
**Crytald, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwt)** A growing over; crustation; a becoming plump.

**Crytiaw, v. a. (crwt)** To cover or crust over.

**Crytiawg, a. (crwt)** Having a case, or crust.  
**Crytiawl, a. (crwt)** Growing over; crustaceous.  
**Crytidig, a. (crwt)** Covered, cased, or incrustated.  
**Crythawg, a. (crwth)** Gibbous; swelling out.  
**Crythawl, a. (crwth)** Tending to be gibbous.  
**Crythawr, s. m.—pl. crythorion (crwth)** One that plays on a crotch; a crotchist, or crowder.

**Crythedig, a. (crwth)** That is made gibbous.  
**Crythedd, s. m. (crwth)** Gibbosity, gibbousness.  
**Crythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwth)** Gibbosity.

**Crythores, s. f.—pl. t. au (crythawr)** A female player on the crotch or on the fiddle.

**Crythoriaw, v. a. (crythawr)** To play a crotch.

**Crythu, v. a. (crwth)** To make bulky, to swell.

**Crythwr, s. m.—pl. crythwyr (crwth—gwr)** A crowder; a fiddler.

**Crythyn, s. m. dim. (crwth)** A box, or bottle; a little crotch, or kit.

**Cryw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (craw)** A slice, or slicer; a bow-net; a long wicker basket for fishing.

Rhwyr grug hapodi gwastad-law;  
 Cryw mae yn ym carleu mawr.

It will rend the tump of the even-trailing broom: it is a pleasant slicer cutting the field into thongs. *Iolo Goch, i'r ardd.*

**Crywyn, s. m. dim. (cryw)** A slicer; a coultter.

Gwell an crywya no dau fuddell.

One coultter is better than two cow-house posts. *Adage.*

**Cu, s. m. r. a. cleaving to; approximation.**

**Cu, a. (cu)** Dear, amiable, or beloved. **Tad cu,** a grandfather; **mam gu,** a grandmother.

Mae'r ddarlun—  
 Ni bu gw lawr na bai gas.

The proverb is—there has been none greatly beloved, but has been hated. *I. Deulys.*

Cu anner wedi prallid.

A hither is precious when the herd is gone. *Adage.*

**Cuaid, a. (cu)** Loving, affectionate, precious.

**Cuain, a. (cu)** Abounding with love; amiable.

Iawn i'r cymorth Cynnyr by ei dywedd—  
 Tred y riod ar dy blant cuain.

It is right for thee to assist the Welsh, boldly do I say it; let the times change with thy most dear children. *E. Dafydd.*

**Cuaint, s. m. (cuain)** Affection, lovingness.

**Cuall, s. m.—pl. cuell (cu—all)** One that is a stranger at home, or insulated; a term applied to an idiot; a stupid fool, or a dolt; also one who is a mixture of a fool and a savage.

**Cuall, a. (cy—all)** Dangerous, fierce, savage; also stupid, foolish. **Dialcuall,** a fierce revenge.

Cuall cieddyf byr o wain.

A short sword is dangerous out of the sheath. *Adage.*

Pam na foddion brawd i brod arall,  
 A fydd wrth ddall gwall gwall.

Why will a brother not forgive, to prove another, who will, when he understands it, be dangerous to punish. *H. Forl ab Grifft, i O. Goch.*

**Cuan, s. f.—pl. t. od (cu)** An owl; a rock owl.

Dawed a oregyn hyd lle ydd oedd Cuan Cwm Cawliwyd.

They came towards the place where the Owl of Cwm Cawliwyd was. *H. Cuthuch—Mabinogion.*

**Cuaw, v. a. (cu)** To fondle; to be loving.

**Cnawg, a. (cu)** Having love, or affection.

**Cnawl, a. (cu)** Loving, affectionate, kind.

**Cub, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cu)** What is put together in a bundle or heap; a cube.

**Cubaid, a. (cub)** That is aggregate; cubic.

**Cubawg, a. (cub)** That is put together; cubed.

**Cubawl, a. (cub)** Aggregate, heaped, cubical.

**Cubiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cub)** Aggregation; a bundling; a cubing.

**Cubyn, s. m. dim. (cub)** A small bundle, or mass.

**Cuch, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cu)** What is contracted, or drawn together; the knitting of the brows.

**Cuchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuch)** A contraction; a knitting of the brows; a frowning.

**Cuchlain, a. (cuch)** Disposed to frown; frowning.

**Cuchiant, s. m. (cuchlain)** Contraction of brow.

**Cuchlaw, v. a. (cuch)** To knit the brows; to frown.

**Cuchlawg, a. (cuch)** Knitting the brows; of a frowning, or lowering aspect; frowning.

**Cuchlawl, a. (cuch)** Lowering, or frowning.

**Cuchiedig, a. (cuch)** Contracted, or drawn together; frowning.

**Cuchiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cuchiad)** A frowner.

**Cuchiwyr, s. m.—pl. cuchwyr (cuch—gwr)** A frowner.

**Cud, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—ud)** Motion; celerity; flight; also a general name for any bird of the falco genus.

**Cudaidd, a. (cud)** Apt to move about or hover.

**Cudain, a. (cud)** Having a disposition to hover.

**Cudaint, s. m. (cudain)** A hovering state.

**Cudawg, a. (cud)** That hovers, or flies about.

**Cudawl, a. (cud)** Moving about, or hovering.

**Cudeb, s. m. (cu)** Fondness, or affection, amity.

*Cyddellw cadw dithau y Rhw,  
Ar a ddel yma bddiwr  
Cudeb am an mab nid gwiw!*

*Cyddellw, guard thou the cliff, against whoever may come here  
this day: fondness for one surviving son should not avail!*

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cud)** A hovering about.

**Cudiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cudiad)** A hoverer.

**Cudyll, s. m.—pl. t. od (cud)** The kestrel, or yellow legged falcon; called also *Cudyll coch*, and *cudyll y gwynt*, or windhover.

**Cudyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cud)** A flowing ringlet, or lock of hair; a lock of wool. *Cudyn dedwydd*, and *ysnodyn*, a marlock, being a lock of hair growing on the head, in some instances to an extraordinary length.

**Cudynaidd, a. (cudyn)** Like flowing locks; curly.

**Cudynawg, a. (cudyn)** Having flowing locks.

**Cudynawl, a. (cudyn)** In flowing locks; curling.

**Cudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—udd)** Darkness, or gloom; a hide; a hoard. *Cudd o coed*, traveller's joy.

*Dyly fod—heb gudd ac heb gel arno.*

*It ought to be without privacy, and without concealment.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cuddamcan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cudd—amcan)** A concealed design; an intrigue.

**Cuddamcanawl, a. (cuddamcan)** Intriguing.

**Cuddamcaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuddamcan)** A secret designing, or intriguing.

**Cuddamcanu, v. a. (cuddamcan)** To intrigue.

**Cuddamcanus, a. (cuddamcan)** Apt to intrigue.

**Cuddamcanwr, s. m.—pl. cuddamcanwyr (cudd—amcan—gwr)** A secret designer; an intriguer.

**Cuddan, s. f.—pl. t. od (cudd)** The wood pigeon.

**Cudded, s. f.—pl. t. au (cudd)** Covert, concealment.

**Cuddeidiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cudded)** The art of secreting or concealing.

**Cuddfa, s. f.—pl. cuddfeydd (cudd—ma)** A hiding place, lurking place, or retreat; a hoard.

*Rhodriaf i ti alhafeidd y tywyll, a chuddfeydd y dirgelion.*

*I will give thee the treasures of darkness, and hidden riches of secret places.*

*Isaiah xiv. 3.*

**Cuddgysyllt, s. m.—pl. cuddgysylltau (cudd—cysyllt)** Concealed conjunction; a term in Welsh prosody.

**Cuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cudd)** A darkening over, or concealing; a hiding, or secreting.

**Cuddiadan, a. (cuddiad)** Lurking, private. *Yn guddiadan*, privately, or clandestinely.

**Cuddiator, ger. (cuddiad)** In hiding or concealing.

**Cuddlaw, v. a. (cudd)** To hide, or conceal; to cover; to keep secret; to put out of sight.

*Plas y bedd yn yr angant,  
Al codd mor, a gweir nam!  
Bodd Meigen mab Rhau rwyf cant.*

*Whose grave to that on the shore, that is covered by the sea,  
and the side of a ravine: the grave of Meigen, son of Rhau, the  
leader of a hundred.*

*Tales.*

**Cuddlawg, a. (cudd)** That hides, or secludes.

*Gruddadd grym cyhoedd, nid codd cuddlawg,*

*A ddiffrid ei wyr yn orwythawg.*

*Gruddadd of notorious prowess, that was not one apt to lurk,  
protected his men with extreme fierceness.*

*Malg.*

**Cuddlawl, a. (cudd)** Darkening over; hiding.

**Cuddiedig, a. (cudd)** Under cover, or hidden.

**Cuddiedigaeth, s. m. (cuddiedig)** Concealment.

**Cuddiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cuddiad)** A concealer.

**Cuddig, a. (cudd)** Of dark or gloomy appearance.

**Cuddigl, s. m.—pl. cuddiglau (cuddig)** A retreat; a private place; a private room; a bedroom.

*Ac yn nybys y dyffryn of a ddol i guddigl meadow.*

*And at the extremity of the valley he came to the cell of a  
hermit.*

*Hanes O. ab Urien—Mabingion.*

*Ar cel maic hir wiall Wal,  
Cuddigl gwyn-gyll s'm cuddigl.*

*And on the border of the seat of May's long saplings, an grove  
of white hawth concealed me.*

**Cudditor, sup. (cudd)** To be hiding or secreting.

**Cuddneges, s. m.—pl. t. au (cudd—neges)** Intrigue.

**Cuddnegesai, v. a. (cuddneges)** To intrigue; to correspond secretly.

**Cuddnegesai, s. com. (cuddneges)** An intriguer.

**Cuddnwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cudd—nwyf)** Hidden or concealed passion.

**Cuddon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cudd)** The wood pigeon.

**Cuedd, s. m. (cu)** Affection, love, indulgence.

**Cueddain, a. (cuedd)** Abounding with affection.

**Cueddaint, s. m. (cueddain)** Affection, amity.

**Cueddator, ger. (cuedd)** Rendering affectionate.

**Cueddawg, a. (cuedd)** Having affection, or love.

**Cueddawl, a. (cuedd)** Affectionate, or loving.

**Cueddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuedd)** Making lovely.

**Cueddiant, s. m. (cuedd)** Affection, or fondness.

**Cuedditor, sup. (cuedd)** To be made affectionate.

**Cueddu, v. a. (cuedd)** To render affectionate.

**Cueddus, a. (cuedd)** Apt to love; affectionate.

**Cueddusrwydd, s. m. (cueddus)** Affectionateness.

**Cuellaid, a. (cuall)** Apt to be outrageous.

**Cuelli, s. m. (cuall)** Outrageousness; savageness.

*Gwallodd aur rhad, Rodri castllydd,  
A gyll di fy mod i ym cuelli:  
N'a'm gyr i wrthyd, n'a'm gartlawd f.*

*The free distributor of gold, Rodri's progeny, see thou that I am  
in my rage; send me not from thee, reject me not.*

*Ll. P. Meich, i D. ab Owain.*

**Cufydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cu)** The length of the bend of the arm, or from the elbow downward;

a cubit; half a yard.

**Cul, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cu)** Narrowness; the lean.

**Cul, a. (cu)** Narrow; strait, or confined; slender,

lank, or lean. *Lle cul, a narrow place.*

*Pan fo culaf yr ych gores fydd yn ngwall.*

*When the ox is leanest, he is the best in working.*

*Adapt.*

**Culâd, s. m. (cul)** A narrowing, or straitening.

**Culâwl, a. (cul)** Tending to make narrow.

**Culaidd, a. (cul)** Narrow in a degree; narrowish.

**Culân, v. a. (cul)** To narrow, or straiten; to make

lean; to become lean.

**Culâus, a. (cul)** Narrowing, or straitening.

**Culaw, v. a. (cul)** To make narrow; to straiten.

**Culder, s. m. (cul)** Narrowness, or straitness.

**Culdra, s. m. (cul)** Narrowness, or straitness.

**Culldail, s. pl. aggr. (cul—dall)** Narrow leaves.

a. Narrow leaved, or having narrow leaves.

**Culedd, s. m. (cul)** Narrowness, contractedness.

**Cull, s. m. (cul)** Narrowness, leanness.

**Culiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cul)** A narrowing.

**Culiat, ger. (culiad)** Narrowing, contracting.

**Culni, s. m. (cul)** Narrowness, straitness, leanness.

**Culwydd, a. (cu—llwydd)** Love-prospering.

*Golychaf fi pulewydd Argrwydd pob echen,  
Arbenig torioedd ymled am oedden.*

I will adore the love-diffusing lord of every kindred, the over-  
sign of hosts and powers round the universe.

**Cun, s. m.—pl. t. au (cu)** One that attracts, or  
draws to himself; a leader, or chief.

**Cun, a. (cu)** Attractive, kind, lovely, affable.

*A'm gwydol at fun gan goeth,  
A'm gwel at Ddew gwiw-goeth.*

With my face towards the affable spotless maid, and my back to  
God supremely pure.

**Cunach, s. m.—pl. t. au (cun—ach)** Attractive  
lineage or pedigree; honourable descent.

**Cunachawg, a. (cunach)** Of honourable lineage.

*Pan fo ier-ldithawg, iaisaw yn Mon,  
A'i fab yn gusachawg,  
Rhyddiafwr Gwynedd goldawg.*

When a rustic of Mona shall know three languages, and his son  
be descendant of honourable descent, wealthy Gwynedd shall be of a  
warring appearance.

**Cunad, s. m. (cun)** Attraction, affability.

**Cunsidd, a. (cun)** Tending to draw to; attractive.

**Cunar, s. f.—pl. t. au (cun—ar)** An old sow.

*Cynhor tris, nid rhwyf edifar,  
Cynhurr Gwair, cynuair canar.*

The foremost one in the conflict, he is not forward in repenting  
involuntarily as Gwair, prying about like the sow.

**Cunator, ger. (cunad)** Attracting, rendering  
affable.

**Cunawg, a. (cun)** Having attraction; leading.

**Cunaw, a. (cun)** Tending to attract or draw to.

**Canedd, s. m. (cun)** Attraction, affability.

**Canell, s. f.—pl. t. au (can)** A military term for  
a close body of men; a phalanx.

**Cuniad, s. m.—pl. cuniald (cun)** An attractor, or  
one that draws to himself; a leader.

*Hwynt  
Cynialld, cuniald Cae'r Eillion.*

The foremost ones in the assault, the leaders of Cae'r Eillion.

*Gnawd rhycheid cuniald ceinfant,  
Cred i Ddew nad deryddion darogant,  
Ban dder Dda Brion brain.*

It is common for a leader to be guarding a herd; believe in God  
that the druids have not prophesied when they shall break the priv-  
ilege of Dda Brion.

**Caniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cuniad)** A leader.

**Cunitor, sup. (cun)** To be attractive.

**Cunawg, s. f.—pl. cunnogaw (cun—dawg)** A  
vessel for holding milk; a milk pail.

**Cunellit, s. pl. (cun—delit)** Weapons of war.

**Cunnogaid, s. f.—pl. cunnogaidiau (cunawg)** A  
pail-full; a pitcher-full.

**Cunnogi, v. a. (cunawg)** To put in a pail.

**Cunnogn, s. m. dim. (cunawg)** A piggin.

**Cur, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—ur)** Anxiety, care; a  
blow, beat, or stroke; a throb; a beating; also  
pain; affliction. *Cur mewn pen*, a pain, or  
throbbing, in the head: *Cur awn lawer o gur!*  
Thou art very uneasy! or, thou art under great  
care to be sure! *cur cariad*, the anxiety of  
love.

*Ni pheris draw gis, neu gur.*

There be caused nor slap, nor anxiety.

*Ban oleis, ba na wlad—*

*Cur rhyfel, cryd y celu*

*Cariad calon!*

*Iolo Goch.*

Bright maid, why dost thou not perceive; the warring of pain,  
and a shivering fever is to conceal the affection of the heart?

**Curas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cur—as)** A cuirass.

*Gnawd yn Nhegling! anglywraia y'ngbura.*

Common in Tegedg! is the awkward in armour.

*Engl. Moses Cymru.*

**Curasawg, a. (curas)** Wearing a cuirass.

**Curator, ger. (cur)** Beating, or throbbing.

**Curaw, v. a. (cur)** To beat, knock, or strike; to  
throb; to fight.

*Tri pheth ni wna les nes curaw o ben: cyn, pawl tid, a thaisaw.*

There are three things, that will do no good until their heads  
are beaten: a wedge, the stretcher of a draught chain, and a  
bumpkin.

**Curawg, a. (cur)** That is beaten, or knocked.

**Curedig, a. (cur)** Pummelled, buffeted or beaten.

**Curfa, s. f.—pl. curfydd (cur—ma)** A beating.

**Curhynt, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cur—hynt)** A storm.

**Curiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cur)** A pining, or vexing.

**Curiant, s. m. (cur)** Trouble, or vexation.

**Curlaw, v. a. (cur)** To trouble; to pine, or vex;  
to waste away.

*Adail cerydd yw dal caru  
I ffronaru y fron lrad—  
A'm doluria oedd d'anuriaw.  
A'm oer guraw a mawr garad!*

A building of chastisement is to preserve in love, to rack the  
maddening bosom: and to afflict myself with pain was to adven-  
ture thee, and carefully to consume myself with excess of love!

**Curlawg, a. (cur)** Bearing pain, or affliction.

**Curlaw, a. (cur)** Pining, vexing; in trouble.

**Curiedig, a. (cur)** Troubled; or vexed; pining.

**Curiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (curiad)** A troubler.

**Curioleib, s. m. (curiaw)** Piningness, vexation.

**Curior, sup. (cur)** To be pining, or troubled.

**Curwlaw, s. m. (cur—glaw)** A heavy rain.

*Clywais fry, clylais o fraw,  
Cawr-lais udgorn y curwlaw.*

I heard above, I retreated back through fear, the giant voice  
of the trumpet of the beating rain.

**Curwlawiaw, v. a. (curwlaw)** To rain large drops.

**Curyll, s. m.—pl. t. od (cur)** Sparrow hawk; call-  
ed also *curyll y gwynt*.

**Cus, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cu)** A kiss; a salute.

**Cusan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cus)** A kiss, or salute.

*Ar dy welfus, a'rh gusan  
Y mae oes, hir yu y son!*

On thy lip, and on thy kiss, life depends, ah, long to me the sound!

*Gutyn Owain.*

**Cusanawg, a. (cusan)** Abounding with kisses.

**Cusangar, a. (cusan)** Being fond of kissing.

**Cusanlad, s. m. (cusan)** A kissing; oculatation.

**Cusanu, v. a. (cusan)** To kiss. *Cusanu y goffd*,  
to smack the tongue against the teeth, to ex-  
press regret.

**Cusanwr, s. m.—pl. cusanwyr (cusan—gwr)** A  
kisser, or one who salutes with a kiss.

**Cusaw, v. a. (cus)** To kiss, or salute with the lips.

**Cust, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cus)** An obscurity.

**Cut, s. m.—pl. t. ian (cwt)** A hovel, shed, or sty.

*Cut y moch*, the pig sty; *cut y gwyddau*, the  
goose house; *cut yr ietr*, a barton.

**Cuth, s. m. (cu)** A hovering. a. wandering; rest-  
less.

**Cuthan, s. f.—pl. t. od (cuth)** A ring-dove.

**Cuwch, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cu)** A knitting of the  
brows; a frown; a frowning countenance.

**Cuwchdrwm, a. (cuwch—trwm)** Heavy-frowning.

*Disgymu—to cefu i'r ddinas ddiheudd—lle mwrlluch oedd  
gwynwng, llawn nwl atech a chymylau cuwchdrwm ofnawg.*

We descend on the back part of the city of destruction.—  
a gloomy place, chilling and noisome, full of unhealthy vapours  
and clouds heavy lowering, and horrible.

*Ellis Wyn, Bardd Cwsg.*

**Cuwg, s. m. (cu)** An overhanging; a frown.

**Cwyr, s. m.**—*pl. cuwyr (cu—gwr)* A wooer.  
**Cw, s. m. r.** A rounding, or concavity; also a quick motion. Lettuce is so called, from its cup-like form.

Rhag yr haist hwn—*ys gw, ac iach fyddi.*

Against that disorder, eat lettuce, and thou wilt be well.  
*Meddygon Myddfai.*

**Cw, adv.** Arising from where; wherefrom.

Gofynant i'r Saeson, py gelsiwynt!  
 Pwy maint y dydydd o'r wlad a ddallant;  
 Cw mae eu herw, pan seilwant!  
 Cw mae eu ceurdeod, py fro pan ddaethant!

They shall ask the Saxons, what they look for: how much of debt from the country they hold? whence is their route, where were they founded? whence are their tribes, and the country they came from.  
*Taliesin.*

**Cŵar, s. m.**—*pl. t. an (cy—gwar)* What has four sides; a square. *Cŵar aradr*, the share beam of a plough, the chip of a plough.

**Cwb, s. m. (cw)** A cup-like form; concavity; a hut; a kennel, or cote. *Cwb teir*, a hen pen; *cwb ci*, a dog kennel, or cote; *cwb colomenod*, a dove cote.

**Cwbl, s. m. (cwb)** A whole, a total, or all.

Cae a roddo ei gwbl, ac a fo ei han heb ddim.

Oddies is he that gives his all, and shall be himself without anything.  
*Adage.*

**Cwbl, a. (cwb)** Whole, entire, all, total. *Yn gwbl*, altogether, wholly, utterly; *cwbl-ddawn*, all-perfect; *cwbl-ddoeth*, all-wise.

Ac ar fydder, ni waeth Duw, o'r pan fe Adda, un dyu gwblach nog Arthur; a byny a roddodd Duw yn aeddi ddaen gaddio.

And in short, God has not made, since Adam was, the man more perfect than Arthur; and that was given by God as an inherent virtue from his birth.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cwblâd, s. m. (cwbl)** A fulfilling, a completing.

**Cwblâwl, a. (cwbl)** Fulfilling, tending to perfect.

**Cwblau, v. a. (cwbl)** To fulfil, complete, or finish; to perfect; to make an end of.

**Cwblâus, a. (cwbl)** Tending to complete.

**Cwblawr, s. m.**—*pl. cwblawyr (cwbl—gwr)* A fulfiller, one who makes complete.

**Cwbledd, s. m. (cwbl)** Entireness; totality.

**Cwewll, s. m.**—*pl. cwyllau (cwg)* A cowl.

**Cwch, s. m.**—*pl. cychod (cw)* Any round vessel; a boat. *Cwch pysgota*, a fishing boat; *cwch gwenyn*, a bee-hive; *cwch capan*, a crown of a hat.

Bwyta y mel o'r cwch.

To eat the honey from the hive.

*Adage.*

**Cwd, s. m. (cw)** A projecting, or throwing off.

**Cwd, s. m.**—*pl. cydau (cw—wd)* A bag, a sack, a pouch. *Cwd y mug*, puff ball.

Amgeidd y ci am y cwd halen.

The solicitude of the dog for the salt bag.

*Adage.*

Egor dy gw d pan gaech borchell.

Open thy bag when thou shalt get a pig.

*Adage.*

**Cwdd, s. m.**—*pl. t. au (cw)* A concavity; a poppy.

**Cwdd, a. (cw)** Rising round; surrounding.

**Cwdd, adv. (cw)** Arising from where; at or in what place, where.

A wyddost ti cwdd fydd,  
 Nod yn araws dydd.

Dost thou know where should be the night waiting the passing of the day?  
*Taliesin.*

**Cwddchwydd, s. m. (cwdd—echwydd)** The setting in of evening; the evening.

**Cwdded, s. f.**—*pl. t. au (cwdd)* A rising round.

**Cwddedu, v. a. (cwdded)** To rise round; to enclose.

Cwddedynt ledrynt llied annoeth gofai;  
 Gwawd gofyn chawdd i ddoeth.

They raised a rumour of the anger of unwise solicitude: it is customary to ask a report of the wjac.  
*Gwernny ab Clydno.*

**Cwddedyw, a. (cwdded)** Rising round, enclosing.

Ysgwn cwddedyw, ni fu cwddaf.

The sheltering exalted one, there has been none affording greater shelter.  
*Elysiogwr Fardd.*

**Cwddu, v. a. (cwdd)** To raise, or turn round; to turn the ground as a pig doth, or a rabbit in burrowing; to encompass; to shelter.

Y dyn a ddychw o ddyn drofa poem,  
 O'r pan ei oddym:  
 Hwll diddawl diddwyll wrda,  
 Hael llesu, cwdd cu, cwda!

The man that thou bringest from the severe state of pain, from the time he goes from hence: it is the claim, incantment, of the good man free from guile, gracious Jesus, lovely shelter, do thou shelter.  
*Gwernny ab Clydno.*

**Cwddyn, s. m. dim. (cwdd)** Concavity; shelter.

**Cweryl, s. m.**—*pl. t. on (cw—eryl)* A striving; strife or contention; quarrel.

Calon odd i'm bron, mewn brw aeth yn don,  
 Cwerylon cur alecth.

A heart there was in my bosom, with a wound it became broken, with the striving, the throbbing of grief.  
*W. Llany.*

**Cweryllaidd, a. (cweryl)** Tending to quarrel.

**Cwerylawg, a. (cweryl)** Quarrelous; bickering.

**Cweryliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. an (cweryl)* A quarrelling, striving, or bickering.

**Cwerylu, v. a. (cweryl)** To quarrel, to fall out.

**Cwerylus, a. (cweryl)** Quarrelsome; fractious.

**Cwerylwr, s. m.**—*pl. cwerylywr (cweryl—gwr)* A quarreller; a contentious person.

**Cwfi, s. m. (cw)** A rising over, or compassing.

**Cwfi, s. m.**—*pl. t. au (cwfi)* A hood, or cowl.

Du yw dy gwfi, da ei don,  
 A'u gawl, edn iailt gryn.

Black is thy hood, whose note is good, and the robe, thou bird of harmonious language.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r fynydd.*

**Cwflen, s. f.**—*pl. t. au (cwfi)* A cap, or hat; a buttoning cap; the black velvet cap, worn by grooms.

**Cwg, s. m.**—*pl. t. au (cw)* A rising, a projection.

**Cwquareu cwg**, a sort of play, where two stand together and throw up a ball; on its descent they strive which shall strike it to his partner; and the farthest throw counts for the game.

**Cwgn, s. m.**—*pl. cwgnau (cwg)* A knot, a knuckle.

**Cwgn pren**, a knot of a tree.

Y ddaeth a gullf grynall ffys perffed o'r cwyff gloew i ar y gwddawd, ac o'r bryddad hyd y cwgna perffed ar yr yd, ac o'r medd hyd y cwgna cuthaf.

The steward of the household shall have the length of his middle finger of the clear air of the sediment, and of the bracket the length of the middle joint on the middle finger, and of the medd the length of the last joint.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cwhwfan, s. m.**—*pl. t. au (cw—hwfan)* A waving; a rising up and down; a panting, a heaving.

Sanctiddia hawryden yr aberth cwhwfan ac ywgyddwyr i'r aberth derchafael, yr hon a gwhwfanwyd, so yr hon a dderchafael o'r hwrdd.

Thou shalt sanctify the breast of the wave offering, which is waved, and which is heaved up the ram.  
*Exodus xix. 21.*

**Cwhwfan, a. (cw—hwfan)** Rising up; waving.

**Cwhwfanawli, a. (cwhwfan)** Tending to rise up in waves; throbbing, or panting.

**Cwhwfanu, v. a. (cwhwfan)** To rise in waves; to wave; to heave; to hover, or float up and down; to pant, or throb.

O'r tylawd fydd—cymered un oen yn aberth dros gawddod, i'r gwhwfanu i wneuthur cymmod droddio.

And if he be poor—then he shall take one lamb for a trespass offering, to be moved to make an atonement for him.  
*Leviticus xiv. 21.*

**Cwl, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion (cy—wl)* A flagging, or dropping; a fault; also a box for raising coals from the pit.

Meddyllaw brad anghywir,  
 O cheir meddwl yn bwr,  
 Cwl, a pwrchod y gelwir.

To imagine unjust treachery, if the design is long concealed, a fault, and a sin it is called.  
*Amddiddan Arthur ac Eborad.*

**Cwla, a. (cwl)** Fantering, faint, languid, dejected. *Mae hi yn gwla iawn*, she is very poorly.

*Gorwn bies din, hir-wyelon fyddant,  
Pan dyfuant yn nlaen haint,  
Broo gwla hiraeth ei haint.*

The tops of the ash plisters, that are white and stately, when growing on the top of the dingle; the languid heart, longing is the complaint.

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cwlas, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwl—as)** A compartment in a building, or the space between one beam and another. *Cwlas o yd*, a stack of corn filling such a space in a barn.

*Dy ball ydyw'r afallen,  
Dy gwlas yw'r brig-las bren.*

Thy throne is the apple-tree, thy apartment is the tree crowned with green.

*S. Tudur, i'r Bl.*

**Cwlben, s. m.—pl. t. i (cwl—pren)** A bludgeon.

**Cwlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (cw—llen)** A hat.

**Cwliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwl)** A making faulty.

**Cwliaw, v. a. (cwl)** To make a fault.

**Cwliawg, a. (cwl)** Having faults, or faulty.

**Cwledig, a. (cwl)** That is faulty or improper.

**Cwliogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwliawg)** The state of being faulty or wrong.

*Dylia s o amobury i'r dywodedig Wladus; o'r achaw, a'r defnydd y dyfiant, gwnethur o hond hi gwllogeth gyhoeddiwg ag en i'wan ab Madaeg.*

It is my due of commutation due to the said Wladus; the cause, and matter it is my due, that she has committed a public fault with one i'wan, the son of Madaeg.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cwlwm, s. m.—pl. cylymau (cw—llwm)** A knot, or tie; a bond; a strain in music. *Cwlwm dolen*, a bow knot; *llwm gwllwm*, a hard knot; *cwlwm gwythi*, the cramp; *cwlwm y gwydd*, *cwlwm y coed*, and *cynghafawg*, bindweed; *cwlwm yr asgwrn*, perennial mercury; *cwlwm cariad*, the herb Paris.

**Cwlun, s. m. dim. (cwl)** A dropper. *Cwlun y mel*, new y drydan, agrimony.

**Cwll, s. m.—pl. cyllau (cy—wll)** A separation, what separates; a passage; the stomach.

*Ti ddadaf gwad y ydd; o ben hyd gwll, o gwll hyd wrwag, o wrwag hyd lawr.*

There are three resignations of blood; from the head to the stomach, from the stomach to the girdle, from the girdle to the ground.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cwlltyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwll)** A coultter.

*Can ddolwg ag ysa o'r llygod y cwlltyr.*

It is as true as that the mice have eaten the plough-share.

*Adae.*

**Cwm, s. m.—pl. cymydd (cw)** A rounding together; a hollow; a shelter; a deep valley, where the sides come together in a concave form, whereas the sides of a *glyn*, approach in a convex form.

**Cwman, s. m.—pl. t. od (cwm)** A large wooden vessel; a tub; a kive, or brewing tub; also the rump, or buttock.

**Cwmarch, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwm—arch)** A deep glen, dingle, or narrow valley.

**Cwmp, s. m. (cwm)** A round over; a circle.

**Cwmpas, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwmp)** A compass, circuit, or circle. *O gwmpas*, round about.

*Mest corffan yw eidd gyffwrthlawn yn ei hyd, a'i phen ar y ffaen; a byny ynghyith y ffaen y dyfod yn gwmpas.*

The measure of the baring ground is a lawful acre in length, abutting on the church yard; and that, encircling the church yard, is to be its compass.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cwmpasawg, a. (cwmpas)** Surrounded, encircled.

**Cwmpasawli, a. (cwmpas)** Surrounding, encircling.

**Cwmpasu, v. a. (cwmpas)** To surround; to encircle.

**Cwmpawd, s. m. (cwmp)** A circle, or compass.

**Cwmwd, s. m.—pl. cymydau (cy—mwd)** A sub-

division of a *cantref*, or hundred; a *comot*; a wapentake.

*Deuddeg macnawl, a dwy dref yn y cwmwd, a dwy dref a ddwy fod yn rhad y breulin.*

Twelve manors and two hamlets there are in a *comot*; the two hamlets ought to be to answer to the necessity of the king.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cwmwl, s. m.—pl. cymylau (cwm—gw)** A collection of vapours, a cloud.

**Cwn, s. m. (cy—wn)** A head; a top, or summit.

**Cwnad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwn)** A rising, or elevation. *Ty yn sefyll ar y cwnad*, a house standing on the rising.

**Cwnawl, a. (cwn)** Arising, elevating.

**Cwneidig, a. (cwn)** Having a rising; elevated.

**Cwning, s. f.—pl. t. od (cwn)** A rabbit, or coney. *Cwning-gaer*, a burrow, or rabbit-warren.

**Cwningen, s. f. dim. (cwning)** A rabbit, a coney.

**Cwnsallt, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwn—sallt)** An upper garment, or cloak; a robe of state, or coat adorned with badges of distinction, or arms; the cloak of a herald at arms. *Cwnsallt march*, the housing of a horse; *y lindro a dyf yn gwnsallt*, dodder grows in an overspreading form.

*Llyfr Medd.*

*Gwngaw gwe lan amdaenaf,  
Cwnsallt byrr hardd-wallt haf.*

Arrayed myself in a pure wool, a cloak of the potent fair hair of summer.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

*Y ferc a roes i Beredur arfan, a chwnsallt pur-goch ar yr arf-  
au; a marchawg y cwnsallt coch y gelwid.*

The maid gave to Beredur armour, and a military cloak of fine red over the armour; and he was called the knight of the red cloak.

*Hens Peredur—Mabingion.*

**Cwsyllt, s. m. (cwn—syllt)** The anvil of a smith.

*Gefall, gordd, cethrawi, tryrdd, a cethrawi cyfrithl a dal pob an;—y cwsyllt cymaint a dal sg y 4 hyn.*

Pincers, large hammer, punch and borer, 4 legal pence is the value of each;—the anvil is equal in value to those four.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cwuu, v. a. (cwn)** To arise; to support. It is used in South Wales in the same import as the term *Cymhortha*, in North Wales; that is, to give the general aid of a neighbourhood to an individual, for getting in a harvest, building a house, or bringing coals, and the like.

**Cwnwg, s. m. (cwn)** A summit, or culmen.

**Cwpan, s. f.—pl. t. an (cw)** A cup, a bowl.

**Cwpanaid, s. f. (cwpan)** A cup-full.

**Cwr, s. m.—pl. cyrau (cw)** A limit; a border; edge, or extremity; a corner, or nook.

*Hi a wrr wamal gerddedid,  
A llusraw cwr ei llygad,  
A phob mynyddyn allad,  
I rwystraw dya o'r chariad.*

She knows the slighty walk, and to lerr with the *cwrru* of her eye, and every wanton attitude, to hinder men to fly her love.

*Arach y Gwrigidd.*

**Cwr, s. m.—pl. cyroedd (cw—wr)** A circle; a periphery, or surrounding limit; a skin.

**Cwrach, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwr)** A book, volume.

*Gwrach mawr, wedd gwn walth,  
I'r don a fferdyd ymmlith.*

The parchment book, a dog-eared work, to the dunghill has been thrown away.

*D. ab Gwilym, i walt G. Gyg.*

**Cwran, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwr)** A buskin; a boot.

*Y penrydd, onl cheffr cyn ei gyfodi o'r wely, a gwisgaw ei gwransu, ni ddylai steb i neb o'r bawl a cyfwr iddo.*

The chief huntsman, if he is not found before his riding out of his bed, and the putting on his *buskins*, he ought not to answer to any one with respect to a claim that may be required of him.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cwranawg, a. (cwran)** Buskined, wearing boots.

**Cwranwr, s. m.—pl. cwranwyr (cwran—gwr)** A maker, or vender of buskins; a bootmaker.

*2 K*



**Cwrc, s. m.—pl. cyrcau (cwr)** A rotundity, or roundness; a curvature; a stoop. *Dyna hi yn ei chwrc*, there she is in her stooping position.

**Cwrcwd, s. m.—pl. cyrcydau (cwrc)** A stooping, a squatting; a squat. *Dos, yr hen gwrwd!* Avant, you old squat!

**Cwrf, s. m.—pl. cyrfiau (cwr)** A trunk, or a body.

*Mewn ei gwrf i mae'n gorwedd,  
Y cwrff a bair cyrfiau'r bodd.*

Within his *shrine* he lies, the *shrine* makes the grave to be strengthened.

**Cwrian, v. a. (cwr)** To squat; to cower.

**Cwrn, s. m.—pl. cyrnau (cwr)** A spire; a pile, or stack; a knob. *Cwrn o yd*, a stack of corn.

**Cwrnald, s. m.—pl. cwrneidiau (cwrn)** A becoming erect, or stiff; a curveting.

*O! ffer sawdy—  
Owral gwrnald, a llygid llo.*

Through his vigorous nature he would make a curveting, with eyes like a calf.

**Cwrt, s. m.—pl. cyrtiau (cwr)** A circular mound; a sand-hill; a court of a house, a yard.

**Cwrw, s. m. (cwryf)** Ale, or strong beer.

*Allwedd calon cwrw da.*

Good ale is the key of the heart.

**Cwrwg, s. m.—pl. cyrygau (cwr)** Any round body, or vessel; a carcass; as *Cwrwg mollt*, a carcass of mutton; also a boat.

**Cwrwgl, s. m.—pl. cyryglau (cwrwg)** A coracle, a kind of boat; called also *cworgl*.

**Cwrwm, s. m. (cwr)** A bowing, or bending.

**Cwryf, s. m.—pl. cyrfiau (cwr)** Ale, or beer.

*Golychaf a Wicld, pendefy gwlad heddi,  
I ddiddwng Eiflin o allwedd;*

*Y cwr a'm rhoddes y gwia, a'r cwrff, a'r medd,  
A'r merch mawr modur mairia eu gwedd.*

I will pray the Sovereign, the lord of the realm of peace, to liberate Eiflin from banishment, the man that gave me of the wine, and the ale, and the mead, and the great princely steeds of gay appearance.

**Cws, s. m. (cy—was)** What contributes to assuage, or quiet; a state of rest; sleep.

**Cws, s. m. (cws)** A state of quietude; sleep.

**Cwsbar, s. m. (cws—par)** An opiate, or sleeping potion. a. causing sleep, soporific.

**Cwst, s. m. (cy—wst)** Toil, drudgery, trouble.

**Cwswr, s. m. (cw—swr)** The broken straw and corn on a floor, after threshing.

**Cwt, s. m.—pl. cytiau (cw)** A roundness; a cot, a hovel, or sty; an abruptness, what terminates abruptly; a rump, or tail; a skirt.

*Cytiau y Gwyddelod*, the huts of the Irish; *cwt ysgyfarnau*, the sent of a hare; *gafaela yn fy nghwt*, take hold in my skirt.

**Cwta, s. (cwt)** Short, abrupt; bob, or bob-tailed.

*O's tir a dalar a bolch, henwi pa rifedi o cwydd, a pha beth a ddylyir dros yr clddaw, neu dros yr arwydded, ai ariau cyfreithiau, ai ariau cwtaion.*

It thou art prosecuting a claim for land, there must be specified what number of acres, and what is due for the property, or in regard to the injury, whether lawful monies, or short monies.

**Cwtan, v. a. (cwta)** To shorten, to abbreviate.

**Cwtawg, a. (cwta)** Bob-tailed, squabby. *s. f.* a squab; also sent, or short tail.

**Cwtiad, s. m.—pl. cwtiaid (cwt)** A plover. *Cwtiaid llwydion*, grey plovers; *cwtiaid aur*, green plovers; *cwtiaid hirgoes*, long-legged plovers.

**Cwtiar, s. f.—pl. cwtieir (cwt—iar)** A coot, or water rail. It is also called *bronnau*, *rhagen y dufyr*, and *iar y dufyr*.

**Cwtogawl, a. (cwtawg)** Decurtative, abbreviative.

**Cwtoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwtawg)** A short squab.

**Cwtogi, v. a. (cwtawg)** To curtail, or shorten.

**Cwtogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwtawg)** Decurtation, abbreviation, or abridgment.

**Cwtogwr, s. m.—pl. cwtogwyr (cwtawg—gwr)**

Abrider, abbreviator, or shortener.

**Cwtws, s. m.—pl. cytsau (cwt)** A lot. *Tyn cytsau*, to draw lots.

**Cwtyn, s. m. dim. (cwt)** Any thing short, or bob-tailed; a plover. *Cwtyn da*, the lesser godwit.

**Cwtysyn, s. m. dim. (cwtws)** A lot; a ticket.

**Cwth, s. m. (cwt)** A throwing off; ejection.

**Cwthr, s. m. (cwth)** An excretory orifice; the intestinum rectum. *Cwthr* is a term used in some places for the *gwaia*, or vagina, in other places; as *Cwthr caseg*, and *cwthr buoch*.

**Cwthwn, s. m. (cwth)** A violent gust, or squall.

*Cwthyn tost o ddydd*, a severe storm. *Dimet.*

**Cwyd, s. m. (cw)** A stir, or shake; agitation.

**Cwydady, a. (cwyd)** That may be stirred.

**Cwydaw, v. a. (cwyd)** To stir, move, or agitate.

*Cwyd* / stir thyself, or get up. This verb is generally introduced as an anomaly to express the imperatives of *codi*, and *cyfodi*.

**Cwydawl, a. (cwyd)** Agitating, shaking; stirring.

**Cwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—gwydd)** A fall; lapse.

**Cwyddadwy, a. (cwydd)** Capable of falling.

**Cwyddator, ger. (cwyddiad)** Falling, lapsing.

**Cwyddaw, v. a. (cwydd)** To fall, or tumble.

*Twrft ion lorchwyr bael; trwm oddi ai gwydd,*

*Twr Cynfael yn cwyddaw,*

*A fflamau odrun yn adrlwyr,*

*Ac angerdd, na ogyr yn law.*

The tumult of the wave is the generous one wearing the chain; and it was awful to hear him falling the tower of Cynfael, and the rising flames making havoc with violence, and the spears in hand.

**Cwyddawl, a. (cwydd)** Tending to fall; ruinous.

**Cwyddedig, a. (cwydd)** In a fallen condition.

**Cwyddedigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyddedig)** Fall.

**Cwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwydd)** A falling.

**Cwydditor, sup. (cwydd)** To be falling, or lapsing.

**Cwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwl)** Blame. *Mi geis gwyf*, I was blamed; *mae cwyf arno*.

**Cwyllawr, a. (cwyf)** Blameable, or criminal.

*Y peth sy'n awr cwyllawr mewn cof,*

*Na ysgafu, fe a'u a'nghof.*

What is at present culpable in memory, speak not of it, it will sink in oblivion.

**Cwymp, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—gwymp)** A being flat on a plain; a fall, or tumble.

*Am gwymp hen y cwerdded gwen gwa.*

At the fall of the aged the countenance of the youth wears a smile.

**Cwympadwy, a. (cwymp)** Capable of falling.

**Cwympaw, v. a. (cwymp)** To throw down; to fall.

*Cwympaw coed*, to fell timber.

**Cwympawd, s. m. (cwymp)** A falling down; a declining, or descending.

**Cwympawli, a. (cwymp)** Tending to fall; falling.

**Cwympedig, a. (cwymp)** In a fallen state.

**Cwympiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwymp)** A falling.

**Cwympiator, ger. (cwympiad)** Falling, tumbling.

**Cwympiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwympiad)** One who throws down; a feller.

**Cwympitor, sup. (cwymp)** To be falling.

**Cwympwr, s. m.—pl. cwympwyr (cwymp—gwr)**

One that falls; one who throws down.

**Cwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—gwyn)** A setting in

motion, or agitating; a complaint, wailing, or grief; a plaint in law; *Cwyn anawd*, a real action.

*Ma' genyf gwyn i'ti*, I pity thee.

*A gwyn cyn bychan*

*Cwyn mawr a ddarogau.*

He that complains a small complaint doth forbode a great complaint.

*Adage.*

**Cwynadwy, a. (cwyn)** That may be complained.  
**Cwynator, ger. (cwyniad)** Complaining; wailing.  
**Cwynaw, v. a. (cwyn)** To complain, to impeach, or complain of; to commence a suit.

**Cwynawl, a. (cwyn)** Complaining; plaintive.  
**Cwynedig, a. (cwyn)** That is complained of.  
**Cwynfan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyn—ban)** A lamenting, wailing, or mourning. *Cwynfan Prydain*, the Lamentation of Britain, a name of an old tune.

**Cwynfan, v. a. (cwyn—ban)** To complain, to lament, to bemoan; to pule; to groan.

*A gwyn rhyw ni ry gwynha.*

*He that complains of excess doth not grieve at all. Adage.*

**Cwynfanllyd, a. (cwynfan)** Given to be pining.  
**Cwynfanu, v. a. (cwynfan)** To complain, to wail.  
**Cwynfanus, a. (cwynfan)** Complaining, wailing.  
**Cwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyn)** A complaining; a wailing, a groaning.

**Cwyniedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwyniad)** Bewailer.  
**Cwynitor, sup. (cwyn)** To be complaining.

*Powsy.*

*Cell eiddo, bywyd lor,*

*Cenra Cyndrywa cwyntior.*

*Powsy, the retreat of strangers, was the life of my lord; the warlike son of Cyndrywa, that is bewailed. Llywarch Hen.*

**Cwynofain, v. a. (cwyn—of)** To bewail.

**Cwynofaint, s. m. (cwynofain)** A wailing.

**Cwynos, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyn—gos)** A supper.

*Dyn a fwytaf yn ei glinaw, ac arell yn ei gwynos.*

*A man he was wont to eat at his dinner, and another at his supper. Triodd.*

**Cwynosa, v. a. (cwynos)** To eat supper, to sup.

**Cwynosawg, a. (cwynos)** Having supper; that sups, s. m. One that gives a supper.

*Cwynosawg brenin a ddwy roddi celinawg i'r gwanaasethwyr ar arbed ei yd, a'i ysgubwr.*

*He that gives a supper to the king ought to give a penny to the attendants, for sparing the corn and the barn. Welsh Laws.*

*Nid oes sawd rhyw y brenin i'r gwynosawg; y neb a ddylid ei borthi y nos hono, ac ni'r porthu.*

*There is no refuge against the king to his supper provider; he that ought to entertain him that night, and that doth not provide. Welsh Laws.*

**Cwyneswr, s. m. (cwynos—gwr)** A supper eater.

**Cwynwr, s. m.—pl. cwynwyr (cwyn—gwr)** A complainer; a complainant; a bewailer, or lamenting.

**Cwyr, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (cy—gwyrr)** Wax; gum.  
*Cwyr clust*, ear wax; *cwyr gwennyn*, and *cwyr melyn*, bees' wax; *cwyr coch*, sealing wax; *cwyr crydd*, shoemaker's wax.

**Cwyradd, a. (cwyrr)** Of a waxy quality; waxy.

**Cwyrw, v. a. (cwyrr)** To cover with wax.

**Cwyrwag, a. (cwyrr)** Having or yielding wax.

**Cwyrrawl, a. (cwyrr)** Tending to become waxy.

**Cwyrredig, a. (cwyrr)** Cerated, covered with wax.

**Cwyrrell, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyrelli)** Cerate.

**Cwyrren, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwyrr)** A cake of wax.

**Cwyrrganwyll, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwyrr—canwyll)** Wax-candle; a taper.

**Cwyrrganwyllidd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwyrrganwyll)** A wax-chandler.

**Cwyrriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyrr)** A waxing.

**Cwyrros, s. m. (cwyrr)** The cornel tree, or cornus.

**Cwyrwialen, s. f. (cwyrr—gwiall)** The wild cornel tree, or dogwood.

**Cwys, s. f.—pl. t. au (co—gwys)** A furrow. *Nid oes genyf gwyso o dir*, I have not a furrow of land.

*Aeth fraeth wybodach i'r bedd,*

*A ddiol-gwlad Wynedd.*

*Drey wir-fydd draw i orphwys,*

*A'r awen gwl i'r uo gws.*

*None is brilliant knowledge to the grave, and all the good of fair Cyweddalia, in pure faith, is yonder gone to rest, and to that same furrow is gone the charming muse. Rice Jones, o'r blaenus.*

**Cwysaw, v. a. (cwys)** To cast up in furrows.

*Wyr i Fledlyn arfleiddd,*

*A oedd draw yn cwysaw cad.*

*A grandson of Fledlyn, with the killing weapon, was tender furrowing the battle. Rhys I Glyn.*

**Cwysawg, a. (cwys)** Having furrows; furrowed.

**Cwysawl, a. (cwys)** Tending to furrow, furrowing.

**Cwysawr, s. m.—pl. cwyrsorion (cwys)** A furrower.

*A meibion Godebwg, Gwerin cwyrr,*

*Dyphorthyst gwysawr gelorawr hir.*

*And the sons of Godebwg, an unjust crew, they bore the furrower on the long tier. Aneurin.*

**Cwysed, s. f.—pl. t. i (cwys)** A gore, or a gusset.

**Cwysedig, a. (cwys)** That is in furrows; furrowed.

**Cwysiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwys)** A furrowing.

**Cwysiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwysiad)** Furrower.

**Cwysig, s. f. dim. (cwys)** A small furrow; a drain.

**Cwyswr, s. m. (cwys—gwr)** A furrower.

**Cy. A prefix in composition (cw)** It denotes a mutual act, or effect, having the force of the English prefixes *com* and *con*, in *compact* and *concord*.

**Cybawl, a. (cwb)** Holding or grasping together.

**Cybolli, v. a. (cybawl)** To put all together; to make a confused mixture, or a hodgepodge.

**Cybolliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cybawl)** A mixing.

**Cybolwr, s. m.—pl. cybolwyr (cybawl—gwr)** A mingler; a maker of a hodgepodge.

**Cybydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwb)** A miser, or covetous man.

*Awydd cybydd annurawl,*

*Dig o ddyw, a'i dwg i ddawli.*

*The avidity of the covetous miser, the wrathful man, will bring him to the devil. Dr. ab Ithelddi Eidd.*

**Cybyddaid, a. (cybydd)** Tending to be niggardly.

**Cybyddawl, a. (cybydd)** Coveting; grasping at.

**Cybydd-dawd, s. m. (cybydd)** Covetousness.

**Cybydd-dra, s. m.—pl. cybyddwyr (cybawl—gwr)** A covetousness.

**Cybyddes, s. f. (cybydd)** A covetous woman.

*Hael am y parch n'i archwyl,*

*Cybyddes am negus awyl.*

*Liberal of the honour I do not sue for, a niggardly fair with respect to the errand of love. Dr. ab Gwilym.*

**Cybyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cybydd)** A coveting.

*Earihydd yw, Iwl Caluar, malut chwast, a chybyddiad gwyr Rhufain!*

*It is surprising, Julius Cæsar, the greatness of the craving, and avarice of the men of Rome! Dr. ab Arthur.*

**Cybyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cybydd)** Avarice.

**Cybyddlyd, a. (cybydd)** Covetous, avaricious.

**Cybyddu, v. a. (cybydd)** To covet; to be avaricious, or greedy.

**Cybyddus, a. (cybydd)** Coveting, craving.

**Cybyddusrwydd, s. m. (cybyddus)** Cravingness.

**Cycwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwg—wy)** Matured egg.

**Cycwyaw, v. a. (cycwy)** To mature an egg.

**Cycyllawg, a. (cwcwll)** Wearing a cowl; hooded.

**Cycylla, v. a. (cwcwll)** To put on a cowl.

**Cycyllyn, s. m. dim. (cwcwll)** A shapournet.

**Cychaid, s. m.—pl. cychaidiau (cwch)** A boat-full; a hive-full.

**Cychaidd, a. (cwch)** Like a boat; like a hive.

**Cychawl, a. (cwch)** Relating to, or like a boat.

**Cychedd, s. m. (cwch)** A hollowess or concavity.

*Cygnid—*

*Y'nghychedd y'mherfedd*

*Rhwng destin teyrnedd.*

*I slept in a concavity in a centre between the knees of princes.*

**Cychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwch)** A hiving.

**Cychu, v. a. (cwch)** To crown; to cover; to hive.

**Cychwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwant)** A mutual desire, mutual passion, or wish.

**Cychwardd, s. m. (chwardd)** A mutual laughing.

**Cychwarddawl, a. (chwardd)** Laughing together.

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Cychwarddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cychwardd) A laughing together, or mutually.

Cychwedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwded) A whisper; a rumour; a story, or tale. *Barn gychwedd*, an interlocutory decree, in law.

Cychweddeidd, *s. m.* (cychwedi) A parcel of tales.

Cychwedliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cychwedi) A mutual whispering; a giving out rumours, or tales.

Cychwedlu, *v. a.* (cychwedi) To whisper, to gossip.

Cychweg, *a.* (chweg) Mutually sweet, or good.

Cychwennych, *v.* (cychwant) To desire mutually.

*Cychweg ni chwyd cychwyr; cychwennyches, cychwennychwy Enlli weles.*

*The mutually sweet will not produce the mutually bitter; I have wished in common, I do wish in common for the resting place of Enlli.* *Taliesin.*

Cychwerthin, *v.* (cychwardd) To laugh mutually.

Cychwerw, *a.* (chwerw) Mutually bitter, or harsh.

Cychwerwedd, *s. m.* (chwerw) Mutual bitterness.

Cychwerwi, *v.* (cychwedi) To be mutually bitter.

Cychwiawr, *a.* (chwiawr) Coequal; participant.

*Hen-naed Gruffudd Maeluar,*

*Henri, a Sinsar gychwiawr.*

*The ancient blood of Gruffudd Maeluar, Henry, and Jasper are equal to.* *L. G. Cuth.*

Cychwil, *a.* (chwil) Seeking out one another.

*Ni wyr cychwil feirdd, cyhoeddolawg;*  
*Tymp pan dreig ierwyn i'orff dyffordd lawg.*

*The bards seeking one another, and mutually reproachful, know not the season when the vehement defending host shall perish.* *Meliyr.*

Cychwioredd, *s. m.* (cychwiawr) A co-equality.

Cychwiwri, *v. a.* (cychwiawr) To make coequal.

Cychwlyn, *s. m.* (cwlyn) The herb agrimony.

Cychwn, *s. m.* (cwn) A rising; a stirring, or moving.

*Cychwn haul*, the rising of the sun.

Cychwnadwy, *a.* (cychwn) That may be moved.

Cychwnator, *ger.* (cychwn) Rising; commencing.

Cychwnawl, *a.* (cychwn) Rising; commencing; moveable. *Da cychwnawl*, moveable goods.

Cychwnfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cychwn—ma) A setting off; first motion, or origination.

Cychwniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cychwn) A setting off; commencement; origination.

Cychwnitor, *sup.* (cychwn) To be rising.

Cychwnu, *v. a.* (cychwn) To set out; to begin, or commence; to begin a journey; to begin any undertaking.

*Clust fab Clustfednad—deg milltir a deugaint y clywaf y morgrugryn y bore pan gychwnaf y ar ei lwith.*

*Clust (Ear) the son of the Listener, fifty miles off he would hear the ant in the morning, when she should arise from her couch.* *H. Cuthbach—Mabinogion.*

Cychwnwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cychwnwyr* (cychwn—gwr)

One that sets off; a commencer, or beginner.

Cychwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cychwyr* (cwh—gwr) A boatman. *Cychwr gwenyn*, a hive of bees.

Cychwyfan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyfan) Agitation; tremulation; a hovering.

Cychwyfan, *v. a.* (chwyfan) To agitate; to tremulate; to hover, to rest upon the wing.

Cychwyfawl, *a.* (chwyfawl) Co-agitating.

Cychwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyfiad) Co-agitation.

Cychwyn, *s. m.* (cy—cwyn) A stirring, or moving.

*Corn cychwyn*, the horn of marching.

Cychwyn, *v. a.* (cy—cwyn) To stir; to set off; to begin; to begin a journey; to commence.

Cychwynadwy, *a.* (cychwyn) Moveable.

Cychwynawl, *a.* (cychwyn) Tending to rise.

Cychwynfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cychwyn—ma) A setting off; a first motion; origination.

Cychwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cychwyn) A setting off; a commencement; origination.

Cychwyrn, *a.* (chwyrn) With mutual velocity.

Cyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cy) A junction; a coupling, or joining together; copulation.

Cyd, *a.* (cy) Joint, or common; united. *Da cyd*, goods that are common, or a joint stock; *cadw defaid ar gyd a hanner*, to keep sheep in common and half share.

Cyd, *adv.* (cy) While, whilst; or as long as.

*Cyd bob perchben ahi,*  
*Nid ner ond Duw Goruchaf.*

*Whilst the possessor of wealth may be proud, yet there is no so preme but God the most high.* *Mod. ab Llywarch.*

Cyd, *conj.* (cy) For as much, seeing, because that.

*Cyd bai pan wladig*  
*Gwlad Wyneidd.*

*Seeing thus mayest be a sovereign of the country of Gwynedd.* *Cynddda.*

Cyd, *prefix in composition* (cy) It denotes a co-operation, or a mutual act, or effect, having the power of the English prefixes *co*, *com*, and *con*.

Cyda, *prep.* (cyd—a) With; besides, over and above; together with. *Cyda mi*, with me;

*gyda hynny*, besides that; *gyda ei wraith yn gorphen*, by that time he had finished.

Cydachlesawl, *a.* (achlesawl) Mutually protecting.

Cydachlesiad, *s. m.* (achlesiad) Mutual refuge.

Cydachlesu, *v. a.* (achlesu) To protect mutually.

Cydachludiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (achludiad) An overwhelming; a cataclysmos.

Cydachosawl, *a.* (achosawl) Coefficient.

Cydachosi, *v. a.* (achosi) To contribute, or co-effect.

Cydachosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (achosiad) Coefficient.

Cydachub, *v. a.* (achub) Mutually to save.

Cydachubawl, *a.* (cydchub) Mutually saving.

Cydachublad, *s. m.* (cyd—achub) A mutual saving.

Cydachwyn, *v.* (achwyn) Mutually to complain.

Cydachwynawl, *a.* (cydachwyn) Mutually complaining; mutually accusing.

Cydachwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydachwyn) A mutual complaining together.

Cydachwynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cychachwynwyr* (cydachwyn—gwr) One that complains with.

Cydadaw, *v. a.* (gadaw) To leave mutually.

Cydadawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydadaw) Mutual leaving, or forsaking.

Cydaellad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adeilad) A building together.

Cydaelladu, *v. a.* (cydaellad) To build together.

Cydaellaw, *v. a.* (adeilaw) To build together.

Cydaferawl, *a.* (adferawl) Mutually restoring.

Cydaferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adferiad) Mutual restoration; a restoring to one another.

Cydaferu, *v. a.* (adferu) Mutually to restore.

Cydaadnabod, *s. m.* (adnabod) Mutual acquaintance.

Cydaadnabod, *v. a.* (adnabod) To know one another.

Cydaadrawdd, *v. a.* (adrawdd) To relate mutually.

Cydaadrawdawl, *a.* (cydaadrawdawl) Mutually relating.

Cydaadroddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaadrawdawl) A relating mutually; a discoursing together.

Cydaaddaw, *v. a.* (addaw) To promise mutually.

Cydaaddawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaaddaw) A promising mutually; a mutual agreement.

Cydaaddaf, *v. a.* (addaf) To own mutually.

Cydaaddafawl, *a.* (cydaaddaf) Mutually owning.

Cydaaddafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaaddaf) A mutual acknowledgement; a compromising.

Cydaaddewid, *s. f.* (addewid) A mutual promise.

Cydaaddoli, *v. a.* (addoli) To worship together.

Cydaaddoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (addoliad) A worshipping together; mutual adoration.

Cydaaddoliant, *s. m.* (addoliant) Mutual worship.

Cydagwedd, *s. m.* (agwedd) A comportment.

Cydagweddawl, *a.* (cydagwedd) Conforming.

**Cydgawddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgawdd) A conforming, or agreeing together.

**Cydgawddu**, *v. a.* (cydgawdd) To conform.

**Cydaflen**, *s. f.* (gafen) One that is long and lank.

**Cydaflen o ddynes fawr**, a great gawky woman.

*Cydaflen was a gar gwdd,  
Coroor yn rhodau cerwydd.*

A docile lanky one that loves the stone, a piper perambulating the rocks.

*W. Cyman, t. afr.*

**Cydaid**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydeidiau* (cud) A bag-full.

**Cydaid**, *a.* (gair) United in word; unanimous.

**Cydaieath**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (alaieath) Mutual grief.

**Cydaieathawl**, *a.* (cydaieath) Mutually grieving.

**Cydaieathiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaieath) A con-

doiling; mutual lamentation, or mourning.

**Cydaieathu**, *v. a.* (cydaieath) To condole with.

**Cydaieathus**, *a.* (cydaieath) Mutually grieving.

**Cydaieathwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydaieathwyr* (cydaieath

—*gwr*) A condoler, one that mourns with.

**Cydalar**, *s. m.* (galar) Mutual grief, or sorrow.

**Cydalarid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydalar) A grieving

together; contristation.

**Cydalaru**, *v. a.* (cydalar) To grieve together.

**Cydaliw**, *v. a.* (galw) To call with or together.

**Cydaliwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaliw) A calling to-

gether; a convocation.

**Cydall**, *s. m.* (gall) United, or mutual power.

**Cydalledig**, *a.* (cydall) Of united, or mutual power;

equipollent.

**Cydalledigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydalledig) Equi-

pollency; mutual power, or coefficient.

**Cydallu**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (cydall) United force.

**Cydallu**, *v. a.* (cydall) Mutually to be able.

**Cydalluawg**, *a.* (cydallu) Mutually able.

**Cydalluedd**, *s. m.* (cydallu) Coefficient.

**Cydamcan**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amcan) Mutual plan.

**Cydamcanawl**, *a.* (cydamcan) Of mutual design.

**Cydamcaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamcan) A mutual

designing, or purpose; concurrence.

**Cydamcanu**, *v. a.* (cydamcan) To design mutu-

ally; to contrive together.

**Cydamcanus**, *a.* (cydamcan) Concurring with.

**Cydamcanwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydamcanwyr* (cydam-

can—*gwr*) One who joins in a design.

**Cydamddiffyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amddiffyn) Mutual

defence, or protection.

**Cydamddiffyn**, *v. a.* (amddiffyn) To defend one

another, to protect mutually.

**Cydamddiffynawl**, *a.* (cydamddiffyn) Defending

with, or mutually protecting.

**Cydamddiffyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamddiffyn)

A defending, or protecting mutually.

**Cydamddiffynu**, *v. a.* (cydamddiffyn) To defend

mutually; to afford reciprocal protection.

**Cydamddiffynus**, *a.* (cydamddiffyn) Mutually de-

fending.

**Cydamddiffynwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydamddiffynwyr*

(cydamddiffyn—*gwr*) One that defends re-

ciprocally.

**Cydamgeledd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgeledd) Mutual

care, or solicitude.

**Cydamgeleddawl**, *a.* (cydamgeledd) Mutually

cherishing, assisting, or looking after.

**Cydamgeleddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamgeledd)

A cherishing, or assisting, reciprocally.

**Cydamgeleddu**, *v. a.* (cydamgeledd) To give mutual

comfort, solicitude, or assistance.

**Cydamgeleddwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydamgeleddwyr*

(cydamgeledd—*gwr*) One that affords mutual

comfort or assistance.

**Cydamgelwch**, *s. m.* (amgelwch) Mutual care:

**Cydamgyffred**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amgyffred) Mutual

comprehension, or understanding.

**Cydamgyffred**, *v. a.* (amgyffred) To comprehend

or understand mutually.

**Cydamgyffredawl**, *a.* (cydamgyffred) Compre-

hending with or mutually.

**Cydamgyffrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamgyffred)

A comprehending, or understanding mutually.

**Cydamgylch**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amgylch) Reci-

procal circuit or compass.

**Cydamgylchawl**, *a.* (cydamgylch) Mutually sur-

rounding, or encompassing.

**Cydamgylchiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamgylch) A

surrounding, or encompassing together.

**Cydamgylchu**, *v. a.* (cydamgylch) Mutually to

surround, or compass.

**Cydamliad**, *s. m.* (amliad) A mutual increasing.

**Cydamliawl**, *a.* (amliawl) Increasing together.

**Cydamliu**, *v. a.* (amliu) To increase together.

**Cydamlygawl**, *a.* (amlygawl) Mutually elucidating.

**Cydamlygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amlygiad) A reci-

procal elucidation, or manifestation.

**Cydamlygu**, *v. a.* (amlygu) To elucidate mutually.

**Cydammbau**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydammbheon* (amman)

A mutual doubt; a reciprocal hesitation.

**Cydammbau**, *v. a.* (amman) To doubt mutually.

**Cydammbheon**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydammbau)

Mutual dubitation; mutual hesitating.

**Cydammbheawl**, *a.* (cydammbau) Jointly doubting

**Cydamrhyon**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrhyon) Mutual

strife, contention, or debate.

**Cydamrhyon**, *v. a.* (amrhyon) To contend mutually.

**Cydamrhyonawl**, *a.* (cydamrhyon) Mutually striv-

ing, debating, or contending.

**Cydamrhyoniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamrhyon) A

debating, striving, or contending mutually.

**Cydamser**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amser) Unity of time.

**Cydamserawl**, *a.* (cydamser) Coetaneous, coeval.

*Filled cydamserollon,  
Witida byn, rinweddas hon.*

*Let contemporaries, good and wise  
Her virtues count and highly prize.*

*L. Hopcin.*

**Cydamseredd**, *s. m.* (cydamser) Coeternity.

**Cydamseriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamser) A ren-

dering coetaneous, or contemporary.

**Cydamseru**, *v. a.* (cydamser) To render coeval.

**Cydan**, *s. m.* *dim.* (cud) A small bag; a wallet.

**Cydanedig**, *a.* (ganedig) Horn together; coetaneous.

**Cydanian**, *a.* (anian) Connatural, like in kind.

**Cydanianaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydanian) Con-

naturality, or connaturalness.

**Cydanredd**, *s. m.* (annedd) United dwelling.

**Cydanreddawl**, *a.* (cydanredd) Dwelling together.

**Cydanreddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydanredd) A

dwelling or inhabiting together.

**Cydanreddu**, *v. a.* (cydanredd) To dwell together.

**Cydanrog**, *v. a.* (annog) To excite mutually.

**Cydanrogaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydanrog) Mutual

excitement, or exhortation.

**Cydanrogawl**, *a.* (cydanrog) Mutually exciting.

**Cydanrogiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydanrog) A mutual

exciting, or exhorting.

**Cydarffedawg**, *a.* (arffedawg) Being fellow ward

*s. m.*—*pl. cydarffedogion*, a fellow-ward.

**Cydarwedd**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (arwedd) A conformity.

**Cydarwedd**, *v. a.* (arwedd) To conform, or adapt.

**Cydarweddawl**, *a.* (cydarwedd) Conforming.

**Cydarweddriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydarwedd) A

conforming, or adapting to another.

**Cydarweddau**, *v. a.* (cydarwedd) To conform with.

**Cydarwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arwydd)** What is synonymous.

**Cydarwyddaw, v. a. (cydarwydd)** To synonymise.

**Cydarwyddawl, a. (cydarwydd)** Synonymous.

**Cydarwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydarwydd)** A denoting the same thing; a making synonymous.

**Cydawl, s. f.—pl. cyddolau (awdl)** A couplet rhyme, a term in prosody.

**Cydawl, a. (cyd)** Complete, whole, all. *Trwy gydawl y dydd*, all the day long, or continually. *s. m.* the whole.

*Cyfordwys cydawl yw, pan gyfodd mewn arath, neu ymad-rawdd, iath y cydawl yn lle y rhan.*

A synecdoche of the whole is, when in composing a speech, or discourse in a language, the whole is put for the part.

*H. Perri.*

**Cydawr, s. f. (gawr)** Conclamation, united shout.

*Rhag llw—*  
*Cenyd cym cydawr ar glawr Gwynedd.*

Before the host were sounded the horns of acclamation on the plain of Gwynedd.

**Cydawri, v. a. (cydawr)** To shout together.

**Cydbara, v. (para)** To endure the same time.

**Cydbarâd, s. m. (cydbara)** A lasting the same length of time.

**Cydbarâwl, a. (cydbara)** Lasting together.

**Cydbarch, s. m. (parch)** Reciprocal honour.

**Cydbarotâd, s. m. (parotâd)** Mutual preparation.

**Cydbarotâwl, a. (parotâwl)** Mutually preparing.

**Cydbarotî, v. a. (parotî)** To prepare mutually.

**Cydbawr, s. m. (pawr)** A grazing together.

**Cydbechawl, a. (pechawl)** Sinning together.

**Cydbechiad, s. m. (pechiad)** A sinning together.

**Cydbechu, v. a. (pechu)** To sin reciprocally.

**Cydbelydrawl, a. (pelydrawl)** Radiating together.

**Cydbelydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pelydiad)** A radiating together.

**Cydbelydru, v. a. (pelydru)** To radiate together.

**Cydbell, a. (pell)** Equidistant, at equal distance.

**Cydbellder, s. m. (cydbell)** Equality of distance.

**Cydbenawd, s. m.—pl. cydbenodau (penawd)** Mutual close, termination, or conclusion.

**Cydbenodawl, a. (cydbenawd)** Mutually ending.

**Cydbenodi, v. a. (cydbenawd)** To close or terminate together.

**Cydberchen, s. m.—pl. t. au (perchen)** Joint owner; a mutually owning.

**Cydberchen, v. a. (perchen)** To possess jointly.

**Cydberchenawg, a. (cydberchen)** That possess jointly. *s. m.—pl. cydberchenoglon*, a joint possessor.

**Cydberchenawl, a. (cydberchen)** Jointly owning.

**Cydberchenog, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydberchenawg)** Joint possession, ownership, or custody.

**Cydberchenogi, v. a. (cydberchenawg)** To own, possess, or enjoy jointly.

**Cydberchi, v. a. (cydbarch)** To honour jointly.

**Cydberthyn, v. (perthyn)** To be correlative.

**Cydberthynas, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydberthyn)** Correlate; collateral affinity, or relationship.

**Cydberthynawl, a. (cydberthyn)** Correlative.

**Cydbetrusaw, v. a. (petrusaw)** To hesitate mutually; to be mutually doubting.

**Cydbetrusawl, a. (petrusawl)** Mutually hesitating.

**Cydbetrusiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (petrusiad)** Mutual doubt, or hesitation.

**Cydblaid, s. f.—pl. cydbleidiau (plaid)** A confederate, accomplice, or ally.

**Cydblant, s. pl. aggr. (plant)** Children of the same parent.

**Cydbleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydblaid)** A confederation; an allying, or leaguely together.

**Cydbleidiath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydblaid)** Confederacy; joint alliance.

**Cydbleidiaw, v. a. (cydblaid)** To confederate.

**Cydbleidiawl, a. (cydblaid)** Having an ally.

**Cydbleidiad, a. (cydblaid)** Confederate, leagued.

**Cydbleidiadig, a. (cydblaid)** Being confederated.

**Cydbleidiwr, s. m.—pl. cydbleidiwyr (cydblaid—gwr)** A leaguer; one that confederates.

**Cydbleth, s. f.—pl. t. au (pleth)** A twisting, or folding together.

**Cydblethawl, a. (cydbleth)** Folding together.

**Cydblethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydbleth)** Complication, or folding together.

**Cydblethu, v. a. (cydbleth)** To complicate.

**Cydblwyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (plwyl)** United parish.

**Cydblwylawl, a. (cydblwyl)** Of the same parish.

**Cydborfa, s. f. (porfa)** A common pasture.

**Cydborth, s. m. (porth)** Mutual support, or aid.

**Cydborthawl, a. (cydborth)** Mutually assisting.

**Cydborthi, v. a. (cydborth)** To assist mutually.

**Cydborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydborth)** A supporting, or aiding mutually; contribution.

**Cydborthiant, s. m. (cydborth)** Mutual support.

**Cydbreswyl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (preswyl)** Joint dwelling, a joint habitation.

**Cydbreswyliaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydbreswyl)** A dwelling together, or joint inhabiting.

**Cydbreswyliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydbreswyl)** A dwelling, or inhabiting together.

**Cydbreswylaw, v. a. (cydbreswyl)** To dwell together, to inhabit the same place.

**Cydbriawd, s. m. (priawd)** Mutual union.

**Cydbriodas, s. f. (cydbriawd)** Intermarriage.

**Cydbriodawl, a. (cydbriawd)** Jointly appropriated.

**Cydbriodawr, s. m.—pl. cydbriodoriau (cydbriawd)** A coparcener, or a joint possessor.

**Cydbriodi, v. a. (cydbriawd)** To intermarry.

**Cydbriodoldeb, s. m. (cydbriodawl)** Mutual propriety; joint appropriation.

**Cydbriodoli, v. a. (cydbriodawl)** To make jointly appropriate; to make mutually eligible.

**Cydbriodoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydbriodawr)** Coparcenary, or an equal share in an estate.

**Cydbryn, s. m. (pryn)** A joint or mutual purchase.

**Cydbrynawl, a. (cydbryn)** Buying together.

**Cydbryniad, s. m. (cydbryn)** Joint purchase.

**Cydbrynu, v. a. (cydbryn)** To purchase jointly.

**Cydbrynwr, s. m.—pl. cydbrynwyr (cydbryn—gwr)** A joint purchaser, or buyer.

**Cydbwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (pwyl)** A mutual stroke.

**Cydbwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydbwy)** A striking together.

**Cydbwyaw, v. a. (cydbwy)** To strike together.

**Cydbwyawl, a. (cydbwy)** Striking together.

**Cydbwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwys)** Equipoise.

**Cydbwys, a. (pwys)** Of equal weight.

**Cydbwysaw, v. a. (cydbwys)** To equiponderate.

*Carl a wnaeth, coron wodd,*

*Cydbwysaw coed a'i bysedd.*

Like a crown Cary with her fingers the branches has made to balance.  
*D. ab Edmwnd.*

**Cydbwysawg, a. (cydbwys)** Having equal weight.

**Cydbwysawl, a. (cydbwys)** Equiponderant.

**Cydbwysedd, s. m. (cydbwys)** An equilibrium.

**Cydbwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydbwys)** Equilibration, or equiponderance; a balancing.

**Cydwael, s. f. (chwael)** Joint sister.

**Cydwawl, s. m. (chawl)** A mutual dispersion.

**Cydwaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydwawl)** A spreading mutually.

**Cydwawl, v. a. (cydwawl)** To disperse mutually.

Cydwaneagawl, *a.* (chwanegawl) Jointly adding.  
 Cydwaneagiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwanegiad) Joint augmentation; a mutually increasing.  
 Cydwaneagu, *v. a.* (chwanegu) To add mutually.  
 Cydchwant, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwant) Concupiscence; mutual desire, or lust after.  
 Cydchwantach, *s. m.* (cydchwant) Concupiscence.  
 Cydchwantu, *v. a.* (cydchwant) To lust mutually.  
 Cydchwantus, *a.* (cydchwant) Concupiscent.  
 Cydchwareu, *s. m.—pl.* cydchwareuon (chwareu) A playing together; a mutual sport.  
 Cydchwareu, *v. a.* (chwareu) To play together.  
 Cydchwareuawl, *a.* (cydchwareu) Playing together.  
 Cydchwareuydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cydchwareu) A play-fellow, one who joins in play.  
 Cydchwedleu, *v.* (cydchwedl) To confabulate.  
 Cydchwedleuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydchwedl) A gossiping together; a confabulation.  
 Cydchwedleuawl, *a.* (cydchwedl) Confabulatory.  
 Cydchwedleuwyr, *s. m.—pl.* cydchwedleuwyr (cydchwedl—gwr) A confabulator; a discourser.  
 Cydchwedl, *s. m.—pl.* cydchwedlau (chwedl) Interlocution, confabulation, or conference.  
 Cydchwenych, *v. a.* (cydchwant) To desire mutually; to be mutually coveting.  
 Cydchwilliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwilliad) A joint seeking, looking for, or examining.  
 Cydchwilliaw, *v. a.* (chwilliaw) To seek mutually.  
 Cydchwilliedig, *a.* (chwilliedig) Jointly seeking.  
 Cydchwiwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwiwiad) A joint, or mutual whirling round.  
 Cydchwiwiaw, *v. a.* (chwiwiaw) To turn round together, mutually to appear and disappear.  
 Cydchwiwiawl, *a.* (chwiwiawl) Jointly revolving.  
 Cydchwyf, *s. m.* (chwyf) Mutual agitation.  
 Cydchwyfaw, *v. a.* (cydchwyf) To move together.  
 Cydchwyfawl, *a.* (cydchwyf) Mutually agitating.  
 Cydchwyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydchwyf) A moving together.  
 Cydchwyli, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (chwyli) A mutual turn.  
 Cydchwyli, *s. f.* (cydchwyli—ma) Joint course.  
 Cydchwyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydchwyli) A revolving together; a mutual revolution.  
 Cydchwyliaw, *v. a.* (cydchwyli) To circle together.  
 Cydchwyliu, *a.* (cydchwyli) Mutually revolving.  
 Cydchwyth, *s. m.* (chwyth) A joint blast or blow.  
 Cydchwythawl, *a.* (cydchwyth) Blowing together.  
 Cydchwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydchwyth) Conflation, a blowing together.  
 Cydchwythu, *v. a.* (cydchwyth) To blow together.  
 Cyd-ddadfer, *v. a.* (dadfer) To restore mutually.  
 Cyd-ddadferawl, *a.* (dadfer) Mutually restoring.  
 Cyd-ddadferiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddadfer) A mutual restoration or returning back.  
 Cyd-ddadgan, *v. a.* (dadgan) To relate mutually.  
 Cyd-ddadganawl, *a.* (cyd-ddadgan) That is mutually related, or recited.  
 Cyd-ddadganiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddadgan) A relating mutually; a joint relation, or recital.  
 Cyd-ddadguddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadguddiad) A revealing mutually; a mutual elclaircissement.  
 Cyd-ddadguddiaw, *v. a.* (dadguddiaw) To reveal mutually, to bring to light together.  
 Cyd-ddadguddiawl, *a.* (dadguddiawl) That is jointly revealed, cleared up, or brought to light.  
 Cyd-ddadl, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dadl) Mutual debate.  
 Cyd-ddadliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddadl) A mutual debating, disputing, or discourse.  
 Cyd-ddadlu, *v. a.* (cyd-ddadl) To dispute together.  
 Cyd-ddadlwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyd-ddadlwyr (cyd-ddadl—gwr) One that contends with in debate.

Cyd-ddal, *v. a.* (dal) To hold, or uphold jointly.  
 Cyd-ddaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddal) A jointly holding; a holding together.  
 Cyd-ddanfon, *v. a.* (danfon) To send together.  
 Cyd-ddanfonawl, *a.* (danfon) That is sent with.  
 Cyd-ddanfoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddanfon) A sending together; a joint mission.  
 Cyd-ddangaws, *v. a.* (dangaws) To shew together.  
 Cyd-ddangosawl, *a.* (cyd-ddangaws) That is shewn with, or jointly exhibited.  
 Cyd-ddangosiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddangaws) A shewing together, or a joint examination.  
 Cyd-ddarbod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darbod) Joint preparation; a mutual care, or providing for.  
 Cyd-ddarbod, *v. a.* (darbod) To prepare jointly.  
 Cyd-ddarbodaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddarbod) Joint preparation, a mutual preconcerting.  
 Cyd-ddarbodawl, *a.* (cyd-ddarbod) Jointly preparing.  
 Cyd-ddarbodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddarbod) A mutually preparing, or preconcerting.  
 Cyd-ddarbodus, *a.* (cyd-ddarbod) Mutually circumspect; mutually preconcerting.  
 Cyd-ddarbyyll, *s. m.* (darbyyll) Joint persuasion.  
 Cyd-ddarbyyllaw, *v. a.* (cyd-ddarbyyll) To persuade jointly; to persuade mutually.  
 Cyd-ddarbyylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddarbyyll) A jointly persuading, or reasoning with.  
 Cyd-ddarbyyllus, *a.* (cyd-ddarbyyll) Jointly persuasive; mutually persuasive.  
 Cyd-ddarfod, *v. a.* (darfod) To complete together.  
 Cyd-ddarfodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddarfod) Joint conclusion.  
 Cyd-ddarmerth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darmerth) Joint provision.  
 Cyd-ddarmerth, *v. a.* (darmerth) To provide jointly.  
 Cyd-ddarmerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddarmerth) A mutually preparing, or providing.  
 Cyd-ddarpar, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darpar) Joint preparation, or providing against.  
 Cyd-ddarparawl, *a.* (cyd-ddarpar) Jointly preparing.  
 Cyd-ddarpariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddarpar) A mutually preparing, or preconcerting.  
 Cyd-ddarparn, *v. a.* (cyd-ddarpar) To prepare jointly.  
 Cyd-ddattawd, *v. a.* (dattawd) To loosen together.  
 Cyd-ddattodawl, *a.* (cyd-ddattawd) Jointly relaxing.  
 Cyd-ddattodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddattawd) A mutually loosening, untying, or relaxing.  
 Cyd-ddeall, *v. a.* (deall) To understand mutually.  
 Cyd-ddechre, *s. m.* (dechre) A joint beginning.  
 Cyd-ddechreu, *v. a.* (cyd-ddechre) To begin together.  
 Cyd-ddechreuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddechreu) A jointly beginning; a commencing together.  
 Cyd-ddechreuawl, *a.* (dechreu) Jointly beginning.  
 Cyd-ddefnydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (defnydd) Joint substance, or matter.  
 Cyd-ddefnyddawl, *a.* (cyd-ddefnydd) Consubstantial.  
 Cyd-ddefnyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddefnydd) Consubstantiation, or a union of substances.  
 Cyd-ddefnyddiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddefnydd) Consubstantiality.  
 Cyd-ddefnyddu, *v. a.* (cyd-ddefnydd) To consubstantiate; to unite materials together.  
 Cyd-ddeiliad, *s. m.—pl.* cyd-ddeiliaid (deiliad) Joint tenant; also a fellow subject.

Cyd-ddeilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deilliad) A jointly proceeding from, or jointly derived from.  
 Cyd-ddeilliawl, *a.* (deilliawl) Jointly derived.  
 Cyd-ddeilliaw, *v.* (deilliaw) To originate jointly.  
 Cyd-dderbyn, *v. a.* (derbyn) To receive jointly.  
 Cyd-dderbyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-dderbyn) A joint, or mutual reception, or acceptance.  
 Cyd-dderbyniawl, *a.* (derbyn) Jointly acceptable.  
 Cyd-ddethol, *v. a.* (dethol) To choose together.  
 Cyd-ddetholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddethol) A jointly electing, choosing, or selecting.  
 Cydd-dewis, *v. a.* (dewis) To choose, or select together.  
 Cyd-ddewisawl, *a.* (cyd-ddewis) Jointly elective.  
 Cyd-ddewisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddewis) Cooptation; a choosing together.  
 Cyd-ddial, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dial) A mutual revenge.  
 Cyd-ddial, *v. a.* (dial) To revenge jointly.  
 Cyd-ddialedd, *s. m.* (cyd-ddial) Joint vengeance.  
 Cyd-ddianc, *v. a.* (dianc) To escape together.  
 Cyd-ddiangawl, *a.* (cyd-ddianc) That escapes with  
 Cyd-ddiddanawl, *a.* (diddanawl) Mutually amusive  
 Cyd-ddiddaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diddaniad) A mutually amusing, diverting, or entertaining.  
 Cyd-ddiddymawl, *a.* (diddymawl) Jointly to be annulled, abrogated, or abolished.  
 Cyd-ddiddymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diddymiad) A jointly annulling, abrogating, or abolishing.  
 Cyd-ddiddymu, *v. a.* (diddymu) To annul together.  
 Cyd-ddifa, *v. a.* (difa) To destroy together.  
 Cyd-ddifaad, *s. m.* (cyd-ddifa) A jointly wasting.  
 Cyd-ddifaawl, *a.* (cyd-ddifa) Jointly destructive.  
 Cyd-ddifanawl, *a.* (difanawl) Jointly vanishing.  
 Cyd-ddifaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (difaniad) A jointly vanishing, or disappearing.  
 Cyd-ddifanu, *v. a.* (difanu) To vanish together.  
 Cyd-ddifanawl, *a.* (difanawl) Jointly vanishing.  
 Cyd-ddifaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (difaniad) A vanishing, or disappearing together.  
 Cyd-ddifannu, *v. a.* (difannu) To vanish together.  
 Cyd-ddifrawd, *s. m.* (difrawd) A joint waste.  
 Cyd-ddifriad, *s. m.* (difriad) A jointly disgracing.  
 Cyd-ddifriaw, *v.* (difriaw) To disgrace together.  
 Cyd-ddifriawl, *a.* (difriawl) Jointly disgraceful.  
 Cyd-ddifroad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (difroad) A banishing together; a joint banishment.  
 Cyd-ddifroadwl, *a.* (difroadwl) Jointly to be exiled.  
 Cyd-ddifrodawl, *a.* (difrawd) Jointly wasteful.  
 Cyd-ddifrodded, *s. m.* (cyd-ddifrawd) Joint wasting  
 Cyd-ddifrodi, *v. a.* (difrawd) To lavish jointly.  
 Cyd-ddifrodd, *s. m.* (difrodd) Joint banishment.  
 Cyd-ddifroi, *v. a.* (difroi) To banish together.  
 Cyd-ddifyrawl, *a.* (difyrawl) Mutually amusive.  
 Cyd-ddifyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (difyriad) A mutual entertainment, amusement, or pleasure.  
 Cyd-ddifyru, *v. a.* (difyru) To amuse mutually.  
 Cyd-ddiffawdd, *v. a.* (diffawdd) To extinguish together.  
 Cyd-differ, *v. a.* (differ) To defend mutually.  
 Cyd-differawg, *a.* (cyd-differ) Of mutual defence  
 Cyd-differawl, *a.* (cyd-differ) Mutually defensive  
 Cyd-differiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-differ) Mutual defence, or protection; a mutual defending  
 Cyd-differu, *v. a.* (differ) To defend mutually.  
 Cyd-ddiffoddawl, *a.* (cyd-ddiffawdd) Jointly extinct.  
 Cyd-ddiffoddadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddiffawdd) A joint extinction, or extinguishment.  
 Cyd-ddiffred, *v. a.* (diffred) Mutually to defend.  
 Cyd-ddiffredawl, *a.* (diffred) Mutually defensive.

Cyd-ddiffrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddiffred) Mutual defence, a mutually resisting.  
 Cyd-ddifredu, *v. a.* (diffredu) To resist mutually.  
 Cyd-ddigder, *s. m.* (digder) A mutual anger.  
 Cyd-ddigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (digiad) Mutual provocation; a mutually provoking, or irritating.  
 Cyd-ddigiaw, *v. a.* (digiaw) To offend mutually.  
 Cyd-ddigiawl, *a.* (digiawl) Mutually offensive.  
 Cyd-ddigonawl, *a.* (digonawl) Mutually contented  
 Cyd-ddigoni, *v. a.* (digoni) To satiate mutually.  
 Cyd-ddigoniant, *s.* (digoniant) Mutual satiety.  
 Cyd-ddihenydd, *s. m.* (dihenydd) Mutual ruin.  
 Cyd-ddihenyddawl, *a.* (cyd-ddihenydd) Tending to mutual death, or destruction.  
 Cyd-ddihenyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddihenydd) A mutually destroying; mutual death.  
 Cyd-ddihenyddu, *v. a.* (cyd-ddihenydd) To kill mutually; to put to death together.  
 Cyd-ddilead, *s. m.* (dilead) A joint displacing.  
 Cyd-ddilcawl, *a.* (dilcawl) Tending jointly to displace; tending to obliterate together.  
 Cyd-ddilc, *v. a.* (dilc) To displace jointly.  
 Cyd-ddinasawl, *a.* (dinasawl) Of the same city.  
 Cyd-ddinasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dinasiad) A making of the same city; a joint denization.  
 Cyd-ddinasu, *v. a.* (dinasu) To be of one city.  
 Cyd-ddinaswr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddinaswr) A fellow-citizen; one who is a joint citizen.  
 Cyd-ddinasydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dinasydd) A fellow-citizen; one of the same city.

Weithian gan hynny nid ydych chiw mwysu yn dyfethriaid a dyfodiad, ond yn gyf ddinasyddion a'r salut.

Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners but fellow-citizens with the saints.

Ephes. ii. 19.

Cyd-ddirmyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dirmyg) Mutual contempt, disparagement, or disdain.  
 Cyd-ddirmygawl, *a.* (dirmyg) Mutually scornful.  
 Cyd-ddirmygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dirmyg) A mutually scorning, disparaging, or contemning.  
 Cyd-ddirmygu, *v. a.* (cyd-ddirmyg) To scorn mutually; to show mutual disdain.  
 Cyd-ddirmygus, *a.* (dirmyg) Mutually scorning.  
 Cyd-ddirper, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dirper) Joint duty.  
 Cyd-ddirperawl, *a.* (dirper) Mutually obligated.  
 Cyd-ddirperiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddirper) A mutual obligation; a mutually meriting.  
 Cyd-ddirperu, *v.* (cyd-ddirper) To be mutually obliged to perform, or fulfil a duty.  
 Cyd-ddirprwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dirprwy) A mutual fulfilment, or supplying.  
 Cyd-ddirprwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddirprwy) A mutually supplying one another's place.  
 Cyd-ddirprwyaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddirprwy) A mutual fulfilment, or supplying.  
 Cyd-ddirprwyaw, *v. a.* (cyd-ddirprwy) To supply one another; to supply mutually.  
 Cyd-ddirprwyawl, *a.* (cyd-ddirprwy) Jointly to be supplied, or acted instead of.  
 Cyd-dairwy, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (dirwy) A joint fine.  
 Cyd-dairwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-dairwy) A jointly fining; a joint amercement.  
 Cyd-dairwyaw, *v. a.* (cyd-dairwy) To fine jointly.  
 Cyd-ddirwyawl, *a.* (cyd-ddirwy) Jointly finable.  
 Cyd-ddisgyn, *v. a.* (disgyn) To descend together.  
 Cyd-ddisgynawl, *a.* (cyd-ddisgyn) That may descend, alight, or come down together.  
 Cyd-ddisgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddisgyn) A jointly descending, or alighting.  
 Cyd-ddiwedd, *s. m.* (diwedd) A joint ending.  
 Cyd-ddiweddawl, *a.* (cyd-ddiwedd) Jointly conclusive.

- Cyd-ddiweddaiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd-ddiwedd)** A joint conclusion, or termination.
- Cyd-ddiweddu, v. a. (cyd-ddiwedd)** To end together
- Cyd-ddodawl, a. (dodawl)** Being set together.
- Cyd-doddi, v. a. (dodi)** To place, or set together.
- Cyd-dodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dodiad)** A joint placing.
- Cyd-ddolef, s. f. (dolef)** A joint acclamation.
- Cyd-ddolefain, v. a. (cyd-ddolef)** To shout together.
- Cyd-ddosbarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dosbarth)** A mutual exposition, or illustration.
- Cyd-ddosbarthawl, a. (cyd-ddosbarth)** Mutually explanatory, or illustrative.
- Cyd-ddosbarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd-ddosbarth)** A mutual, or joint illustration, or exposition.
- Cyd-ddosbarthu, v. a. (cyd-ddosbarth)** To explain, illustrate, or expound jointly.
- Cyd-ddrygawl, a. (drygawl)** Jointly bad, or evil.
- Cyd-ddrygiad, s. m. (drygiad)** Jointly hurting.
- Cyd-ddrygu, v. a. (drygu)** To mar or spoil jointly.
- Cyd-ddull, s. f.—pl. t. iau (dull)** A consimilitude.
- Cyd-ddulliad, s. m. (cyd-ddull)** Configuration.
- Cyd-ddullniaw, v. a. (cyd-ddull)** To configure.
- Cyd-ddwyn, v. a. (dwyn)** To bear with.
- Cyd-ddwysaw, v. a. (dwysaw)** To condense.
- Cyd-ddwysawl, a. (dwysawl)** Jointly condensate.
- Cyd-ddwysiad, s. m. (dwysiad)** Condensation:
- Cyd-ddybleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dybleidiad)** A mutually espousing a party, or cause.
- Cyd-ddybleidiaw, v. a. (dybleidiaw)** To combine together.
- Cyd-ddybleidiawl, a. (dybleidiawl)** Conspirant.
- Cyd-ddyblygawl, a. (dyblygawl)** Complicate.
- Cyd-ddyblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyblygiad)** A mutual complication, or duplication.
- Cyd-ddyblygu, v. a. (dyblygu)** To duplicate.
- Cyd-ddyborthawl, a. (dyborthawl)** Jointly aiding.
- Cyd-ddyborthi, v. a. (dyborthi)** To aid jointly.
- Cyd-ddyborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyborthiad)** A joint sustentation, support, or maintenance.
- Cyd-ddychan, s. f.—pl. t. au (dychan)** Mutual satire.
- Cyd-ddychanawl, a. (dychan)** Mutually satirical.
- Cyd-ddychaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychan)** A mutually satirizing, or lampooning.
- Cyd-ddychanu, v. a. (dychan)** To satirize mutually.
- Cyd-ddyeithraw, v. a. (dyeithraw)** Mutually to estrange, alienate.
- Cyd-ddyeithrawl, a. (dyeithrawl)** Tending mutually to estrange, or to alienate.
- Cyd-ddyeithriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyeithriad)** A mutual entanglement, or alienation.
- Cyd-ddyfod, v. a. (dyfod)** To exist together.
- Cyd-ddyfrisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfrisiad)** Mutual hastening, urging, or driving on.
- Cyd-ddyfrisiaw, v. a. (dyfrisiaw)** To hasten mutually; to hasten together.
- Cyd-ddyfrisiawl, a. (dyfrisiawl)** Mutually hastening.
- Cyd-ddygawl, a. (dygawl)** Jointly bearing with.
- Cyd-ddygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygiad)** A bearing with.
- Cyd-ddygludaw, v. a. (dygludaw)** To carry jointly.
- Cyd-ddygludawl, a. (dygludawl)** That is jointly carried, or jointly carried together.
- Cyd-ddygludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygludiad)** A jointly carrying, bearing, or bringing.
- Cyd-ddygrysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygrysiad)** A hastening, driving, or urging on.
- Cyd-ddygryslaw, v. a. (dygryslaw)** To hasten mutually; to be hastening together.
- Cyd-ddygryslawl, a. (dygryslawl)** Mutually hastening.
- Cyd-ddygywdd, v. a. (dygywdd)** To happen together.
- Cyd-ddygywddaw, v. a. (cyd-ddygywdd)** To befall together, to happen together.
- Cyd-ddygywddawl, a. (cyd-ddygywdd)** Happening or befalling together.
- Cyd-ddygywddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd-ddygywdd)** A happening, or befalling together.
- Cyd-ddygyd, v. a. (dygyd)** To bear with.
- Pa hyd y cyd-ddygawl a'r gyanellidfa ddrygonus hon sydd yn tachen i'm beryn.*  
How long shall I bear with this wicked congregation, which murmurs against me. Numbers xiv. 7.
- Cyd-ddylun, v. a. (dylun)** To follow together.
- Cyd-ddymchwel, v. a. (dymchwel)** To revert mutually.
- Cyd-ddymchweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd-ddymchwel)** A mutually reverting, or falling back.
- Cyd-ddymchwelyd, v. a. (cyd-ddymchwel)** To revert with; to fall back together.
- Cyd-ddymunaw, v. (dymunaw)** To wish mutually.
- Cyd-ddymunawl, a. (dymunawl)** Jointly desirous.
- Cyd-ddymuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymuniad)** A mutually desiring; a mutual desire.
- Cyd-ddynwared, v. (dynwared)** To mimic with.
- Cyd-ddynwaredawl, a. (cyd-ddynwared)** Mutually imitative; that may be mutually copied.
- Cyd-ddynwarediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd-ddynwared)** A jointly mimicking; a mutual imitation.
- Cyd-ddyoddef, v. a. (dyoddef)** To endure together, to suffer mutually or together.
- A pha an bynag ai dyoddef a wna un ariawd, y mae yr holl seidodau yn cyd-ddyoddef.*  
And whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it. 1 Cor. xii. 26.
- Cyd-ddyoddefawl, a. (dyoddef)** Jointly enduring.
- Cyd-ddyoddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd-ddyoddef)** A jointly enduring; a joint suffering.
- Cyd-ddyoddefiant, s. m. (dyoddefiant)** Joint suffering.
- Cyd-ddyodden, v. a. (dyodden)** To endure together.
- Cyd-ddyrchafawl, a. (dyrchafawl)** Jointly elevated.
- Cyd-ddyrchafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyrchafiad)** Mutual elevation, exaltation, or advancement.
- Cyd-ddyrchafu, v. a. (dyrchafu)** To exalt together.
- Cyd-ddysg, s. m. (dysg)** A joint learning.
- Cyd-ddysgawl, a. (cyd-ddysg)** Jointly learning.
- Cyd-ddysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd-ddysg)** A learning together.
- Cyd-ddysgu, v. a. (cyd-ddysg)** To learn together.
- Cyd-ddysgwyll, v. a. (dysgwyll)** To expect mutually.
- Cyd-ddysgwyllgar, a. (cyd-ddysgwyll)** Jointly expectant; mutually expecting or looking for.
- Cyd-ddysgwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd-ddysgwyll)** Joint expectation; a mutual looking for.
- Cyd-ddyn, v. a. (dynu)** To accommodate.
- Erchi eu cyd-ddyn ac yn ddannod ddawed hyd ato—o orag.*  
He beseeched that they should be made to agree, and without delay to come to him. Or. ab Arthur.
- Cyd-ddyunaw, v. a. (cyd-ddynn)** To accommodate.
- Cyd-ddyunawl, a. (cyd-ddynn)** Accommodating



Cyd-ddyndeb, *s. m.* (cyd-ddyn) Agreement.  
 Cyd-ddyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddyn) A making up with, or accommodating a dispute.  
 Cyd-ddyniant, *s. m.* (cyd-ddyn) Accordance.  
 Cyd-ddyweddawl, *a.* (dyweddawl) Mutually united.  
 Cyd-ddyweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyweddawl) A mutual union, bond, or betrothing.  
 Cyd-ddyweddwn, *v. a.* (dyweddwn) To unite mutually.  
 Cyd-ëangawl, *a.* (ëangawl) Jointly dilated.  
 Cyd-ëangiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ëangiad) Joint extension, or dilation; a jointly enlarging.  
 Cyd-ëangu, *v. a.* (ëangu) To enlarge together.  
 Cydechwyna, *v. a.* (echwyna) To borrow jointly.  
 Cydechwynaw, *v. a.* (echwynaw) To borrow mutually; jointly to take on credit.  
 Cydechwynawl, *a.* (echwynawl) Jointly borrowed.  
 Cydechwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (echwyniad) A borrowing together; a joint loan.  
 Cydedliw, *v. a.* (edliw) To upbraid mutually.  
 Cydedliwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydedliw) Mutual reproach; a reproaching mutually.  
 Cydedliwiant, *s. m.* (cydedliw) Mutual reproach.  
 Cydedliwiad, *v. a.* (edliw) To reproach mutually; jointly to censure or upbraid.  
 Cydedmygawl, *a.* (edmyg) Mutually revered.  
 Cydedmygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (edmygiad) Mutual reverence; a honoring mutually.  
 Cydedmygu, *v. a.* (edmygu) To revere mutually.  
 Cydedrych, *v. a.* (edrych) To look together.  
 Cydedrychawl, *a.* (cydedrych) Looking together.  
 Cydedrychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydedrych) A joint viewing, or looking.  
 Cydeffaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. cydeffeithiau* (effaeth) Co-efficacy, or coefficient.  
 Cydeffeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydeffaeth) Co-efficiency; an effecting jointly, or mutually.  
 Cydeffeithiaw, *v. a.* (cydeffaeth) To effect jointly.  
 Cydeffeithiawl, *a.* (cydeffaeth) Coefficient.  
 Cydeginaw, *v. a.* (eginaw) To germinate together.  
 Cydeginawl, *a.* (eginawl) Jointly budding.  
 Cydeginiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (eginiad) A growing, or germinating together.  
 Cydeglurâd, *s. m.* (eglurâd) Joint elucidation.  
 Cydeglurâawl, *a.* (eglurâawl) Jointly clearing.  
 Cydeglurân, *v. a.* (eglurân) To clear together.  
 Cydegluraw, *v. a.* (egluraw) To clear together.  
 Cydeglurawl, *a.* (eglurawl) Jointly explained.  
 Cydegluriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (egluriad) Joint explanation; elucidation, or exposition.  
 Cydegni, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (egni) Joint effort.  
 Cydegniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydegni) A joint endeavouring, or struggling to accomplish.  
 Cydegniaw, *v. a.* (cydegni) To struggle jointly.  
 Cydegniawl, *a.* (cydegni) Jointly struggling.  
 Cydegor, *v. a.* (egor) To open together.  
 Cydegorawl, *a.* (cydegor) Jointly opening.  
 Cydegoriad, *s. m.* (cydegor) Jointly opening.  
 Cydeiddunaw, *v. a.* (eiddunaw) Mutually to crave.  
 Cydeiddunawl, *a.* (eiddunawl) Jointly soliciting.  
 Cydeidduned, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (eidduned) Joint entreaty, or mutual solicitation.  
 Cydeidduniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (eidduniad) A soliciting, or entreating jointly.  
 Cydeiddunwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydeiddunwyr* (eiddunwr) A joint beseecher, entreator, or deprecator.  
 Cydeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (eiliad) A placing alternately with; a waltling together.  
 Cydeiliaw, *v. a.* (eiliaw) To place alternately with.  
 Cydeiliaw, *a.* (eiliaw) Jointly placed, or interwoven; waltled, or plaited together.

Cydeirchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (eirchiad) Joint petition.  
 Cydeirchiawl, *a.* (eirchiawl) That is jointly asked.  
 Cydeiriawl, *a.* (eiriawl) Jointly deprecating.  
 Cydeiriolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydeiriawl) Joint intercession, suing for, or deprecating.  
 Cydeiriold, *s. m.* (cydeiriawl) Joint intercession.  
 Cydeirioldd, *s. m.* (cydeiriawl) Joint suing.  
 Cydeirioli, *v. a.* (cydeiriawl) To crave jointly.  
 Cydeiriolus, *a.* (cydeiriawl) Jointly suing.  
 Cydeistedd, *v. a.* (eistedd) To sit down together.  
 Cydeisteddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydeistedd) A sitting together.  
 Cydencil, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ian* (encil) Joint retreat.  
 Cydenciliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydencil) A retreating, or falling back together.  
 Cydenciliaw, *v. a.* (cydencil) To retreat together.  
 Cydenedig, *a.* (cydeni) Connate, born together.  
 Cydenedigath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydenedig) Connateness, or common birth.  
 Cydeni, *v.* (geni) To be born together or at once.  
 Cydenllib, *s. m.* (enllib) Mutual calumny.  
 Cydenllibiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydenllib) A mutually calumniating, or detracting.  
 Cydenllibiaw, *v. a.* (enllib) To detract mutually.  
 Cydenllibiawl, *a.* (enllib) Mutually detractive.  
 Cydenmill, *s. m.* (ennill) Joint profit, or gain.  
 Cydenmill, *v. a.* (ennill) To gain jointly.  
 Cydenmilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydenmill) A jointly gaining, winning, or profiting.  
 Cydenynn, *v. a.* (ennyn) To kindle together.  
 Cydenynnawl, *a.* (cydenynn) Jointly ignitable.  
 Cydenyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydenynn) A kindling together; joint ignition.  
 Cydenw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (enw) A namesake.  
 Cydenwad, *s. m.* (cydenw) Agnomination.  
 Cydenwawl, *a.* (cydenw) Of the same name.  
 Cydenwi, *v. a.* (cydenw) To give the same name.  
 Cydeppil, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (eppil) Joint issue.  
 Cydeppiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydeppil) A producing, or bringing forth at the same time.  
 Cydeppiliath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydeppil) A joint bringing forth, a joint production.  
 Cydeppiliaw, *v. a.* (cydeppil) To yield together.  
 Cydeppiliawl, *a.* (cydeppil) Having joint issue.  
 Cyderbyn, *v. a.* (erbyn) To receive together.  
 Cyderbyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyderbyn) A receiving together; joint reception.  
 Cyderbyniaw, *v. a.* (erbyn) To receive together.  
 Cyderbyniawl, *a.* (cyderbyn) Jointly received.  
 Cyderchi, *v. a.* (erchi) To request together.  
 Cyderfyn, *v. a.* (erfyn) To implore together.  
 Cyderfyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyderfyn) A jointly imploring; a joint deprecation, or petition.  
 Cyderfyniaw, *v. a.* (cyderfyn) To implore with.  
 Cyderfyniawl, *a.* (cyderfyn) That is sued with.  
 Cyderfyniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyderfynwyr* (cyderfyn-gwr) A joint petitioner, or suer.  
 Cydergyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ergyd) Joint throw.  
 Cydergydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydergyd) A throwing, or projecting together; joint propulsion.  
 Cydergydiaw, *v. a.* (ergyd) To throw together.  
 Cydergydiawl, *a.* (cydergyd) Jointly propellant.  
 Cyderlid, *v. a.* (erlid) To pursue together.  
 Cyderliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyderlid) A joint pursuing; a chasing together.  
 Cyderliadiaw, *v. a.* (cyderlid) To pursue together.  
 Cyderliadiawl, *a.* (cyderlid) Jointly pursuing.  
 Cyderliadiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyderliadiwyr* (cyderlid-gwr) A joint pursuer, or follower.  
 Cyderlyn, *v. a.* (erlyn) To pursue jointly.

Cyderlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyderlyn) A jointly pursuing, or following; a joint pursuit.  
 Cyderlyniath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyderlyn) A joint pursuit, or following after; a competition.  
 Cyderlyniawl, *a.* (cyderlyn) Jointly pursuing.  
 Cyderlyniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyderlynwyr* (cyderlyn—*gwr*) A joint pursuer, or follower.  
 Cydesgeulaw, *v. a.* (esgeulaw) To neglect jointly; mutually to disregard.  
 Cydesgeulawyl, *a.* (esgeulaw) Jointly neglectful.  
 Cydesgeulsiad, *s. m.* (esgeulaw) A jointly disregarding; a mutually neglecting.  
 Cydesgyn, *v. a.* (esgyn) To rise together.  
 Cydesgynawl, *a.* (cydesgyn) Jointly elevated.  
 Cydesgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydesgyn) A rising or ascending together; a joint ascension.  
 Cydestyn, *v. a.* (estyn) To co-extend.  
 Cydestynawl, *a.* (cydestyn) That extends with.  
 Cydestyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (estyn) Coextension.  
 Cydetiffedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (etiffedd) A coheir.

Cydetiffeddon ynt, brodyr, a chefnidyrw, a chytyrdyrw.

Cohairs are, brothers, cousins, and second cousins.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Cydetiffeddawg, *a.* (cydetiffedd) Having coheirs.  
 Cydetiffeddawl, *a.* (cydetiffedd) Co-hereditary.  
 Cydetiffeddes, *s. f.* (cydetiffedd) A coheirress.  
 Cydetiffeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydetiffedd) A jointly inheriting; a joint inheritance.  
 Cydetiffeddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydetiffedd) A joint inheritance, or patrimony.  
 Cydetiffeddu, *v. a.* (cydetiffedd) To inherit jointly.  
 Cydetiffeddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydetiffeddwyr* (cydetiffedd—*gwr*) A joint inheritor, or possessor.  
 Cydethol, *v. a.* (ethol) To elect, or choose together.  
 Cydetholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydethol) Joint election, a mutually choosing or selecting.  
 Cydetholwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydetholwyr* (cydethol—*gwr*) A joint elector, one that chooses with.  
 Cydewyllys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ewyllys) Joint will.  
 Cydewyllysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydewyllys) A jointly willing; a joint volition.  
 Cydewyllysiaw, *v. a.* (cydewyllys) To will jointly.  
 Cydewyllysiawl, *a.* (cydewyllys) Jointly volitive.  
 Cydewyllyswr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydewyllyswyr* (cydewyllys—*gwr*) One that jointly willeth.  
 Cydfa, *s. f.*—*pl. cydfeydd* (ma) A convention.  
 Cydfach, *s. m.* (mach) A joint security, or bail.  
 Cydfachawl, *a.* (bachawl) That grapple together.  
 Cydfachiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bachiad) A hooking together.  
 Cydfachu, *v. a.* (bachu) To hook together.  
 Cydfadden, *v. a.* (madden) Mutually to forgive.  
 Cydfaddenad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfadden) Mutual forgiveness, remission, or pardon.  
 Cydfaddenant, *s. m.* (cydfadden) Mutual pardon.  
 Cydfaddenawl, *a.* (madden) Mutually remitted.  
 Cydfaeddawl, *a.* (maeddawl) Mutually buffeted.  
 Cydfaeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (maeddiad) A mutual buffeting, cuffing, or dragging about.  
 Cydfaeddnu, *v. a.* (maeddnu) To cuff one another.  
 Cydfaell, *s. f.* (mael) Joint profit, or gain.  
 Cydfaellawd, *s. m.* (cydfaell) A joint profiting.  
 Cydfaelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfaell) A joint gaining; a joint dealing for gain.  
 Cydfaellota, *v. a.* (cydfaellawd) To traffic jointly.  
 Cydfaellu, *v. a.* (cydfaell) Jointly to traffic.  
 Cydfaellwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydfaellwyr* (cydfaell—*gwr*) A joint trader, merchant or dealer.  
 Cydfaellwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfaellwr) A joint merchandizing, or dealing.

Cydfaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (maeth) Joint nourishment, or food. *a.* nourished together.  
 Cydfaethawl, *a.* (cydfaeth) Connutious.  
 Cydfaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfaeth) Connutition; a feeding, or rearing together.  
 Cydfaethu, *v. a.* (cydfaeth) To feed together.

Gloew ddall i am drull yd gydfaethu;  
 Gwio, a medd, a mael amwasant.

In fair order around the vands they feasted together; wine, and meat, and mirth they all enjoyed.  
*Ancurin.*

Cydfaethwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydfaethwyr* (cydfaeth—*gwr*) One that eats with another; a messmate.  
 Cydfag, *s. m.* (mag) A rearing up together. *a.* reared, or brought up together.  
 Cydfagiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfag) Joint bringing up; a nursing or rearing together.  
 Cydfagu, *v. a.* (cydfag) To rear together.  
 Cydfagwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (bagwy) A joint cluster. *a.* clustering together; growing in bunches.  
 Cydfagwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfagwy) A clustering, or bunching together.  
 Cydfagwyaw, *v.* (bagwy) To cluster together.  
 Cydfagwyawl, *a.* (cydfagwy) Clustering together.  
 Cydfai, *s. m.*—*pl. cydfaiu* (bai) Mutual fault.  
 Cydfal, *s. m.* (mâl) A grinding together.  
 Cydfaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfal) A grinding together.

Cydfalu, *v. a.* (cydfal) To grind together.  
 Cydfan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ban) A joint mark.  
 Cydfanawl, *a.* (cydfan) Jointly impressive.  
 Cydfaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfan) Joint impression, or marking.  
 Cydfanegawl, *a.* (manegawl) Jointly described.  
 Cydfanegi, *v. a.* (manegi) To relate together.  
 Cydfanegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (manegiad) A joint, or mutual relation, or description.  
 Cydfantawl, *s. f.*—*pl. cydfantolau* (mantawl) An equilibrium, or equipoise.  
 Cydfantoli, *v. a.* (cydfantawl) To equilibrate.  
 Cydfantoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfantawl) Equilibration; a balancing equally.  
 Cydfanu, *v. a.* (cydfan) To impress together.  
 Cydfarn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (barn) A joint judgment, or opinion. *a.* of the same opinion.  
 Cydfarnawl, *a.* (cydfarn) Of the same opinion.  
 Cydfarniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfarn) A joint judging; a joint sentence, or opinion.  
 Cydfarnu, *v. a.* (cydfarn) To condemn jointly.

Yn yr hyn y beral arall, i'ch cydfarni dy hun.

In what thou judgest another, thou wilt condemn thyself.  
*W. Salisbury.*

Cydfarnwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydfarnwyr* (cydfarn—*gwr*) One that gives a joint sentence; a condemner.  
 Cydfateliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bateliad) A mutually warring, battling, or combating.  
 Cydfatelu, *v. a.* (batelu) To battle together.

Cael dirgelu chwyf annelu;  
 Cael dy seili, croes des haelion;  
 Cydfatelu, cur ryfelu;  
 Cryd yw celu criad calon.

The wound of the fatal aim being concealed, will give the opportunity to gaze on three, thou cheering warmth of generous ones; battling together, a war of pain, 'tis a fever to hide the passion of the heart.  
*W. Llew.*

Cydfawl, *s. f.* (mawl) Joint praise, or adoration.  
 Cydfechni, *s. m.* (cydfach) A joint bail, or security.  
 Cydfechniad, *s. m.* (cydfach) A jointly bailing.  
 Cydfechniaw, *v.* (cydfechni) To give joint bail.  
 Cydfechniawl, *a.* (cydfechni) Giving joint bail.  
 Cydfechniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydfechniwyr* (cydfechni—*gwr*) A joint bail, or security.  
 Cydfeddiannawl, *a.* (meddiant) Jointly possessed.  
 Cydfeddiannu, *v. a.* (meddiant) To possess jointly.

Cydfeddiannwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydfeddiannwyr (cydfeddiant—gwr) A joint possessor, or enjoyer.  
 Cydfeddiannydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cydfeddiant) A coparcener, or joint possessor.  
 Cydfeddiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydfeddiannau (meddiant) A joint possession, or enjoyment.  
 Cydfeddu, *v. a.* (meddu) To possess jointly.  
 Cydfeid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfai) Recrimination.  
 Cydfeiaw, *v. a.* (cydfai) To recriminate.  
 Cydfeithrin, *s. m.* (meithrin) A joint nursing.  
 Cydfeithrin, *v. a.* (meithrin) To nourish with.  
 Cydfeithrinawl, *a.* (cydfeithrin) Jointly nursed.  
 Cydfeithriniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfeithrin) A joint nourishing, rearing, or bringing up.  
 Cydferw, *s. m.* (berw) A boiling together.  
 Cydferwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydferw) Concoction.  
 Cydferawl, *a.* (cydferw) That is boiled with.  
 Cydferwi, *v. a.* (cydferw) To concoct.  
 Cydflaguraw, *v.* (blaguraw) To bud together.  
 Cydflagurawl, *a.* (blagurawl) Budding together.  
 Cydflaguriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blaguriad) A budding, or shooting together.  
 Cydflodeuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blodeuad) A blooming, or blossoming together.  
 Cydflodeuaw, *v. a.* (blodeuaw) To blossom together; to flourish together.  
 Cydflodeuawl, *a.* (blodeuawl) Blooming together.  
 Cydfloedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bloedd) Conclamation.  
 Cydfloeddiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfloedd) Conclamation, or acclamation; a shouting together.  
 Cydfloeddiaw, *v. a.* (bloedd) To shout together.  
 Cydfloeddiawl, *a.* (cydfloedd) Shouting together.  
 Cydflysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blysiad) Mutual desire, a mutually longing.  
 Cydflysiaw, *v. a.* (blysiaw) To long mutually.  
 Cydflysiawl, *a.* (blysiawl) Mutually longing.  
 Cydfod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bod) Coexistence; a being together; also agreement, concord.

Credwen eu cydfod, ac nid adfydd.  
 Yn andaw Drindaw yn dragywydd.

We believe their coexistence, and not to be reversed, in the unity of the Trinity eternally. *Guathemat.*

Cydfod, *v. a.* (bod) To coexist; to be together; also to agree, accord, or bear with one another.  
 Cydfodawl, *a.* (cydfod) Coexistent; accordant.  
 Cydfodoldeb, *s. m.* (cydfodawl) Coexistence; compatibility; a being, or agreement with.  
 Cydfodd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (bodd) Concord; agreement.  
 Cydfoddawl, *a.* (cydfodd) Mutually satisfactory.  
 Cydfoddadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfodd) A pleasing mutually; a giving mutual satisfaction.  
 Cydfoddiant, *s. m.* (cydfodd) Mutual pleasure.  
 Cydfoddiaw, *v. a.* (cydfodd) To please mutually.  
 Cydfolawd, *s. f.* (cydfawl) United adoration.  
 Cydfoli, *v. a.* (cydfawl) To praise together.  
 Cydfoliannawl, *a.* (cydfoliant) Jointly praising.  
 Cydfoliannu, *v. a.* (cydfoliant) To praise with.  
 Cydfoliant, *s. f.* (cydfawl) United adoration.  
 Cydfrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brad) A conspiracy.  
 Cydfrawdawl, *a.* (cydfrad) Conspirant.  
 Cydfradu, *v. a.* (cydfrad) To conspire.  
 Cydfrawdwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydfrawdwr (cydfrad—gwr) A conspirator, or conspirer.  
 Cydfrawdriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfrawdwr) A conspiracy, or treasonable combination.  
 Cydfradychawl, *a.* (bradychawl) Mutually treacherous, or deceiving.  
 Cydfradychiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bradychiad) A mutually deceiving; mutual treachery.  
 Cydfradychu, *v.* (bradychu) To deceive mutually.

Cydfraint, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydfreinniaeth (braint) A joint privilege, dignity, or immunity.  
 Cydfrawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydfrodryr (brawd) A joint brother; one of the same society. *Cydfrodryr*, those that marry two sisters.

Wyd—

Athraw cyd bych cydfrawd a saint.

Thou art a teacher as long as thou art a joint brother with the saints. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Cydfrawdawl, *a.* (cydfrawd) Confraternal.  
 Cydfrawdoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfrawdawl) Confraternity; a joint brotherhood.  
 Cydfreinniaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfraint) A granting, or establishing a joint privilege.  
 Cydfreinniaw, *v. a.* (cydfraint) To establish a joint privilege, immunity, or right.  
 Cydfreinniaawl, *a.* (cydfraint) Having joint right.  
 Cydfrys, *s. m.* (brys) Joint haste, or hurry.  
 Cydfrysiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfrys) Joint hurrying, or hastening.  
 Cydfrysiaw, *v. a.* (cydfrys) To hurry together.  
 Cydfrysiawl, *a.* (cydfrys) That hurry together.  
 Cydfuchedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bucedd) A joint life.  
 Cydfucheddawl, *a.* (cydfuchedd) Living together.  
 Cydfucheddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfuchedd) A leading the same, or joint course of life.  
 Cydfucheddu, *v. a.* (cydfuchedd) To live the same life; to live together.  
 Cydfwgrwth, *v. a.* (bwgrwth) To threaten mutually.  
 Cydfwriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfwrw) Combination.  
 Cydfwriadawl, *a.* (cydfwriad) Concurrent.  
 Cydfwriadu, *v. a.* (cydfwriad) To concur.  
 Cydfwriadwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydfwriadwyr (cydfwriad—gwr) One that combines, or concurs.  
 Cydfwrw, *v. a.* (bwrw) To throw together.  
 Cydfwynnâd, *s. m.* (mwynnâd) Mutual enjoyment.  
 Cydfwynawl, *a.* (mwynnawl) Jointly fruitive.  
 Cydfwynau, *v. a.* (mwynnau) To enjoy jointly.  
 Cydfwyniant, *s. m.* (mwyniant) Joint fruition.  
 Cydfwyta, *v. a.* (bwyta) To eat together.

Cydfwyta a mab arglwydd, ac na chydchwareu.

Eat in company with the son of a lord, but do not play together. *Adage.*

Cydfwythâd, *s. m.* (cydfwyta) Commensality.  
 Cydfydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bydiad) A coexisting.  
 Cydfydiant, *s. m.* (bydiant) A coexistence.  
 Cydfydiaw, *v. a.* (bydiaw) To live together.  
 Cydfydiawl, *a.* (bydiawl) Living together.  
 Cydfydraeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mydraeth) Commensurability.  
 Cydfydraid, *a.* (mydraid) Commensurate.  
 Cydfydrawl, *a.* (mydrawl) Commensurable.  
 Cydfydriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mydriad) Commensuration.  
 Cydfydru, *v. a.* (mydru) To make commensurate.  
 Cydfyfyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (myfyriad) Joint contemplation, or meditation.  
 Cydfyfyriaw, *v. a.* (myfyriaw) To meditate with.  
 Cydfyfyriawl, *a.* (myfyriawl) Jointly meditating.  
 Cydfyned, *v. a.* (myned) To go together.  
 Cydfynediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfyned) Concomitancy.  
 Cydfyw, *v. a.* (byw) To live, or dwell together.  
 Cydfywiaw, *v. a.* (cydfyw) To animate together.  
 Cydfywiawl, *a.* (cydfyw) Jointly animating.  
 Cydfywliolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfywiawl) A living together, a joint livelihood.  
 Cydfawd, *s. m.* (fawd) Joint prosperity.  
 Cydfawg, *s. m.* (ffawg) Mutual happiness.  
 Cydfiawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydfiawron (fawr) A joint search, investigation, or exposition.

Cydfin, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (fin) A joint boundary.  
 Cydfiniad, *s. m.* (cydfin) A bounding together.  
 Cydfiniaw, *v. a.* (cydfin) To abut together.  
 Cydfiniawl, *a.* (cydfin) That is conterminous.  
 Cydfiam, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (fflam) A joint flame.  
 Cydfiamiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfiam) Conflagration; a flaming together.  
 Cydfiamiaw, *v. a.* (cydfiam) To conflagrate.  
 Cydfiamiawl, *a.* (cydfiam) Conflagrant, flaming.  
 Cydfio, *s. m.* (ffio) A joint, or mutual flight.  
 Cydfioad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfio) A mutually retreating, a retreating or fleeing.  
 Cydfioawl, *a.* (cydfio) That run away together.  
 Cydfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfawd) A jointly prospering, a prospering together.  
 Cydfodiant, *s. m.* (cydfawd) Joint prosperity.  
 Cydfodiaw, *v. a.* (cydfawd) To prosper together.  
 Cydfodiawl, *a.* (cydfawd) Jointly prosperous.  
 Cydfioi, *v. a.* (cydfio) To retreat together.  
 Cydforiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfawr) Joint exploration, elucidation, or investigation.  
 Cydforiaw, *v. a.* (cydfawr) To explore together.  
 Cydforiawl, *a.* (cydfawr) Jointly exploratory.  
 Cydffran, *s. m.* (ffran) A joint, or united stream.  
 Cydffrenad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydffran) A joint effusion, pouring, or streaming out.  
 Cydffreuaw, *v. a.* (cydffran) To effuse, or effund.  
 Cydffreuawl, *a.* (cydffran) Pouring out together.  
 Cydffrwd, *s. f.*—*pl. cydfrydiaw* (ffrwd) Joint stream, or confluence, a conflux.  
 Cydfrydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffrwd) Confluence.  
 Cydfrydiant, *s. m.* (cydffrwd) A confluxibility.  
 Cydfrydiaw, *v. a.* (cydffrwd) To flow together.  
 Cydfrydiawl, *a.* (cydffrwd) Confluent.  
 Cydfuant, *s. m.* (ffuant) Joint dissimulation.  
 Cydfuantu, *v. a.* (cydfuant) Mutually to deceive.  
 Cydfuantus, *a.* (cydfuant) Mutually feigning.  
 Cydfugiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffugiad) Joint guile.  
 Cydfugiaw, *v. a.* (ffugiaw) To deceive mutually.  
 Cydfugiawl, *a.* (ffugiawl) Mutually deceitful.  
 Cydfulliad, *s. m.* (ffulliad) A hurrying together.  
 Cydfulliaw, *v. a.* (ffulliaw) To hasten together.  
 Cydfurfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffurfiad) A configuration; a conformation.  
 Cydfurfiaw, *v. a.* (ffurfiaw) To conform, or suit.  
 Cydfurfiawl, *a.* (ffurfiawl) Conforming.  
 Cydfwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffwyr) Mutual drive.  
 Cydfwyrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfwyr) A mutually driving, impelling, or hurrying on.  
 Cydfwyrw, *v. a.* (cydfwyr) Mutually to hurry.  
 Cydfwyrwyl, *a.* (cydfwyr) Jointly impulsive.  
 Cydfyddiad, *s. m.* (ffyddiad) A uniting in faith.  
 Cydfyddiaw, *v. a.* (ffyddiaw) To unite in faith.  
 Cydfyddiawl, *a.* (ffyddiawl) That unites in faith.  
 Cydfyddiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydfyddwyr* (ffyddiwr) One that joins in faith; a conformist.  
 Cydfyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffyniad) A jointly prospering, or succeeding.  
 Cydfyniant, *s. m.* (ffyniant) Mutual prosperity.  
 Cydfyniawl, *a.* (ffyniawl) Mutually prosperous.  
 Cydfynu, *v. a.* (ffynu) To prosper mutually.  
 Cydfysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffysgiad) A jointly speeding; a mutually hurrying.  
 Cydfysgiaw, *v. a.* (ffysgiaw) To hasten together.  
 Cydfysgiawl, *a.* (ffysgiawl) Mutually hurrying.  
 Cydgadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To keep, or guard jointly.  
 Cydgadwedig, *a.* (cydgadw) That is jointly kept.  
 Cydgadwedigaeth, *s. m.* (cydgadwedig) Joint custody, guardianship, or keeping.  
 Cygdwynaw, *v. a.* (cadwynaw) To concatenate.  
 Cygdwynawl, *a.* (cadwyn) Chained together.

Cygdawyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwyniad) A chaining, or binding together; concatenation.  
 Cydgaethawl, *a.* (caethawl) Jointly captive.  
 Cydgaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caethiad) Joint captation; a binding captive together.  
 Cydgaethiaw, *v. a.* (caethiaw) To confine or to enslave together.  
 Cydgaethu, *v. a.* (caethu) To restrict together.  
 Cydgaffad, *s. m.* (caffad) A joint acquisition.  
 Cydgaffael, *v. a.* (caffael) To acquire together.

Ysmy run gadgun gydgam rhad,  
 Cydgaffael a hael, a hwyliad.

There is to me a forward leader of battle, a follower of Grace that participates with the generous, and the manager.  
*Ein. ab Gwgawn.*

Cydgaffaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgaffael) Joint acquisition, attainment, or acquirement.  
 Cydgaffawd, *s. m.* (caffawd) A joint acquirement.  
 Cydgais, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgeisiau* (cais) Competition.  
 Cydgam, *s. m.* (cam) A going with; dalliance; pastime; play; delay.  
 Cydgam, *v. a.* (cam) To attend, or go with; to go about; to dally, to toy with, to trifle; to delay; to sport, or play.

Nid oes iddo gydgam burw ymalth ei walrh ei hyne i gyd, ond myned rhyddo.

He is not to go about the casting off his labour for all that, but to proceed forward.  
*Jer. Owein.*

Cydgamu, *v. a.* (camu) To step together; to attend; to dally.

Dorant, dybwyg i, ddeg ar hugain o lafurwyr—rhaf am adael eu gwaith i ddylen boneddig, ac wrth geislaw cydgamu ag y rhaf hyny iori eu fwrch.

There came, I should suppose, about thirty labourers—some for leaving their work to follow the geenty, and in attempting to follow the steps of those breaking their legs.  
*Ein Wyn, Borda Cwsg.*

Cydgamus, *a.* (cydgam) Apt to dally with.

Pefr-lys pen cydgamus pwyll.  
 Meddwad ei llygaid modd-dwyll.

The fair growth of the head that sports with reason, her eyes of alluring turn cause infatuation.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

Cydgan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (can) A chorus; harmony.  
 Cydganedd, *s. m.* (cydgan) Consonance, harmony.  
 Cydganid, *s. m.* (cydgan) A harmonizing.  
 Cydganlyn, *v. a.* (canlyn) Jointly to follow.  
 Cydganlynawl, *a.* (cydganlyn) Concomitant.  
 Cydganlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydganlyn) A joint following, or pursuing; concomitance.  
 Cydganmawl, *v. a.* (canmawl) To praise jointly.  
 Cydgann, *v. a.* (cydgan) To sing in concert.  
 Cydgar, *s. m.* (car) One that is a correlative kin.  
 Cydgarcharawl, *a.* (carcharawl) Jointly imprisoned.  
 Cydgarcharawr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgarcharorion* (carcharawr) A fellow prisoner, or joint prisoner.  
 Cydgarchariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (carchariad) A jointly imprisoning; a joint imprisonment.  
 Cydgarcharu, *v.* (carcharu) To imprison together.  
 Cydgarcharwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgarcharwyr* (carcharwr) A joint keeper of a prison, or gaoler.  
 Cydgarddawl, *a.* (carddawl) Jointly expelled.  
 Cydgarddiad, *s. m.* (carddiad) A jointly degrading.  
 Cydgarddu, *v. a.* (carddu) To degrade together.  
 Cydgaredigaw, *v.* (caredigaw) To be mutually fond; to be fondling one another.  
 Cydgaredigawl, *a.* (caredigawl) Mutually fond.  
 Cydgaredigrwydd, *s. m.* (caredigrwydd) Mutual affection, fondness, or tenderness.  
 Cydgarennnydd, *s. m.* (carennnydd) Consanguinity.  
 Cydgares, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cares) A joint relative.  
 Cydgariad, *s. m.* (cariad) Mutual love, joint love.  
 Cydgartref, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (cartref) Joint home.

**Cydgartrefawl, a. (cydgartref)** That dwell together, or having a common home.

**Cydgartrefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgartref)** A dwelling, or residing in the same abode.

**Cydgartrefu, v. a. (cydgartref)** To dwell together.

**Cydgaru, v. a. (caru)** To rival, or love jointly.

**Cydgarwr, s. m.—pl. cydgarwyr (carwr)** Joint lover, or rival in love.

**Cydgasaad, s. m. (casad)** A mutual hatred.

**Cydgasaawl, a. (casawl)** That mutually hates.

**Cydgasau, v. a. (casau)** To hate reciprocally.

**Cydgasliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (casgliad)** Assemblage.

**Cydgasgu, v. a. (casgu)** To collect together.

**Cydgau, v. a. (cau)** To shut up together.

**Cydgaidwad, s. m. (cygdaw)** Joint keeper.

**Cydgaidwadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgaidwad)** A joint custody, keeping, or preservation.

**Cydgeiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgais)** Competition; concurrence; a seeking the same object.

**Cydgeiaw, v. a. (cydgais)** To seek together.

**Cydgeisiawl, a. (cydgais)** Mutually seeking.

**Cydelaw, a. (celaw)** That jointly secludes.

**Cydeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (celiad)** A mutually concealing or hiding.

**Cydelu, v. a. (celu)** To hide, or seclude together.

**Cydgellwair, s. m.—pl. cydgellweirion (cellwair)** Mutual jesting, irony, or allusion.

**Cydgellwair, v. a. (cellwair)** To jest mutually.

**Cydgellweirad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgellwair)** A mutually jesting, or playing upon.

**Cydgellweiriaw, v. a. (cydgellwair)** To jest mutually.

**Cydgellweirus, a. (cellwair)** Mutually jesting.

**Cydenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cenad)** Joint mission.

**Cydenadawl, a. (cydenad)** Jointly missioned.

**Cydenadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydenad)** A jointly missioning; a joint commission.

**Cydenadu, v. (cydenad)** To mission jointly.

**Cydenathad, s. m. (cenad)** A jointly permitting.

**Cydenathawl, a. (cydenad)** Jointly permissive.

**Cydenathu, v. a. (cydenad)** Jointly to permit.

**Cydenedl, s. f.—pl. cydgenedloedd (cenedl)** One that is correlative. a. congenite; correlative.

**Cydenedlaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cydgenedl)** A joint, or united generation.

**Cydenedliaw, a. (cydgenedl)** Congenite.

**Cydenedledig, a. (cydgenedl)** That is begotten together; connate.

**Cydenedliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgenedl)** A generating, or begetting together.

**Cydenedlu, v. (cydgenedl)** To beget together.

**Cygeraint, s. pl. aggr. (ceraint)** Correlatives.

**Ni allir canlyn cwrn ach ac ebydd, eithr ar welygord o ydgeraint i'w neb a holo y tir.**

**A plaint of stock and kindred cannot be prosecuted, but against the tribe of correlatives to such as doth claim the land.**

**Welsh Laws.**

**Cygerdd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cerdd)** A symphony.

**Madawg—**

**Cygerdd i'w gwyl coedgae,**

**Car ym yw, caru y mae.**

**Madawg, the chorus of the nightingale, a bird of the woodly inclosure; he is my friend, he is wooded.**

**D. ab Gwilym.**

**Cygerdded, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cerdded)** Accompaniment; a going together.

**Cygerdded, v. a. (cerdded)** To walk together, or to accompany.

**Cygerddediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cygerdded)** Concomitancy; a following, or accompanying.

**Cygerdded, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cerydd)** Mutual reproach, censure, infamy, or scandal.

**Cygerddedawl, a. (cerydd)** Mutually censurable.

**Cygerddediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cygerdded)** A mutually censuring, or reproaching.

**Cygerddedu, v. a. (cygerdded)** To censure jointly.

**Cygeulaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (ceulaw)** Concoagulation.

**Cygeulaw, v. a. (ceulaw)** To concoagulate.

**Cygeulawg, a. (ceulawg)** Curdled together.

**Cydgiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ciliad)** Joint retreat.

**Cydgiliaw, v. a. (ciliaw)** To retreat together.

**Cydgiliad, s. m. (claddiad)** Joint burying.

**Cydgiliadu, v. a. (claddu)** To bury together.

**Cydglo, s. m.—pl. t. (clo)** A joint close.

**Cydgliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydglo)** Joint conclusion, a locking together.

**Cydgliaw, a. (cydglo)** That is jointly conclusive.

**Cydgloi, v. a. (cydglo)** To lock, or close jointly.

**Cydgliadu, v. a. (cludaw)** To carry jointly.

**Cydgliadu, a. (cludaw)** That is jointly carried.

**Cydgliadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cludiad)** A jointly carrying; a jointly collecting.

**Cydgliwm, s. m.—pl. cydglymau (clwm)** Connection; a mutual tie.

**Cydglymawl, a. (cydglywm)** That is jointly tied.

**Cydglymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydglywm)** Alligation.

**Cydglymu, v. a. (cydglywm)** To connect together.

**Cydgnawd, s. m. (cnawd)** Carnal copulation.

**Cygerdded, s. m. (cydgerdded)** Concomitancy.

**Cygerdded, s. m.—pl. t. on (cerydd)** Mutual reproach, censure, infamy, or scandal.

**Cygerddedawl, a. (cerydd)** Mutually censurable.

**Cygerddediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cygerdded)** A mutually censuring, or reproaching.

**Cygerddedu, v. a. (cygerdded)** To censure jointly.

**Cygeulaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (ceulaw)** Concoagulation.

**Cygeulaw, v. a. (ceulaw)** To concoagulate.

**Cygeulawg, a. (ceulawg)** Curdled together.

**Cydgiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ciliad)** Joint retreat.

**Cydgiliaw, v. a. (ciliaw)** To retreat together.

**Cydgiliad, s. m. (claddiad)** Joint burying.

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**Cydgliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydglo)** Joint conclusion, a locking together.

**Cydgliaw, a. (cydglo)** That is jointly conclusive.

**Cydgloi, v. a. (cydglo)** To lock, or close jointly.

**Cydgliadu, v. a. (cludaw)** To carry jointly.

**Cydgliadu, a. (cludaw)** That is jointly carried.

**Cydgliadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cludiad)** A jointly carrying; a jointly collecting.

**Cydgliwm, s. m.—pl. cydglymau (clwm)** Connection; a mutual tie.

**Cydglymawl, a. (cydglywm)** That is jointly tied.

**Cydglymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydglywm)** Alligation.

**Cydglymu, v. a. (cydglywm)** To connect together.

**Cydgnawd, s. m. (cnawd)** Carnal copulation.

**Na was onedch. Yn y gal hwydd ydd alch Daw na to cyd-gnawd rhwng gwr a cerydd oddietir priodau.**

**Thou shalt not commit adultery. In that word God doth command that there be no carnal connection between man and woman, except by marriage.**

**L. G. Merget.**

**Cydgodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgnawd)** A having carnal copulation, or connection.

**Cydgodiaw, v. a. (cnawd)** To have connection.

**Cydgodiaw, a. (cydgnawd)** Carnally connected.

**Cydgol, s. f.—pl. t. ion (coel)** Joint token, or presage.

**Cydgoliaw, v. a. (cydgol)** To give joint credit.

**Cydgof, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cof)** Joint memory.

**Cydgofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgof)** A jointly remembering, keeping in memory, or recording.

**Cydgofiad, v. a. (cydgof)** To remember jointly.

**Cydgofieidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofieidiad)** A mutual embracing, or clasping in the arms.

**Cydgofieidiaw, v. a. (cofieidiaw)** To embrace mutually, to embrace one another.

**Cydgofus, a. (cydgof)** Jointly commemorated.

**Cydgoffa, v. a. (coffa)** Mutually to remember.

**Cydgoffiad, s. m. (cydgoffa)** Mutual memory.

**Cydgoffawl, a. (cydgoffa)** That is mutually thought of; jointly recollecting.

**Cydgoffau, v. a. (cydgoffa)** To think mutually.

**Cydgoledd, s. m. (coledd)** Mutual assiduity.

**Cydgoledd, v. a. (coledd)** To cherish mutually.

**Cydgoleddawg, a. (cydgoledd)** Of mutual care.

**Cydgoleddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgoledd)** A mutually cherishing, comforting, or supporting.

**Cydgolled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (colled)** A mutual, or joint loss.

**Cydgolledig, a. (cydgolled)** That is jointly lost.

**Cydgollediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgolled)** A losing jointly.

**Cydgolledu, v. a. (cydgolled)** To cause joint loss.

**Cydgolli, v. a. (colli)** To lose jointly, or together.

**Cydgor, s. m.—pl. t. iau (côr)** A united choir.

**Wythnos y cydgorian, Ember-week.**

**Cydgorffawl, a. (corffawl)** That is united in one body.

**cydgorffolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgorffawl)**  
Concorporeity.

Ni ddylid rhoddi gormod amcanion ar ddychymyg—can ni's geillir iawn-drefn, a chydgorffolaeth cywir ar llyny.

There ought not to be an excess of purposes put in the invention, for there cannot be made a proper arrangement, and accurate consideration in that case.

*Bardas.*

**Cydgorffoli, v. a. (corffawl)** To congregate.

**Cydgorfforaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (corfforaeth)** Consubstantiality; a union in one body, or mass.

**Cydgorfforawl, a. (corfforawl)** Consubstantial.

**Cydgorffori, v. a. (corffori)** To consubstantiate.

**Cydgorfforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corfforiad)** A uniting in one body; consubstantiation.

**Cydgread, s. m.—pl. t. au (cread)** What is jointly created. *a. that is jointly created.*

**Cydgreadur, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (cydgread)** Fellow-creature.

**Cydgredd, s. f. (credd)** Contemperament.

**Cydgreddawl, a. (cydgredd)** Connatural.

**Cydgreddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgredd)** A union of nature, temperament, or disposition.

**Cydgreddu, v. (cydgredd)** To render congenial.

**Cydgrefydd, s. f. (crefydd)** Unity of faith.

**Cydgrefyddawl, a. (cydgrefydd)** Of one faith.

**Cydgrefyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgrefydd)** A uniting, or conforming in religion.

**Cydgrefyddu, v. a. (crefydd)** To unite in faith.

**Cydgrefyddwr, s. m.—pl. cydgrefyddwr (cydgrefydd—gwr)** One that conforms in religion.

**Cygreiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creiddiad)** A joint pervasion, passing through, or peragrati.

**Cygreiddiau, v. a. (creiddiau)** To pass through, to permeate, to pervade together.

**Cygreiddiawl, a. (creiddiawl)** Jointly pervasive.

**Cygreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creiniad)** A lying down, prostrating, or tumbling together.

**Cygreiniaw, v. a. (creiniaw)** To lie down, prostrate, or tumble about together.

**Cygreiniawl, a. (creiniawl)** Prostrate together.

**Cygreiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creiriad)** A mutual adjuration, adjurement, or solemn injunction.

**Cygreiriaw, v. a. (creiriaw)** To swear mutually.

**Cygreiriawl, a. (creiriawl)** Jointly adjured.

**Cygroesawl, a. (croesawl)** Jointly transverse.

**Cygroesi, v. a. (croesi)** To cross together.

**Cygroesiad, s. m. (croesiad)** A joint crossing.

**Cygrwydrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwydrad)** A wandering about together; a joint peregrination.

**Cygrwydraw, v. a. (crwydraw)** To wander or to stray together.

**Cygrwydrawl, a. (crwydr)** Wandering together.

**Cygrwyfaad, s. m. (cryfaad)** A conforation.

**Cygrwyfaawl, a. (cryf)** Jointly strengthening.

**Cygrwyfau, v. a. (cryfau)** To strengthen jointly.

**Cygrymawl, a. (crymawl)** Bending together.

**Cygrymedd, s. m. (crymedd)** A mutual bowing.

**Cygrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crymiad)** A bowing together; a mutually inclining.

**Cygrymu, v. a. (crymu)** To bend together.

**Cygrymu, v. a. (crymu)** To bend together.

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**Cygrymu, v. a. (crymu)** To bend together.

**Cydgwblâad, s. m. (cwblâad)** A joint completion.

**Cydgwblâawl, a. (cwblâawl)** That is jointly completed, fulfilled, or perfected.

**Cydgwblâu, v. a. (cwblâu)** To complete jointly.

**Cydgwmpasawl, a. (cwmpasawl)** That mutually encircles, surrounds, or encompasses.

**Cydgwmpasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwmpasiad)** A mutually surrounding, or encompassing.

**Cydgwmpasu, v. a. (cwmpasu)** To encircle, encompass, or surround mutually.

**Cydgwnawl, a. (cwnawl)** That rise together.

**Cydgwniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwniad)** A rising together; a mutual ascension.

**Cydgwnu, v. a. (cwnu)** To rise together.

**Cydgwyddaw, v. (cwyddaw)** To tumble together.

**Cydgwyddawl, a. (cwyddawl)** Falling down together; a mutually falling.

**Cydgwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyddiad)** A joint fall, a falling together.

**Cydgwymp, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyp)** A joint fall; a mutual fall.

**Cydgwympaw, v. a. (cydgwymp)** To fall together.

**Cydgwympawl, a. (cydgwymp)** That fall together.

**Cydgwympiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgwymp)** A falling down, or tumbling together.

**Cydgwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cwyn)** Condolence.

**Cydgwynaw, v. a. (cydgwyn)** To commiserate.

**Cydgwynawl, a. (cydgwyn)** That condoles with.

**Cydgwyniad, s. m. (cydgwyn)** Condolence.

**Cydgwynwr, s. m.—pl. cydgwynwyr (cydgwyn—gwr)** One that commiserates, or condoles with.

**Cydgychwn, v. a. (cychwn)** To set off together.

**Cydgychwnawl, a. (cydgychwn)** That begin to stir, or move together.

**Cydgychwniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgychwn)** A setting off or a beginning to rise together.

**Cydgychwnwr, s. m.—pl. cydgychwnwyr (cydgychwn—gwr)** One that sets off with another.

**Cydyfaddasawl, a. (cyfaddas)** Jointly suitable.

**Cydyfaddasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaddasiad)** A jointly adapting, suiting, or appropriating.

**Cydyfaddasu, v. a. (cyfaddasu)** Mutually to suit.

**Cydyfaddaf, v. a. (cyfaddaf)** To own mutually.

**Cydyfaddafawl, a. (cyfaddaf)** Mutually owned.

**Cydyfaddafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaddafiad)** A mutual confession, or acknowledgment.

**Cydyfaddafwr, s. m.—pl. cydyfaddafwyr (cyfaddafwr)** Who mutually acknowledges.

**Cydyfaill, s. m.—pl. cydyfeillion (cyfaill)** A joint or common friend, or companion.

**Cydyfammod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfammod)** A joint, or reciprocal covenant, or agreement.

**Cydyfammodawl, a. (cydyfammod)** That reciprocally covenanteth, or agreeth.

**Cydyfammod, v. a. (cydyfammod)** To covenant, agree, or accede to mutually.

**Cydyfammodwr, s. m.—pl. cydyfammodwyr (cydyfammod—gwr)** A joint covenant.

**Cydyfannedd, a. (cyfannedd)** Domestic together.

**Cydyfanneddawl, a. (cydyfannedd)** That is jointly inhabited, dwelt in, or occupied.

**Cydyfannediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydyfannedd)** A jointly inhabiting, or occupying.

**Cydyfannedu, v. a. (cydyfannedd)** To inhabit, dwell in, or occupy jointly.

**Cydyfanneddwr, s. m.—pl. cydyfanneddwyr (cydyfannedd—gwr)** A joint occupier.

**Cydyfaraill, s. m. (cyfaraill)** A coadjutor. *a. Acting jointly in having custody.*

**Cydyfarch, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarch)** A mutual greeting, or compliment.

**Cydyfarch, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarch)** A mutual greeting, or compliment.

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Cydygyfarch, *v. a.* (cyfarch) To greet one another.  
 Cydygyfarchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydygyfarch) A mutually greeting, or complimenting.  
 Cydygyfarchwr, *s. m.—pl. cydygyfarchwyr* (cydygyfarch—gwr) A mutual congratulator.  
 Cydygyfarfod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydyfarfod) A coincidence; a meeting together.  
 Cydygyfarfod, *v. a.* (cydyfarfod) To meet together.  
 Cydygyfartal, *a.* (cyfartal) Jointly proportionate.  
 Cydygyfartaledd, *s. m.* (cydygyfartal) Coequality.  
 Cydygyfartaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydygyfartal) A reciprocal proportion, or equation.  
 Cydygyfartalu, *v. a.* (cydygyfartal) To make equal, or of equal proportion.  
 Cydygyfarwyddaw, *v. a.* (cyfarwyddaw) To guide, direct, or conduct together.  
 Cydygyfarwyddawl, *a.* (cyfarwyddawl) That is jointly directed, guided, or informed.  
 Cydygyfarwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfarwyddiad) A joint direction, guidance, or information.  
 Cydygyfarwyddwr, *s. m.—pl. cydygyfarwyddwyr* (cyfarwyddwr) A joint, or reciprocal guider.  
 Cydygyfarwyddyd, *s.* (cyfarwyddyd) Joint skill.  
 Cydygyfathrach, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfathrach) Consociation; joint kindred, or affinity.  
 Cydygyfathrach, *v. a.* (cyfathrach) To form joint kindred, affinity, or relationship.  
 Cydygyfathrachawl, *a.* (cydygyfathrach) Of joint kindred, family connection, or affinity.  
 Cydygyfathrachiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydygyfathrach) The forming a reciprocal relationship.  
 Cydygyfathrachwr, *s. m.—pl. cydygyfathrachwyr* (cydygyfathrach—gwr) One that is correlative.  
 Cydygyfedd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfedd) Computation.  
 Cydygyfeddach, *s. m.* (cydygyfedd) A computation.  
 Cydygyfeddach, *v.* (cydygyfedd) To feast together.  
 Cydygyfeiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfeiriad) Confrontation; a coming, or meeting together.  
 Cydygyfeiriaw, *v. a.* (cyfeiriaw) To confront.  
 Cydygyfeiriawl, *a.* (cyfeiriawl) Confronted.  
 Cydygyfhwrrd, *v. a.* (cyfhwrrd) To meet, or touch one another, to come in contact mutually.  
 Cydygyfhwrrdawl, *a.* (cydygyfhwrrd) Meeting, or touching one another.  
 Cydygyfhwrrdiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydygyfhwrrd) A meeting or touching one another.  
 Cydygyfiawnâad, *s. m.* (cyfiawnâad) A mutual justification, or vindication of innocence.  
 Cydygyfiawnâawl, *a.* (cyfiawn) Jointly justified.  
 Cydygyfiawnâu, *v. a.* (cyfiawnâu) To justify mutually.  
 Cydygyfiawnder, *s. m.* (cyfiawnder) A joint or mutual righteousness.  
 Cydygyfiawni, *v. a.* (cyfiawni) To make just together; to justify mutually.  
 Cydygyfiawnâad, *s. m.* (cyfiawnâad) Joint completion, fulfilment, or performance.  
 Cydygyfiawnâawl, *a.* (cyfiawnâawl) Jointly completed; mutually accomplishing.  
 Cydygyfiawnâu, *v. a.* (cyfiawnâu) To fulfil jointly, to accomplish mutually.  
 Cydygyfiawni, *v. a.* (cyfiawni) To complete jointly.  
 Cydygyfiawniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfiawniad) A joint completion, fulfilment, or accomplishment.  
 Cydygyflog, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyflog) Joint hire.  
 Cydygyflogi, *v. a.* (cydygyflog) To covenant jointly.  
 Cydygyfnewid, *v. a.* (cyfnewid) To interchange.  
 Cydygyfnewidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydygyfnewid) A mutual exchange; interchangement.  
 Cydygyfnewidiawl, *a.* (cydygyfnewid) Interchangeable; mutually interchanging.  
 Cydygyfodawl, *a.* (cyfodawl) That rise together.

Cydygyfodi, *v. a.* (cyfodi) To rise up together.  
 Cydygyfodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfyodiad) A rising, uplifting, exalting, or ascending together.  
 Cydygyfran, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyfran) Joint portion.  
 Cydygyfranawg, *a.* (cydygyfran) Participant. *s. m.* A partaker; an accomplice.  
 Cydygyfranawl, *a.* (cydygyfran) Jointly portioned.  
 Cydygyfraniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydygyfran) Joint participation; a mutually sharing.  
 Cydygyfranogawl, *a.* (cydygyfranawg) Jointly participating, mutually sharing.  
 Cydygyfranogi, *v. a.* (cydygyfranawg) To inter-communicate.  
 Cydygyfranogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydygyfranawg) Mutual participation; or mutual intercourse.  
 Cydygyfreidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfreidiad) A jointly necessitating, or rendering incumbent.  
 Cydygyfreidiaw, *v. a.* (cyfreidiaw) To necessitate jointly; to be mutually incumbent.  
 Cydygyfreidiawl, *a.* (cyfreidiawl) Jointly necessary.  
 Cydygyfrin, *a.* (cyfrin) Mutually privy to.  
 Cydygyfrinach, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfrinach) A cabal.  
 Cydygyfrinachawl, *a.* (cydygyfrinach) That cabal together; mutually intriguing.  
 Cydygyfrinachiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydygyfrinach) a caballing, or intriguing together.  
 Cydygyfrinachu, *v. a.* (cydygyfrinach) To cabal together; to be mutually intriguing.  
 Cydygyfrinachwr, *s. m.—pl. cydygyfrinachwyr* (cydygyfrinach—gwr) A joint intriguer.  
 Cydygyfrwyddaw, *v. a.* (cyfrwyddaw) To facilitate jointly; to cause mutual success.  
 Cydygyfrwyddawl, *a.* (cyfrwyddawl) That jointly facilitate, or render successful and prosperous.  
 Cydygyfrwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfrwyddiad) A jointly facilitating, or ensuring success.  
 Cydygyfrwyddwr, *s. m.—pl. cydygyfrwyddwyr* (cyfrwyddwr) One that jointly facilitates.  
 Cydygyfrwyddyd, *s. m.* (cyfrwyddyd) Mutual facility.  
 Cydygyfryngawl, *a.* (cyfryngawl) Jointly intermediate, intervening, or placed between.  
 Cydygyfryngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfryngiad) A joint intermediacy, or interposition.  
 Cydygyfryngu, *v. a.* (cyfryngu) To intervene jointly; to interpose mutually.  
 Cydygyfryngwr, *s. m.—pl. cydygyfryngwyr* (cyfryngwr) A joint interposer, or mediator.  
 Cydygyfunaw, *v. a.* (cyfunaw) To combine together; to accord mutually.  
 Cydygyfunawl, *a.* (cyfunawl) Consentaneous.  
 Cydygyfundawd, *s. m.* (cyfundawd) Consension.  
 Cydygyfundebl, *s. m.* (cyfundebl) Mutual union.  
 Cydygyfunedd, *s.* (cyfunedd) Mutual connection.  
 Cydygyfuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfuniad) A joint combination, agreement, or confederacy.  
 Cydygyfunwr, *s. m.—pl. cydygyfunwyr* (cyfunwr) A joint confederate, or combiner.  
 Cydygyfurdaw, *v. a.* (cyfurdaw) To co-ordinate.  
 Cydygyfurdawl, *a.* (cyfurdawl) Co-ordinate.  
 Cydygyfurdadiad, *s. m.* (cyfurdad) Co-ordination.  
 Cydygyfweiddawl, *a.* (cyfweiddawl) Mutually connegative; jointly constituting.  
 Cydygyfweiddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfweiddiad) A mutually connecting, or constituting.  
 Cydygyfweddu, *v.* (cyfweddu) Jointly to constitute.  
 Cydygyfyngawl, *a.* (cyfyngawl) Jointly constrictive.  
 Cydygyfyngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfyngiad) A mutual contriction, compression, or contraction.  
 Cydygyfyngu, *v. a.* (cyfyngu) To constrict jointly.

**Cydyffelybawl**, *a.* (*cyffelybawl*) Jointly comparative; mutually assimilating.  
**Cydyffelybiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffelybiad*) A mutual comparison, or assimilation.  
**Cydyffelybu**, *v. a.* (*cyffelybu*) To assimilate together; to compare mutually.  
**Cydyffred**, *v. a.* (*cyffred*) To comprehend jointly.  
**Cydyffredawl**, *a.* (*cydyffred*) Jointly comprehending, mutually conceiving.  
**Cydyffrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydyffred*) Joint conception, comprehension, or intelligence.  
**Cydyffrôad**, *s. m.* (*cyffrôad*) Concitation.  
**Cydyffrôawl**, *a.* (*cyffrôawl*) Jointly agitating.  
**Cydyffrôri**, *v. a.* (*cyffrôri*) To agitate together.  
**Cydyhoeddawl**, *a.* (*cyhoedd*) Jointly declared.  
**Cydyhoeddi**, *v. a.* (*cyhoeddi*) To publish together.  
**Cydyhoeddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyhoeddiad*) A joint proclamation, declaration, or publication.  
**Cydyhuddaw**, *v. a.* (*cyhuddaw*) Mutually to impeach, to accuse one another.  
**Cydyhuddawl**, *a.* (*cyhudd*) Jointly impeachable.  
**Cydyhuddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyhuddiad*) A joint accusation, impeachment, or crimination.  
**Cydyhuddwr**, *s. m.* (*cyhuddwr*) Joint accuser.  
**Cydyhwrdd**, *v. a.* (*cyhwrdd*) To come in contact.  
**Cydyhyrddawl**, *a.* (*cyhwrdd*) That come together.  
**Cydyhyrddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydyhyrdd*) A coming in contact, or touching together.  
**Cydylichawl**, *a.* (*cylichawl*) Jointly convoluted.  
**Cydylichiad**, *s. m.* (*cylichiad*) A convolution.  
**Cydylichu**, *v. a.* (*cylichu*) To convolve together.  
**Cydylichynawl**, *a.* (*cylichynawl*) That revolve together; a mutually revolving.  
**Cydylichyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cylichyniad*) A revolving together; a mutual revolution.  
**Cydylichynu**, *v. a.* (*cylichynu*) To revolve together.  
**Cydygmal**, *a.* (*cymal*) Having a connection.  
**Cydygmalawg**, *a.* (*cydygmal*) Jointed together.  
**Cydygmaliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydygmal*) The articulation of the joints together.  
**Cydygmalu**, *v. a.* (*cydygmal*) To joint or to articulate together.  

Bid hefyd y myfyrdiad—yn bwrs llawn olwg ar bob cymal o'r delychmyg, fâi ai cydygmalu yn lewn drefn.  
 Let the thought be also taking a full view of every article of the design, so that it may be connected together in proper order.  
*Barddas.*

**Cydygmeithas**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*cymdeithas*) Consociation; a union of society.  
**Cydygmeithasawl**, *a.* (*cydygmeithas*) Jointly sociable; mutually associating.  
**Cydygmeithasiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydygmeithas*) A uniting together in society.  
**Cydygmeithasu**, *v. a.* (*cydygmeithas*) To consociate; to be mutually associating.  
**Cydymerawl**, *a.* (*cymerawl*) Jointly taken.  
**Cydymeriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cymeriad*) A jointly taking, or receiving; a joint acceptance.  
**Cydymeryd**, *v. a.* (*cymeryd*) To accept jointly.  
**Cydymerharawl**, *a.* (*cymhar*) Of joint similitude.  
**Cydymerhariad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cymhariad*) A comparing together; joint comparison.  
**Cydymerharu**, *v. a.* (*cymharu*) To compare together; to compare mutually.  
**Cydygmhell**, *v. a.* (*cymhell*) Jointly to excite.  
**Cydygmhellawl**, *a.* (*cymhell*) Jointly exciting.  
**Cydygmhelliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydygmhell*) A jointly impelling, exciting, or egging on.  
**Cydygmhenawl**, *a.* (*cymhenawl*) Jointly discursive.  
**Cydygmheniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cymheniad*) A discoursing, talking, or tattling together.

**Cydygmhennu**, *v. a.* (*cymhennu*) To discourse together.  
**Cydygmhorth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cymhorth*) Joint assistance; mutual support.  
**Cydygmhorthawl**, *a.* (*cymhorth*) Of mutual aid.  
**Cydygmhorthi**, *v. a.* (*cydygmhorth*) To aid jointly; to support mutually.  
**Cydygmhorthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydygmhorth*) A jointly supporting, helping, or assisting.  
**Cydygmhwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cymhwyad*) A jointly vexing, or afflicting; a joint affliction.  
**Cydygmhwyaw**, *v. a.* (*cymhwyaw*) To afflict jointly; to be mutually vexing.  
**Cydygmhwyawl**, *a.* (*cymhwy*) Jointly afflictive.  
**Cydygmhwyll**, *v. a.* (*cymhwyll*) To reason together; to discourse mutually.  
**Cydygmhwyllaw**, *v. a.* (*cydygmhwyll*) To discourse together.  
**Cydygmhwyllawg**, *a.* (*cydygmhwyll*) That hold mutual discourse, argument, or debate.  
**Cydygmhwylliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydygmhwyll*) A joint reasoning, argumentation, or discussion.  
**Cydygmhwyasaw**, *v. a.* (*cymhwyasaw*) To make jointly fit; to equilibrate; to render coequal.  
**Cydygmhwyasawl**, *a.* (*cymhwyasawl*) That jointly fits; mutually corresponding.  
**Cydygmhwyasiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cymhwyasiad*) A jointly fitting, or corresponding.  
**Cydygmmod**, *v. a.* (*cymmod*) To reconcile, or to agree mutually.  
**Cydygmmodawl**, *a.* (*cydygmmod*) Mutually conciliatory.  
**Cydygmmodi**, *v. a.* (*cydygmmod*) To conciliate mutually.  
**Cydygmmodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydygmmod*) A mutual reconciliation.  
**Cydygmmywynas**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*cymmywynas*) A mutual kindness, favour, or good turn.  
**Cydygmmywynasawl**, *a.* (*cydygmmywynas*) Mutually kind, favourable, or propitious.  
**Cydygmmywynasiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydygmmywynas*) A returning of mutual favour.  
**Cydygmmywynasu**, *v. a.* (*cydygmmywynas*) To return mutual favour, kindness, or good office.  
**Cydygmmysg**, *a.* (*cymmysg*) Jointly mixed.  
**Cydygmmysgawl**, *a.* (*cydygmmysg*) Tending to commix, or mix together.  
**Cydygmmysgedd**, *s. m.* (*cydygmmysg*) Intermixture.  
**Cydygmmysgiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydygmmysg*) Intermixture; a blending together.  
**Cydygmmysgu**, *v. a.* (*cydygmmysg*) To commix.  
**Cydygmhenawl**, *a.* (*cynhenawl*) Apt to contend.  
**Cydygmheniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cynheniad*) A contending, debating, or striving together.  
**Cydygmhenau**, *v. a.* (*cynhennu*) To strike together.  
**Cydygmhyrfawl**, *a.* (*cynhyrfawl*) Mutually stirring or agitating.  
**Cydygmhyrfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cynhyrfiad*) An agitating together; a joint concussion.  
**Cydygmhyrfu**, *v. a.* (*cynhyrfu*) Jointly to agitate.  
**Cydygmllwyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cynllwyn*) A lying together in wait, or ambuscade.  
**Cydygmllwyn**, *v. a.* (*cynllwyn*) To way-lay together; mutually to lie in ambush.  
**Cydygmllwynawl**, *a.* (*cydygmllwyn*) That jointly way-lay, or lie in ambush together.  
**Cydygmllwyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydygmllwyn*) A jointly way-laying, or setting upon suddenly.  
**Cydygmlladawl**, *a.* (*cynnadl*) That chat together.  
**Cydygmlladedd**, *s. m.* (*cynnadl*) Mutual debate.



Cydgynnadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnadliad) A chatting, discoursing, or conversing together.  
 Cydgynnadlu, *v. a.* (cynnadlu) To debate together.  
 Cydgynnal, *v. a.* (cynnal) To support jointly.  
 Cydgynnaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynnal) A jointly supporting; joint supportation.  
 Cydgynnaliath, *s. m.* (cynnal) Joint support.  
 Cydgynneddf, *s. f.*—*pl. cydgynneddfau* (cynneddf) A joint quality, or nature.  
 Cydgynneddfawl, *a.* (cynneddf) Congenuous.  
 Cydgynneddfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynneddf) A rendering congenial, or of the same quality.  
 Cydgynneddfu, *v. a.* (cydgynneddf) To make congenial; to consubstantiate.  
 Cydgynnefinaw, *v. a.* (cynnefinaw) To accustom, or habituate mutually.  
 Cydgynnefinawl, *a.* (cynnefinawl) That is mutually habituated, or accustomed.  
 Cydgynnefiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnefiniad) A mutually habituating, or accustoming.  
 Cydgynniwair, *v. a.* (cynniwair) To hover together.  
 Cydgynniwriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynniwriad) A frequenting, resorting, or haunting together.  
 Cydgynniwriawl, *a.* (cynniwriawl) That jointly resorts; mutually resorting.  
 Cydgynnorthwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cynnorthwy) A joint support, assistance, or relief.  
 Cydgynnorthwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynnorthwy) A jointly assisting, or succouring.  
 Cydgynnorthwyaw, *v. a.* (cydgynnorthwy) To succour, assist, support, or help jointly.  
 Cydgynnorthwyawl, *a.* (cydgynnorthwy) Jointly aiding; mutually supporting.  
 Cydgynnorthwywr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgynnorthwywr* (cydgynnorthwy—*gwr*) A mutual support.

Ni a ddylem gan hynny dderbyn y cyfryw rai, mai y byddom gydgynnorthwywr i'r gwirionedd.

We therefore ought to receive such, that we might be fellow-helpers to the truth. 3 John 8.

Cydgynnull, *v. a.* (cynnull) To collect jointly.  
 Cydgynnullawl, *a.* (cynnull) Jointly collective.  
 Cydgynnulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynnull) A collecting, or heaping together; an assemblage.  
 Cydgynnwysaw, *v. a.* (cynnwysaw) To contract together; to close together mutually.  
 Cydgynnwysawl, *a.* (cynnwysawl) Tending to condense, close, or contract together.  
 Cydgynnwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnwysiad) A condensing, closing, or contracting together.  
 Cydgynnyddawl, *a.* (cynnydd) Jointly increasing.  
 Cydgynnyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnyddiad) A prospering, or increasing together.  
 Cydgynnyddu, *v. a.* (cynnyddu) To increase together.  
 Cydgynnyg, *v. a.* (cynnyg) To offer together.  
 Cydgynnygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynnyg) A trying, or offering together; a joint offer.  
 Cydgynnygiawl, *a.* (cynnyg) That jointly offers.  
 Cydgynnyrch, *s. m.* (cynnyrch) Joint produce.  
 Cydgynnyrchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynnyrch) A jointly increasing, a joint increase.  
 Cydgynnyrchawl, *a.* (cydgynnyrch) Jointly producing; mutually increasing.  
 Cydgynnyrchu, *v. a.* (cydgynnyrch) To increase jointly; to produce mutually.  
 Cydgynghor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynghor) Joint advice; mutual counsel.

Ac o gydgynghor, a chydysniedigaeth y doethion a ddaethynt yno, yr hys gyfreithiau a edrychynt.

And by joint advice, and joint deliberation of the wise men that came there, the old laws they looked over.

Welsh Laws.

Cydgynghorawl, *a.* (cynghor) Jointly advised.

Codi y mae brennedd byd,  
 A'u bryd yn gydgynghorawi  
 Yn erbyn Duw—

The kings of the world rise up, with their purpose by mutual counsel against God.

Cydgynghori, *v. a.* (cydgynghor) To counsel together; to advice mutually.  
 Cydgynghoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynghor) A counselling together; a joint consultation.  
 Cydgynghorwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgynghorwyr* (cydgynghor—*gwr*) A joint adviser, or counsellor.  
 Cydgynghrair, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgynghreirion* (cynghrair) Joint league, or confederacy.  
 Cydgynghreiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynghrair) A confederating by oath together.  
 Cydgynghreiriaw, *v. a.* (cydgynghrair) To league together; mutually to combine.  
 Cydgynghreiriawl, *a.* (cydgynghrair) Jointly leagued; mutually combining.  
 Cydgrych, *a.* (cyrch) Being concomitant.  
 Cydgrychawl, *a.* (cydgrych) Assembling together.  
 Cydgrychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgrych) A coming together; a mutually approaching.  
 Cydgrychu, *v. a.* (cyrch) To assemble together.  
 Cydgryhaedd, *v. a.* (cyrhaedd) To reach together.  
 Cydgryhaeddawl, *a.* (cydgryhaedd) Co-extensive.  
 Cydgryhaeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgryhaedd) A reaching, or extending together; coextension.  
 Cydgryhaeddyd, *v. a.* (cydgryhaedd) To reach together; to reach mutually.  
 Cydgysgodawl, *a.* (cysgodawl) Jointly sheltering.  
 Cydgysgodi, *v. a.* (cysgodi) To shelter mutually.  
 Cydgysgodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysgodiad) A jointly sheltering, or shading; a mutual shelter.  
 Cydgysonawl, *a.* (cyson) Mutually harmonized.  
 Cydgysondeb, *s. m.* (cysondeb) Mutual harmony.  
 Cydgysoni, *v. a.* (cysoni) To harmonize together.  
 Cydgysoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysoniad) A harmonizing together; mutual harmony.  
 Cydgystuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cystuddiad) A mutually afflicting, or grieving; mutual vexation.  
 Cydgystuddiaw, *v. a.* (cystuddiad) To vex one another; to afflict mutually.  
 Cydgystuddiawl, *a.* (cystudd) Mutually vexed.  
 Cydgystwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cystwyad) A mutual correction, castigation, or chastisement.  
 Cydgystwyaw, *v. a.* (cystwy) To correct mutually.  
 Cydgystwyawl, *a.* (cystwy) Mutually chastised.  
 Cydgyssylltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysylltiad) A reciprocal conjunction, or union.  
 Cydgyssylltiawl, *a.* (cysylltiawl) Mutually united.  
 Cydgyssylltu, *v. a.* (cysylltu) To unite together.  
 Cydgythruddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cythruddiad) A mutual perturbation, or agitation.  
 Cydgythruddiaw, *v. a.* (cythruddiad) To perturbate, agitate, or trouble one another.  
 Cydgythruddiawl, *a.* (cythruddiad) Mutually agitating or afflicting.  
 Cydgywain, *v. a.* (cywain) To carry jointly.  
 Cydgyweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgywain) A mutually carrying, bearing, or conveying.  
 Cydgyweiniawl, *a.* (cydgywain) Jointly carried.  
 Cydgyweithas, *s. f.* (cyweithas) Consociation.  
 Cydgyweithasawl, *a.* (cydgyweithas) Mutually sociable; mutually aiding.  
 Cydgyweithasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgyweithas) A mutually associating or uniting together.  
 Cydgyweithasu, *v. a.* (cydgyweithas) To associate together; mutually to befriend.  
 Cydgywilyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cywilyddiad) A being mutually confounded, or ashamed.

**Cydgwilyddiaw, v. a. (cywilyddiaw)** To shame one another; to be mutually confounded.

**Cydgwilyddiawl, a. (cywilyddiawl)** Mutually ashamed.

**Cydgwyrw, v. a. (cywiraw)** To perfect mutually.

**Cydgwyrwawl, a. (cywirawl)** Jointly perfective.

**Cydgwyrwawl, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywirawl)** A jointly perfecting, or completing, joint completion.

**Cydhaeddawl, a. (haeddawl)** That jointly merits.

**Cydhaeddawl, s. m.—pl. t. au (haeddawl)** A jointly deserving; a mutually meriting.

**Cydhaeddu, v. a. (haeddu)** To deserve jointly.

**Cydhaerawl, a. (haerawl)** Jointly disputing.

**Cydhaeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (haeriad)** A disputing together; a mutually asserting.

**Cydhaueru, v. a. (haeru)** To dispute together.

**Cydhalogawl, a. (halogawl)** That is jointly defiled.

**Cydhalogi, v. a. (halogi)** To defile mutually.

**Cydhalogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (halogiad)** A defiling, polluting, or corrupting mutually.

**Cydhanaui, a. (hanawi)** Jointly proceeding from.

**Cydhafod, s. m.—pl. t. au (hanfod)** Coexistence.

**Cydhafod, v. a. (hanfod)** To exist together.

**Cydhafodawl, a. (cydhafodawl)** Coexistent.

**Cydhafodiad, s. m. (hanfod)** Consubstantiation.

**Cydhafodoldeb, s. m. (cydhafodawl)** Consubstantiality; community of existence.

**Cydhaniad, s. m. (haniad)** Joint derivation.

**Cydhannu, v. a. (hannu)** To proceed from jointly.

**Cydehbrwng, v. a. (hebrwng)** To accompany jointly; mutually to attend.

**Cydehbrwngawl, a. (cydehbrwng)** Jointly attending; mutually accompanying.

**Cydehbrwngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydehbrwng)** A jointly attending, sending, or accompanying.

**Cydehbor, v. a. (hebor)** Jointly to excuse.

**Cydehborawl, a. (cydehbor)** Jointly excusing; a mutually excepting.

**Cydehboriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydehbor)** A jointly excusing, excepting, or sparing.

**Cydehdychawl, a. (heddychawl)** Mutually pacified.

**Cydehdychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (heddychiad)** A mutual pacification, or appeasing.

**Cydehdychu, v. (heddychu)** To appease mutually.

**Cydhiraethawl, a. (hiraethawl)** Mutually longing.

**Cydhiraethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hiraethiad)** A mutual longing, panting, or wishing for.

**Cydhiraethu, v. a. (hiraethu)** To long mutually.

**Cydhodlawg, a. (hodlawg)** Coetaneous.

**Cydhodli, v. a. (hodli)** To live the same time.

**Cydhodliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hodliad)** Coexistence: a living at the same time.

**Cydhoffi, v. a. (hoffi)** To like, or love mutually.

**Cydhoffiant, s. m. (hoffiant)** Mutual attachment.

**Cydholl, v. a. (holl)** To enquire or demand jointly.

**Cydhollad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hollad)** A joint enquiry, asking, or claiming.

**Cydhonawl, a. (hdonawl)** That is jointly asserted.

**Cydhoni, v. a. (hdoni)** To assert, or insist jointly.

**Cydhoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hdoniad)** Joint assertion.

**Cydhustyng, v. a. (hustyng)** To whisper together.

*Fy holl gasulau a gydhustyngant i'm herbyn.*

*All that hate me whisper together against me.* Psalm xci. 7.

**Cydhustyngawl, a. (cydhustyng)** That cabal together; mutually whispering.

**Cydhustyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydhustyng)** A whispering, a caballing, or plotting together.

**Cydyderawl, a. (hyderawl)** Having mutual trust.

**Cydyderiad, s. m. (hyderiad)** Joint reliance.

**Cydyderu, v. a. (hyderu)** To rely mutually.

**Cydyddawl, a. (hyddawl)** That jointly propels.

**Cydyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hyddiad)** Joint propulsion, impulsion, or pushing off.

**Cydyddu, v. a. (hurddu)** To propel jointly.

**Cydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd)** A joining together, a junction, coupling, or copulation; a biting.

**Cydiath, a. (iaith)** Having the same language.

**Cydiaw, v. a. (cyd)** To join, couple, or copulate; to be joined, or coupled together; to close; to bite; to take hold. *Cydia yn hwn*, take hold of this; *cydiaw o'r gelya*, to contend with the foe.

*Gwedi cydiaw, cydiaw cadau,  
Gwedi dynu gorffyn wrth y gorau—  
Gorffyn y gan ddaw!*

*After having combined to contend in the battles, after having borne a grudge to him that excelled—May I be found of God!* *Rev. ab. Gwael-mat.*

**Cydiawl, a. (cyd)** Conjunctive, copulative, joining.

**Cydidiedg, a. (cydiad)** Conjunct, or connected.

**Cydidiedgawl, a. (cydidiedg)** Tending to conjoin.

**Cydieithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydieithiad)** A making of one speech; a conforming in language.

**Cydieithawl, v. a. (cydieithawl)** To make of one language, to use a common language.

**Cydieithlawg, a. (cydieithawl)** Of one language.

**Cydieithawl, a. (cydieithawl)** Of the same language.

**Cydieuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ieauad)** Conjugation.

**Cydieuaw, v. a. (ieauaw)** To conjugate; to inter-chain; to yoke together.

**Cydieuawl, a. (ieauawl)** That are yoked together.

**Cydladd, v. a. (ladd)** To cut, or lop off together.

**Cydladdawl, a. (cydladd)** That is jointly cut off.

**Cydladdiad, s. m. (cydladd)** Mutual excision.

**Cydlasawl, a. (llasawl)** That is jointly lowering.

**Cydlasawl, s. m. (llasawl)** A lowering together.

**Cydlasau, v. a. (llasau)** To lower together.

**Cydlais, s. m.—pl. cydlaisiau (llais)** Consonance.

**Cydlawenâd, s. m. (llawenâd)** Congratulation.

**Cydlawenâwl, a. (llawenâwl)** Congratulatory.

**Cydlawenâu, v. a. (llawenâu)** To congratulate.

*Al anrhyddedd i wneir un achawd, y mae yr holl teulodau yn cydlawenau.*

*Or if one member be honoured, all the members rejoice with it.* 1 Cor. xii. 26.

**Cydlawenychawl, a. (llawenychawl)** Tending to give mutual rejoicing, or gladness.

**Cydlawenychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llawenychiad)** A mutually rejoicing; mutual exultation.

**Cydlawenychu, v. a. (llawen)** To rejoice together.

**Cydlleâd, s. m. (lleâd)** A placing together.

**Cydlleâwl, a. (lleâwl)** That is jointly placed.

**Cydlleau, v. a. (lleâu)** To place together.

**Cydllechawl, a. (llechawl)** That secrete together.

**Cydllechiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llechiad)** A hiding together, a sculking together.

**Cydllechu, v. a. (llechu)** To hide together.

**Cydlled, a. (lled)** Having equal, or even breadth.

**Cydlledawl, a. (cydlled)** That extends jointly.

**Cydllediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydlled)** Joint extension, an extending together.

**Cydlledu, v. a. (cydlled)** To extend together.

**Cydlledfawl, a. (lledfawl)** Mutually yielding.

**Cydlledddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lledddiad)** A mutually softening, assuaging, or yielding.

**Cydlleddfu, v. (lleddfu)** To bend, or yield mutually.

**Cydllef, s. m. (llef)** A united shout, or cry.

**Cydllefain, v. a. (cydllef)** To shout together.

**Cydllefariawl, a. (llefariawl)** Jointly speaking.

**Cydllefariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llefariad)** A speaking together; a joint conversation.

**Cydllefaru, v. a. (llefaru)** To speak together.

Cydfefaw, *a.* (cydlef) That sounds jointly.  
 Cydlefiaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydlef) Conclamation.  
 Cydlesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydlais) Consonancy.  
 Cydlesiaw, *v. a.* (cydlais) To sound together.  
 Cydlesiawl, *a.* (cydlais) Jointly sounding.  
 Cydlenwad, *s. m.* (llenwad) A filling together.  
 Cydlenwawl, *a.* (llenwawl) That is jointly filling.  
 Cydlenwi, *v. a.* (llenwi) To fill together.  
 Cydles, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lles) Mutual advantage.

Cydlas i bawb galw yr ychafn.

The driving of the oxen is a common good to all. *Adage.*

Cydlasâd, *s. m.* (cydles) A mutually benefiting.  
 Cydlesâwl, *a.* (cydles) Tending to mutual good.  
 Cydlesâu, *v. a.* (cydles) To benefit mutually.  
 Cydlesawl, *a.* (cydles) Jointly advantageous.  
 Cydlesiant, *s. m.* (cydles) A reciprocal benefit.  
 Cydlesu, *v. a.* (cydles) To afford mutual benefit.  
 Cydletty, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (letty) Joint lodging.  
*a.* jointly lodged, or having a joint lodging.  
 Cydlettyad, *s. m.* (cydletty) A lodging together.  
 Cydlettyaw, *v. a.* (cydletty) To lodge together.  
 Cydlettyawl, *a.* (cydletty) Jointly lodging.  
 Cydlewychawl, *a.* (llewychawl) Shining together.  
 Cydlewychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llewychiad) Co-  
 ruscation; a shining, or illuminating together.  
 Cydlewychu, *v. a.* (llewychu) To shine together.  
 Cydlid, *s. m.* (lild) Mutual anger or wrath.

A lithau arf cadau cydlid,  
 Athurgar cerddgar cyrddlid.

And thou also the weapon of the battles of mutual wrath, mer-  
 ciful, and fond of the song, highly polished

*I. P. Moch, i R. ab Cynan.*

Cydlidiaw, *v.* (cydlid) To be mutually angry.  
 Cydlidiawg, *a.* (cydlid) Having mutual anger.  
 Cydlid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (lil) A conflux.  
 Cydlifaw, *v. a.* (cydlif) To flow together.  
 Cydlifaw, *a.* (cydlif) Confluent, jointly flowing.  
 Cydlifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydlif) Confluence.  
 Cydlifiant, *s. m.* (cydlif) A conflueness.  
 Cydlin, *s. m.* (cyd—lin) Common camline.  
 Cydlithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lithiad) Mutual al-  
 lurement, or enticement.  
 Cydlithiaw, *v. a.* (lithiaw) To allure together.  
 Cydlithiawl, *a.* (lithiawl) Mutually alluring.  
 Cydlônaw, *a.* (lônaw) Mutually pleased.  
 Cydlôni, *v. a.* (lôni) To content mutually.  
 Cydlônadi, *s. m.* (lônadi) A mutually pleasing.  
 Cydlogawl, *a.* (llogawl) Burning together.  
 Cydlogi, *v. a.* (llogi) To consume together.  
 Cydlogiad, *s. m.* (llogiad) A burning together.  
 Cydluddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (luddiad) Joint ob-  
 struction; a mutually obstructing.  
 Cydluddiaw, *v. a.* (luddiaw) To hinder mutually.  
 Cydluddiawl, *a.* (luddiawl) Mutually obstructive.  
 Cydluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (luniad) Configuration.  
 Cydluniaw, *v. a.* (luniaw) To form together.  
 Cydluniawl, *a.* (luniawl) Jointly formed.  
 Cydllyddawl, *a.* (llyyddawl) Having joint warfare  
 Cydllyddiad, *s. m.* (llyyddiad) Joint warfare.  
 Cydllyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llyyddiaeth) Com-  
 bined warfare; a state of mutual warfare.  
 Cydllyddu, *v.* (llyyddu) To carry on joint war.  
 Cydllyddaw, *v. a.* (llyyddaw) To prosper mutually  
 Cydllyddawl, *a.* (llyyddawl) Jointly prosperous.  
 Cydlwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llywyddiad) A joint-  
 ly prospering, or being successful.  
 Cydlwyddiant, *s. m.* (llywyddiant) Joint success.  
 Cydlwythaw, *v. a.* (llywythaw) To load jointly.  
 Cydlwythawg, *a.* (llywythawg) Having a joint load  
 Cydlwythawl, *a.* (llywythawl) Jointly burdened.  
 Cydlwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llywythiad) A joint-  
 ly loading.

Cydllyfasawl, *a.* (llyfasawl) Mutually venturous.  
 Cydllyfasiad, *s. m.* (llyfasiad) A jointly daring.  
 Cydllyfasu, *v. a.* (llyfasu) To venture together.  
 Cydllygrawl, *a.* (llygrawl) Jointly defiling.  
 Cydllygriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llygriad) Joint pollu-  
 tion; a mutually polluting.  
 Cydllygru, *v. a.* (llygru) To pollute mutually.  
 Cydllynwawl, *a.* (llynwawl) Jointly adherent.  
 Cydllynedig, *a.* (glynedig) Joined together.  
 Cydllynedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydllynedig) A  
 mutual connection, union, or alliance.  
 Cydllyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (glyniad) Cohesion.  
 Cydllywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llywiad) Joint guid-  
 ance; a mutually directing.  
 Cydllywiaw, *v. a.* (llywiaw) To govern jointly.  
 Cydllywiawl, *a.* (llywiawl) That is jointly guided.  
 Cydllywiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cydllywiad) Joint  
 leader, director, or governor.  
 Cydllywodraeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (llywodraeth) A  
 joint government, management, or direction.  
 Cydllywodraethawl, *a.* (cydllywodraeth) Having  
 joint governance, or direction.  
 Cydllywodraethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydllywodr-  
 aeth) A governing, or managing together.  
 Cydllywodraethu, *v. a.* (cydllywodraeth) To go-  
 vern, manage, or hold dominion jointly.  
 Cydllywodraethwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydllywodraethwr  
 (cydllywodraeth—gwr) A joint governor.  
 Cydllywydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llywydd) Joint go-  
 vernor.

Cydllywyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydllywydd)  
 Joint presidency, or government.  
 Cydnabod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nabod) Acquaintance.  
 Cydnabod, *v. a.* (nabod) To acknowledge, to own.  
 Cydnabodawl, *a.* (cydnabod) Confessing.  
 Cydnabodedig, *a.* (cydnabod) That is confessed.  
 Cydnabodedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydnabodedig)  
 Acknowledgment, or confession.  
 Cydnabodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydnabod) A con-  
 fessing, owning, or acknowledging.  
 Cydnabyddawl, *a.* (nabyddawl) That is confessed.  
 Cydnabyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nabyddiad) A  
 owning, or confessing; acknowledgment.  
 Cydnabyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nabyddiaeth)  
 What is acknowledged; acquaintance.  
 Cydnabyddu, *v. a.* (nabyddu) To acknowledge.  
 Cydnabyddus, *a.* (nabyddus) Acquainted together.  
 Cydnabyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nabyddwr)  
 One that acknowledges, or is acquainted.  
 Cydnacâd, *s. m.* (nacâd) A joint denial, or refusal  
 Cydnacâwl, *a.* (nacâwl) Jointly denying.  
 Cydnacâu, *v. a.* (nacâu) To refuse jointly.  
 Cydnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nad) Conclamation.  
*a.* consonous. *Cyrrd cydnad*, accordant songs.  
 Cydnadawl, *a.* (cydnad) That is in unison.  
 Cydnadu, *v. a.* (cydnad) To shout together.  
 Cydnaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* cydneidian (naid) A joint leap.  
*a.* leaping together, or having one motion.

Gwyr a gryssant, byunt gynaid,  
 Hoeddyrion meddwon uch medd llyddiad.

Heroes have armed with speed, they were of one motion, short-  
 lived ones, drunk over the well-strained mead. *Ancurin.*

Cydnawdd, *s. m.* (nawdd) Mutual protection.  
 Cydnaws, *s. m.* (naws) Unity of quality. *a.* con-  
 natural, congenial, of the same nature.

Canynddwyd ar gerdd yr mol ynn amherthynas—mal pel mel-  
 lid rhin foeddig am wroidec ac ymdd: neu feli gwr am leidd  
 corff ac ywneb: y rhai bethau nid ydynt gydawns a chynell fawl.

A incongruity in composition is to praise irreverently: as if  
 a noble lady was extolled for malice and fighting; or to praise  
 a man for delicacy of form, or countenance; these things they are  
 not congenial with just praise. *Barddas.*

Cydnawsaidd, *a.* (naws) Of congenial quality.

Cydnawseiddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnawsaid) A rendering connatural, or congenerous.

Cydnawseiddiaw, *v. a.* (cydnawsaid) To make congenial; to become congenial.

Cydnawseiddiawl, *a.* (cydnawsaid) Tending to be connatural, or congenerous.

Cydneydd, *s. m.* (cydnaid) A leaping together.

Cydneydd, *v. a.* (cydnaid) To leap together.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (cydnaid) That jointly leaps.

Cydneydduad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (neilltnad) A jointly going aside, separating, or seceding.

Cydneydduad, *v. a.* (neilltnad) To secede together; to separate mutually.

Cydneydduawl, *a.* (neilltnad) Jointly seceding.

Cydneydd, *s. m.* (nerth) Equipollence. *a.* equipollent. *Dyn cydneydd*, a well set man.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (cydneydd) That is equipollent.

Cydneyddedd, *s. m.* (cydneydd) A coefficient.

Cydneyddiawl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydneydd) A jointly strengthening, aiding, or supporting.

Cydneydd, *v. a.* (nerth) To strengthen jointly.

Cydneyddiad, *s. m.* (nesâad) Mutual approximation.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (nesâad) Mutually approaching.

Cydneydduad, *v. a.* (nesân) To approach jointly.

Cydneydd, *v. a.* (nesu) To approximate mutually.

Cydneydd, *v. a.* (newid) To interchange together.

Cydneyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydneydd) Interchange; a changing together.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (cydneydd) Interchangeable.

Cydneyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (niweidiad) Mutual harm; a mutually hurting, or molesting.

Cydneyddiawl, *v. a.* (niweidiawl) To hurt one another; mutually to harm.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (niweidiawl) Mutually hurtful.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (cydnawdd) That gives joint refuge.

Cydneydd, *v. a.* (cydnawdd) To protect mutually.

Cydneyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nawdd) Joint refuge.

Cydneyddiawl, *s. f.—pl.* cydneyddiawl (gobaith) Mutual hope, expectancy, or a looking for.

Cydneyddiawl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydneyddiawl) A mutually hoping; mutual expectation.

Cydneyddiawl, *v. a.* (gobaith) To hope mutually.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (gobaith) Mutually expectant.

Cydneydd, *s. m.* (gobrwyr) Joint reward.

Cydneydd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydneydd) A jointly rewarding, recompensing, or satisfying.

Cydneyddiawl, *v. a.* (gobrwyr) To reward jointly.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (gobrwyr) Having joint reward.

Cydneydd, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (och) A mutual groan.

*Arf torfoedd terysg Eingl y'nglyddoch,  
O Fangor hyd Fangeibr Diodoch.*

The weapon of hosts causing tumult to the Angles in mutual wailing, from Bangor as far as the Priory of Tudech.

*Cydneydduad, t. o. Cydneydduad.*

Cydneydd, *v. a.* (gochel) To avoid mutually.

Cydneyddiad, *a.* (cydneydd) Mutually avoiding.

Cydneyddiawl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydneydd) A mutually shunning; a mutually avoiding.

Cydneydduad, *v. a.* (cydneydd) To avoid mutually.

Cydneydd, *v. a.* (cydneydd) To groan together.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (ochrawl) Having parallel sides.

Cydneydd, *v. a.* (ochri) To make collateral.

Cydneyddiad, *s. m.* (ochriad) A making collateral.

Cydneydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (goddef) Sympathy.

Cydneydd, *v. a.* (goddef) To sympathize.

*Cydneydd d' gystudd a'r Efenygl, yn ol nerth Duw.*

Be thou partaker of the afflictions of the Gospel, according to the power of God.

*2 Timothy i. 8.*

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (cydneydd) Sympathetical.

Cydneyddedd, *s. m.* (cydneydd) A fellow-feeling.

Cydneyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydneydd) A sympathizing; a mutually enduring.

Cydneydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (oed) A contemporary. *a.* of the same age; contemporaneous.

*Cadarn i rhies i'm cydneydd:  
Colles a roddes erioed.*

Mightily have I given to my contemporary; what I have ever given has been lost.

*Llynclyn ab Gwlyn.*

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (cydneydd) Staying together.

Cydneydd, *v. a.* (cydneydd) To delay together.

Cydneyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydneydd) A jointly delaying; a mutually delaying.

Cydneydd, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (oes) Coeval. *a.* coevalous.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (cydneydd) Being of the same age.

Cydneydd, *v. a.* (cydneydd) To contemporise.

Cydneyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydneydd) A living the same time; a being contemporary.

Cydneydd, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (gofal) Mutual care.

Cydneyddiawl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydneydd) A mutually attending to, caring for, or regarding.

Cydneydduad, *v. a.* (cydneydd) To mutually care.

Cydneydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gofid) Mutual trouble.

Cydneyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydneydd) A mutually grieving, lamenting, sorrowing, or afflicting.

Cydneyddiawl, *v. a.* (cydneydd) To grieve together.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (cydneydd) Mutually grieving.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (ofnawl) Being in mutual fear.

Cydneydd, *v. a.* (ofni) To fear mutually.

Cydneyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ofniad) A mutually dreading, fearing, or standing in awe.

Cydneyddiawl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gofwydd) A mutually visiting, a going to see each other.

Cydneyddiawl, *v.* (gofwydd) To visit mutually.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (gofwydd) Mutually visited.

Cydneyddiawl, *s. m.—pl.* cydneyddiawl (gofwydd) Joint visitor; one who visit mutually.

Cydneydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gofyn) Joint request.

*Adolwg heno, lle del cwyntion,  
Yn caed f'arwyl, a'n cydneyddion.*

Be there gratitude to night, where complaints shall come, keeping my dear, and our joint concerns.

*G. ab I. ab Llynclyn Fychan.*

Cydneydd, *v. a.* (gofyn) To ask together.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (cydneydd) Being jointly asked.

Cydneyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydneydd) A jointly asking; a mutually questioning.

Cydneydd, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gogan) Mutual satire.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (cydneydd) Mutually satirical.

Cydneyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydneydd) A satirizing mutually.

Cydneydduad, *v. a.* (cydneydd) To satirize one another; to lampoon mutually.

Cydneyddiad, *a.* (gogelawg) Mutually cautious.

Cydneyddiawl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gogelad) A mutually avoiding; mutual caution.

Cydneydduad, *v. a.* (gogelad) To be cautious mutually.

Cydneyddiawl, *s. m.* (gogelwch) A mutual care.

Cydneyddedd, *a.* (gogoneddawl) Glorified, exalted, or honoured together.

Cydneyddedd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gogoneddiad) A glorifying, honouring, or exalting together.

Cydneyddedd, *v. a.* (gogoneddu) To glorify together; to exalt or honour together.

*Os ydym yn cyd-dyddiedd gydag ef, yna i'n cydgonedder hefyd.*

If so be that we suffer with him, then we shall be also glorified together.

*Romans viii. 17.*

Cydneyddiawl, *v. a.* (gogwyddaw) To incline together; to have a mutual bias.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (gogwyddawl) Leaning together

Cydneyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gogwyddiad) A leaning, or inclining the same way.

Cydneyddiawl, *s. m.* (gohiriad) A loitering together.

Cydneyddiawl, *v.* (gohiriaw) To loiter together.

Cydneyddiawl, *a.* (gohiriawl) Lingering together.

Cydolig, *a.* (cydawl) Universal; catholic.  
 Cydollarwydd, *s. m.* (cydawl) Continuity, cohesion.  
 Cydolygawl, *a.* (golygawl) Jointly viewing.  
 Cydolygiad, *s. m.* (golygiad) A viewing together.  
 Cydolygu, *v. a.* (golygu) To view jointly.  
 Cydollyng, *v.* (gollyng) Mutually to let go.  
 Cydollyngawl, *a.* (cydollyng) Jointly liberated; mutually giving way.  
 Cydollyngiad, *s. m.* (cydollyng) Joint liberation.  
 Cydorchest, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (gorchest) A joint exploit; a mutual emulation.  
 Cydorchestawl, *a.* (cydorchest) Emulative, emulous.  
 Cydorchestiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydorchest) A mutual emulation.  
 Cydorchestu, *v.* (cydorchest) To strive together.  
 Cydorchestwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydorchestwyr (cydorchest—*gwr*) One that jointly strives.  
 Cydorchfygawl, *a.* (gorchfygawl) That jointly subdues; mutually overcoming.  
 Cydorchfygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gorchfygiad) A jointly overcoming, vanquishing, or subduing.  
 Cydorchfygu, *v. a.* (gorchfygu) To subdue together; to overcome mutually.  
 Cydorchuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gorchuddiad) A shading over, darkening, or covering together.  
 Cydorchuddiaw, *v. a.* (gorchuddiaw) To close up together; mutually to overspread.  
 Cydorchuddiawl, *a.* (gorchuddiaw) Jointly covered.  
 Cydorchwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (gorchwyl) A joint undertaking; a mutual labour.  
 Cydorchwyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydorchwyl) A jointly labouring; a mutually working.  
 Cydorddwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gorddwyad) A joint oppression, molestation, or violence.  
 Cydorddwyaw, *v. a.* (gorddwyaw) To oppress jointly.  
 Cydorddwyawl, *a.* (gorddwyawl) Jointly oppressive.  
 Cydorddyfnawl, *a.* (gorddyfnawl) Jointly used to.  
 Cydorddyfniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gorddyfniad) A mutually using, or being accustomed with.  
 Cydorddyfnu, *v. a.* (gorddyfnu) Mutually to use.  
 Cydoresgyn, *v.* (goresgyn) Jointly to overcome.  
 Cydoresgynawl, *a.* (goresgyn) Jointly victorious.  
 Cydoresgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydoresgyn) A jointly overcoming, or bringing under.  
 Cydorlod, *v. a.* (gorlod) To conquer jointly.  
 Cydorlodawg, *a.* (cydorlod) Having joint victory.  
 Cydorlodogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydorlodawg) Joint subjection; a holding joint dominion.  
 Cydorloedd, *s. m.* (gorloedd) Mutual rejoicing.  
 Cydorloeddawl, *a.* (cydorloedd) Jointly exulting.  
 Cydorloeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydorloedd) A rejoicing, exulting, or triumphing together.  
 Cydorloeddu, *v. a.* (cydorloedd) To rejoice together; to triumph mutually.  
 Cydormail, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydormeiliau (gormail) A joint torment, oppression, or affliction.  
 Cydormeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydormail) A jointly vexing, molesting, or afflicting.  
 Cydormeiliaw, *v.* (gormail) To oppress jointly.  
 Cydormeiliawg, *a.* (gormail) Jointly oppressed.  
 Cydormeiliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydormeiliwyr (cydormail—*gwr*) A joint oppressor, or tormentor.  
 Cydormes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gormes) A joint vexation; a mutual molestation.  
 Cydormesawl, *a.* (cydormes) Jointly troubling.  
 Cydormesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydormes) A jointly plaguing, troubling, or vexing.  
 Cydormesu, *v. a.* (cydormes) To trouble jointly.  
 Cydormeswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydormeswyr (cydormes—*gwr*) A joint tormentor or oppressor.  
 Cydormoddawl, *a.* (gormoddawl) Jointly gluttoned.

Cydormoddi, *v. a.* (gormoddi) To glut together.

*Cyda'r gŵth yn rhwst anrheithlws wirion,  
 Cyda rhai meddwl mi a gydormoddi.*

*With the glutton I have greedily ruined the innocent, with the drunken ones I did jointly commit excesses. H. D. ab Iŷan.*

Cydormoddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gormoddiad) A jointly committing an excess or intemperate act.  
 Cydorphen, *v. a.* (gorphen) To finish together.  
 Cydorphenawl, *a.* (cydorphen) Jointly ended.  
 Cydorpheniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydorphen) A jointly ending, finishing, or concluding.  
 Cydorphwys, *v. a.* (gorphwys) To rest together.  
 Cydorphwysaw, *v.* (cydorphwys) To rest together.  
 Cydorphwysawl, *a.* (cydorphwys) Mutually resting.  
 Cydorphwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydorphwys) A jointly resting, desisting from, or leaving off.  
 Cydorthrechawl, *a.* (gorthrechawl) Jointly oppressive.  
 Cydorthrechiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gorthrechiad) A jointly oppressing, or holding in subjection.  
 Cydorthrechu, *v.* (gorthrechu) To oppress jointly.  
 Cydorthrechwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydorthrechwyr (gorthrechwr) A joint oppressor, or vanquisher.  
 Cydorthrymawl, *a.* (gorthrymawl) Jointly oppressive; mutually overbearing.  
 Cydorthrymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gorthrymiad) A joint oppression, tyranny.  
 Cydorthrymu, *v. a.* (gorthrymu) Jointly to oppress; to tyrannize mutually.  
 Cydorwedd, *v. a.* (gorwedd) To lie together.  
 Cydorweddawl, *a.* (gorwedd) Jointly recumbent.  
 Cydorweddriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydorwedd) A lying down together.  
 Cydosawd, *v. a.* (gosawd) To set upon jointly.  
 Cydosbarth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gosbarth) A joint analysis, resolution, or separation of parts.  
 Cydosbarthawl, *a.* (cydosbarth) Jointly analytic.  
 Cydosbarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydosbarth) A jointly analyzing; a joint elucidation.  
 Cydosbarthu, *v. a.* (cydosbarth) Jointly to analyze; to explain together.  
 Cydosodawl, *a.* (cydosawd) Jointly placed.  
 Cydosodiad, *s. m.* (cydosawd) A setting together.  
 Cydosteg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (gosteg) Mutual silence.  
 Cydostegawl, *a.* (cydosteg) Mutually silent.  
 Cydostegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydosteg) A mutually silencing; a being mutually silent.  
 Cydostegu, *v.* (cydosteg) To be mutually silent.  
 Cydradd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gradd) Equal degree, or condition. *a.* of the same degree, equal.

*Addas i bawb ei gydradd.*

*Proper for every one his equal.*

*Adage.*

Cydragorawl, *a.* (rhagorawl) Jointly excelling.  
 Cydragori, *v. a.* (rhagori) Jointly to excel.  
 Cydragoriad, *s. m.* (rhagoriad) Jointly excelling.  
 Cydragrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhagrith) A mutually dissimulating; a mutually deceiving.  
 Cydragrithiaw, *v. a.* (rhagrithiaw) To deceive, or act hypocritically together.  
 Cydragrithiawl, *a.* (rhagrith) Mutually false.  
 Cydragrithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydragrithiwr (rhagrithiwr) A joint dissimulater.  
 Cydraib, *s. f.*—*pl.* cydreibiau (rhaid) Joint pillage.  
 Cydraid, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydreidiau (rhaid) Mutual want; mutual necessity.  
 Cydraith, *s. f.* (rhraith) Joint rule, or order.  
 Cydran, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (rhan) A joint share.

*A'm dewys gydran gyhydreg i bun,  
 A bod yn gyfrin am rin, am reg.*

*And my choice is a joint share united with the fair, and to be in confidence as to secrets and gifts. H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Cydranawg, *a.* (cydran) Jointly participant.  
 Cydranawl, *a.* (cydran) That is jointly shared.  
 Cydraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cydran) Participation.  
 Cydrannu, *v. a.* (cydran) To share mutually.  
 Cydranwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydranwyr (cydran—gwr)  
 A joint sharer, or participant.  
 Cydrathiad, *s. m.* (rhatiad) Confrication.  
 Cydrawl, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (rhawd) A joint party.  
 Cyred, *a.* (rhed) Going together, concurrent.

Iaith a gyll ei phriodoldeb ran na fyddo cydred gair a meddwl,  
 ac yn gydgrych gydgais a phob rhyw ddychymyg.

A language loses its propriety when the word and the thought  
 are not concurrent, concomitant, and coactive with every kind of  
 intension.

*Barddas.*

Cyredawl, *a.* (cydred) Tending to be concurrent  
 Cyrede, *v. a.* (cydred) To go together.  
 Cyredriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydred) A running  
 together, or concurring; a concurrence.  
 Cydreibiad, *s. m.* (cydraib) A joint snatching.  
 Cydreibiaw, *v. a.* (cydraib) To seize jointly.  
 Cydreibiawl, *a.* (cydraib) Jointly rapacious.  
 Cydreibiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydreibwyr (cydraib—gwr)  
 One that joins in rapacity, or pillage.  
 Cydreidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydraid) A jointly  
 necessitating, or making necessary.  
 Cydreidiant, *s. m.* (cydraid) Mutual necessity.  
 Cydreidiaw, *v.* (cydraid) Jointly to necessitate.  
 Cydreidiawl, *a.* (cydraid) Jointly necessary.  
 Cydreithiad, *s. m.* (cydraith) A joint rite.  
 Cydreithiaw, *v. a.* (cydraith) To ordain jointly.  
 Cydreithiawl, *a.* (cydraith) Jointly ordinable.  
 Cydreithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydreithwyr (cydraith—  
 gwr) One that jointly ordains.  
 Cydreol, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (rheol) A joint rule.  
 Cydreolaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cydreol) A joint re-  
 gulation; mutual arrangement.  
 Cydreoli, *v. a.* (cydreol) To rule jointly.  
 Cydreolwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydreolwyr (cydreol—gwr)  
 A joint ruler, regulator, or manager.  
 Cydres, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (rhies) A joint row, or rank.  
 Cydresawl, *a.* (cydres) In parallel rows.  
 Cydresiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydres) A setting in  
 parallel rows, order, or situation.  
 Cydrestr, *s. f.*—*pl.* cydrestrau (rhestr) Joint range  
 Cydrestrawl, *a.* (cydrestr) Arranged together.  
 Cydrestriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydrestr) A jointly  
 ranging, or a placing in parallel order.  
 Cydrestru, *v. a.* (cydrestr) To rank together.  
 Cydresu, *v. a.* (cydres) To set in parallel rows.  
 Cydrif, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhif) Joint number.  
 Cydrifaw, *v. a.* (cydrif) To reckon together.  
 Cydrifawl, *a.* (cydrif) Numbered together.  
 Cydrifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydrif) A jointly num-  
 bering or enumerating.  
 Cydrin, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (rhin) Mutual secret.  
 Cydriniad, *s. m.* (cydrin) A caballing together.  
 Cydriniaw, *v. a.* (cydrin) To cabal together.  
 Cydriniawl, *a.* (cydrin) Of a mutual secret.  
 Cydrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (rith) Mutual mask,  
 semblance, or appearance; a simile.  
 Cydrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydrith) A mutually  
 appearing, a joint semblance.  
 Cydrithiaw, *v. a.* (cydrith) To appear together.  
 Cydrithiawl, *a.* (cydrith) Mutually appearing.  
 Cydrodd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (rhodd) A joint present.  
 Cydroddawl, *a.* (cydrodd) Jointly giving.  
 Cydroddi, *v. a.* (cydrodd) To contribute jointly.

Gwyr ni olaith iaith, oll iloehir,  
 Heliyn, medd auncwyn a'n cydroddir.

Men whom death cannot kill, if the butler is not confided, sweet  
 cheering meat will be mutually given to us. O. *Cyfeiliang.*

Cydroddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydrodd) Contribution.

Cydroddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydroddwyr (cydrodd—  
 gwr) Contributor, one who contributes.  
 Cydrwy, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (rhyw) A joint link.  
 Cydrwyad, *s. m.* (cydrwy) A linking together.  
 Cydrwyaw, *v. a.* (cydrwy) To link together.  
 Cydrwyawl, *a.* (cydrwy) Linked together.  
 Cydrwyddaw, *v. a.* (rhwydd) To facilitate jointly.  
 Cydrwyddawl, *a.* (rhwyddawl) Jointly facilitated.  
 Cydrwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhwyddiad) A joint-  
 ly facilitating.  
 Cydrwyfaw, *v. a.* (rhwylfaw) To row together.  
 Cydrwyfawl, *a.* (rhwylfawl) Jointly rowed.  
 Cydrwyfiad, *s. m.* (rhwylfiad) A rowing together.  
 Cydrwymaw, *v. a.* (rhwymaw) To bind together.  
 Cydrwymawl, *a.* (rhwymawl) Jointly restrictive.  
 Cydrwymiad, *s. m.* (rhwymiad) A tying together.  
 Cydrwysgaw, *v. a.* (rhwysgaw) Jointly to sway.  
 Cydrwysgawl, *a.* (rhwysgawl) Jointly swaying.  
 Cydrwysgiad, *s. m.* (rhwysgiad) A joint swaying.  
 Cydrwysr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydrwysrau (rhwysr) Joint  
 stoppage, obstruction, or impediment.  
 Cydrwysraw, *v. a.* (cydrwysr) Jointly to ob-  
 struct; mutually to hinder.  
 Cydrwysrawl, *a.* (cydrwysr) Jointly obstructive.  
 Cydrwysriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydrwysr) A  
 jointly obstructing; hindering, or impeding.  
 Cydryddiad, *s. m.* (rhyddiad) A jointly liberating.  
 Cydryddawl, *a.* (rhyddawl) Jointly liberated.  
 Cydryddau, *v.* (rhyddau) To liberate together.  
 Cydryddid, *s. m.* (rhyddid) Mutual liberty.  
 Cydryfel, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (rhyfel) Joint warfare  
 Cydryfelawg, *a.* (cydryfel) Jointly warring.  
 Cydryfeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydryfel) A jointly  
 warring.  
 Cydryfeln, *v. a.* (cydryfel) To war jointly.  
 Cydryfelwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydryfelwyr (cydryfel—  
 gwr) A fellow soldier, or a brother warrior.  
 Cydryfyg, *s. m.* (rhyfyg) Joint assurance.  
 Cydryfygawl, *a.* (rhyfyg) Mutually presuming.  
 Cydryfygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydryfyg) A mu-  
 tually arrogating; mutual presumption.  
 Cydryfygu, *v. a.* (rhyfyg) Mutually to arrogate.  
 Cydrythawl, *a.* (rhythawl) Stretched together.  
 Cydrythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhythiad) A distend-  
 ing together.  
 Cydrythu, *v. a.* (rhythu) To distend together.  
 Cydryw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (rhyw) Hermaphrodite.  
 a. congener, or homogeneous.  
 Cydrywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydryw) A rendering  
 homogeneous; congenial, or of the same nature.  
 Cydrywiaeth, *s. m.* (cydryw) Homogeneous.  
 Cydrywiaw, *v. a.* (cydryw) To make homogeneous.  
 Cydrywiawl, *a.* (cydryw) Homogeneous.  
 Cydrywiolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydrywiawl) Ho-  
 mogeny, or homogeneousness.  
 Cydrywioli, *v. a.* (cydrywiawl) To make congenial  
 Cydsaf, *a.* (saf) Stationed, or placed together.  
 Cydsafawl, *a.* (cydsaf) That is jointly standing.  
 Cydsafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydsaf) A standing to-  
 gether.  
 Cydsais, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydsseigiau (saig) A joint mess.  
 Cydsain, *s. f.*—*pl.* cydsseinau (sain) Consonance.  
 a. consonant, or agreeing in sound.  
 Cydsangawl, *a.* (sangawl) Jointly treading.  
 Cydsangiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (sangiad) A treading  
 together.  
 Cydsangu, *v. a.* (sangu) To tread together.  
 Cydsardawl, *a.* (sardawl) Mutually provoking.  
 Cydsarddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (sarddiad) Mutual  
 provocation; a mutually provoking.  
 Cydsarddu, *v. a.* (sarddu) To provoke mutually.





**Cydwaeadd**, *s. f.* (gwaedd) A joint cry, or shout.  
**Cydwaeaddawl**, *a.* (cydwaeedd) Jointly shouting.  
**Cydwaeaddi**, *v. a.* (cydwaeedd) To shout together.  
**Cydwaeaddiad**, *s. m.* (cydwaeedd) Conclamation.  
**Cydwahan**, *a.* (gwahan) Being mutually parted.  
**Cydwahanawl**, *a.* (gwahan) Mutually separable.  
**Cydwahaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwahan) A joint parting, separation, or division.  
**Cydwahanu**, *v. a.* (gwahan) To separate jointly.  
**Cydwahardd**, *v.* (gwahardd) Mutually to forbid.  
**Cydwaharddawl**, *a.* (cydwahardd) Jointly forbidden.  
**Cydwaharddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwahardd) Joint restraint, forbiddance, or restriction.  
**Cydwaharddu**, *v. a.* (dydwahardd) Mutually to forbid.  
**Cydwahawdd**, *v. a.* (gwahawdd) To invite mutually.  
**Cydwahoddawl**, *a.* (cydwahawdd) Jointly invited.  
**Cydwahoddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwahawdd) Joint invitation, or bidding.  
**Cydwaisg**, *a.* (gwaig) Coactively expert.

Gwasgawd brisg cydwaisg, cydwedd Benlli Gawn,  
 Gwr clodfawr y'gawwr y'gwrhydyr.

A shelter potent and coactively expert, similar to Benlli Gawn, a  
 man famous in the shout, and in valorous deeds.  
*Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd, i Oronwy.*

**Cydwraith**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydweithian (gwaith) Joint work or employment.

I ochel cydwraith dynion drwg—  
 Fe ddysgwyr i'm ei hegyor,

To escape the joint work of evil men, it has been taught to me  
 to be out of its way.  
*E. Frys.*

**Cydwanaad**, *s. m.* (gwan) A jointly weakening.  
**Cydwanaawl**, *a.* (gwan) Apt to enfeeble jointly.  
**Cydwanau**, *v.* (gwanau) To weaken jointly.  
**Cydwareu**, *v. a.* (gwareu) To play together.  
**Cydwarchaad**, *s. m.* (gwarchaad) A jointly hemming in; a guarding together.  
**Cydwarchaawl**, *a.* (gwarchaawl) Jointly guarding.  
**Cydwarchau**, *v. a.* (gwarchau) To besiege jointly.  
**Cydwared**, *v. a.* (gwared) To deliver jointly.  
**Cydwaredawl**, *a.* (cydwared) Jointly saving.  
**Cydwarediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwared) A jointly saving, or delivering; a joint deliverance.  
**Cydwaredu**, *v. a.* (cydwared) To deliver jointly.  
**Cydwareuad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwareu) A playing together; a joint recreation, or diversion.  
**Cydwareuawl**, *a.* (cydwareu) Playful together.  
**Cydwarth**, *s. m.* (gwarth) Mutual reproach.  
**Cydwarthaad**, *s. m.* (cydwarth) A mutually disparaging or reproaching.  
**Cydwarthawl**, *a.* (cydwarth) Mutually reproachful; mutually disparaging.  
**Cydwarthau**, *v. a.* (cydwarth) To reproach mutually; to disgrace one another.  
**Cydwarthruddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwarthruddiad) Mutual disparagement, or reproach.  
**Cydwarthruddiaw**, *v. a.* (gwarthruddiaw) To disparage, reproach, or scandalize mutually.  
**Cydwarthruddiawl**, *a.* (gwarthruddiawl) Mutually scandalous, reproachful, or shameful.  
**Cydwys**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydweision (gwas) A fellow-servant.  
**Cydwysanaeth**, *s. m.* (gwasanaeth) Joint service.  
**Cydwysanethawl**, *a.* (gwasanaeth) Jointly serviceable; jointly ministering.  
**Cydwysanethu**, *v. a.* (cydwysanaeth) To serve together; to minister together.  
**Cydwysanethwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydwysanethwyr (cydwysanaeth—gwr) A joint server.  
**Cydwysgar**, *a.* (gwasgar) Mutually dispersed.

**Cydwysgarawl**, *a.* (cydwysgar) Jointly dispersive.  
**Cydwysgariad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwysgar) Joint spreading, scattering, or dispersion.  
**Cydwysgaru**, *v. a.* (cydwysgar) To scatter or to disperse mutually.  
**Cydwysgiad**, *s. m.* (gwasgiad) A pressing jointly.  
**Cydwysgu**, *v. a.* (gwasgu) To press jointly.  
**Cydwystatâd**, *s. m.* (gwastatâd) A jointly leveling or rendering uniform.  
**Cydwystatâwl**, *a.* (gwastatâwl) Jointly levelled.  
**Cydwystatâu**, *v. a.* (gwastatâu) To level jointly.  
**Cydwe**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwe) A contexture.  
**Cydwead**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwe) Interweaving.  
**Cydweawl**, *a.* (cydwe) That is interwoven.  
**Cydwedd**, *s. c.*—*pl. t. au* (gwedd) That is conjoined; a system; a consociate, or a partner; a husband, or wife. *Cydwedd ammodaui*, a conventional system. *Welsh Laws.*

Ni chaf'n gydwedd, clyw heddw,  
 Fardd can, y fun ya dy flyw.

Those shall not have for a partner, hear this day, those forward  
 bard, the fair one whilst those lives.

*D. ab Owlym, ymdd. a'r Gog.*

**Cydweddald**, *a.* (cydwedd) Apt to associate.  
**Cydweddawg**, *a.* (cydwedd) Conjugal. *s. m.* yoke-fellow.  
**Cydweddawl**, *a.* (cydwedd) Consistent, or agreeing; systematical.  
**Cydweddi**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gweddi) A joint prayer.  
**Cydweddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwedd) Conso-ciation; conformation.  
**Cydweddiadu**, *v. a.* (cydwedd) To systemize.  
**Cydweddiaw**, *v. a.* (gweddiaw) To pray together.  
**Cydweddoldeb**, *s. m.* (cydweddawl) Compatibility.  
**Cydweddu**, *v. a.* (cydwedd) To accord with, or fit one another; to systemize; to unite with; to quadrate.  
 Na ddoler unrwy beth yn y gerdd na'n gellir ei lawa gydgymais,  
 a'i gydweddu a'r petiau ereill o boni.  
 Let no manner of thing be put in the composition that cannot be  
 justly connected, and be assimilated with the other parts of it.  
*Berddas.*  
**Cydweddus**, *a.* (cydwedd) Accordant, consonant.  
**Cydweini**, *v. a.* (gweini) To serve together.  
**Cydweiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gweiniad) A jointly serving together.  
**Cydweiniawl**, *a.* (gweiniawl) Jointly serving.  
**Cydweiniadawg**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydweiniadogwr (cydweiniadawg—gwr) A joint functionary.  
**Cydweiniadogwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydweiniadogwr (cydweiniadawg—gwr) A joint functionary.  
**Cydweynydd**, *s. m.* (gweinydd) Joint server.  
**Cydweynyddawl**, *a.* (gweinydd) Jointly ministrant.  
**Cydweynyddes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cydweynydd) A joint server, a female fellow-servant.  
**Cydweynyddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydweynydd) A joint ministration, function, agency, or office.  
**Cydweynyddiawl**, *a.* (cydweynydd) Jointly serving.  
**Cydweynyddu**, *v. a.* (cydweynydd) To minister jointly or mutually.  
**Cydwesgiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwaisg) A being mutually agile, brisk, or nimble.  
**Cydwesgiaw**, *v.* (cydwaisg) To frisk together.  
**Cydwesgiawl**, *a.* (cydwaisg) Frisking together.



Cydweithiad, *s. m.* (cydwaith) Co-operation.  
 Cydweithiaw, *v. a.* (cydwaith) To co-operate.  
 Cydweithiawl, *a.* (cydwaith) Co-operative.  
 Cydweithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydweithwyr (cydwaith—  
 gwr) A work-fellow, or fellow-labourer.  
 Cydweithred, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (cydwaith) Joint  
 act, or work; a mutual act.

Dyw Sadwrn bu difern eu cydweithred;  
 Dyw Sul, eu llafnau rhodd amddyddied.

On Saturday fruitless was their joint labour; Sunday, their blades  
 were of a ruddy appearance. *Ancurin.*

Cydweithredawl, *a.* (cydwaith) Co-operative.  
 Cydweithrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydweithred)  
 Co-operation, or a working together.  
 Cydweithredu, *v.* (cydweithred) To co-operate.  
 Cydweithydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (gwelydd) A consociate.

Mab eidd Cadwaladr, cydweithydd hael,  
 O hili Elystan Glodrydd.

The mighty son of Cadwaladr, one of the common tribe of the  
 generous, of the line of Elystan Glodrydd. *Deio ab Ieu. Du.*

Cydweth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwerth) What is an  
 equivalence, or of equal value. *a.* equivalent.

Rhyddid l.—Nid yw cydwethridd hidi  
 Darnau aur ein ddaur ni.

Liberty! to her the golden treasures of our earth are not equivalent.  
*D. Thomas, Ergri.*

Cydwethedd, *s. m.* (cydwethr) An equivalence.  
 Cydwethriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwethr) Joint  
 selling; a mutually selling.

Cydwethru, *v. a.* (cydwethr) To sell together.

Cydwên, *v. a.* (cydwe) To interweave.

Cydwibiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwibiad) A jointly  
 straying, wandering, or darting to and fro.

Cydwibiaw, *v. a.* (gwibiaw) To stray together.

Cydwibiawl, *a.* (gwibiawl) Jointly erratic.

Cydwiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwiriad) A jointly de-  
 monstrating, testifying, or asserting.

Cydwiriant, *s. m.* (gwiriant) A joint verification.

Cydwiriaw, *v. a.* (gwiriaw) To verify jointly.

Cydwiriawl, *a.* (gwiriawl) Jointly verifying.

Cydwlad, *s. f.*—*pl.* cydwledydd (gwlad) United  
 state, or country. *a.* of the same country.

Cydwladawl, *a.* (cydwlad) Of the same country.

Cydwladoldeb, *s. m.* (cydwladawl) Federal con-  
 stitution, state, or community.

Cydwladwch, *s. m.* (cydwlad) A joint patriotism.

Cydwladwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydwladwyr (cydwlad—  
 gwr) One of the same country, a fellow-country-  
 man.

Cydwladwriaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwladwr) A  
 united government, or commonwealth.

Cydwladychawl, *a.* (cydwlad) Jointly governed.

Cydwladychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwladwch) A  
 jointly governing, or directing a commonwealth.

Cydwladychu, *v. a.* (cydwlad) To govern jointly.

Cydwladychwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydwladychwyr (cyd-  
 wladwch—gwr) A joint governor of a country.

Cydwledd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gwledd) A joint feast.

Cydwledda, *v. a.* (cydwledd) To carouse together.

Cydwleddawl, *a.* (cydwledd) Mutually convivial.

Cydwneuthur, *v. a.* (gwnneuthur) To act jointly.

Cydwneuthurawl, *a.* (cydwneuthur) Jointly done.

Cydwneuthuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwneuthur)  
 Joint action; a mutually performing.

Cydwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydwyr (gwr) A party man.

Gnawd yn y bo cydwyr y bydd cychr.

Commonly where there are accomplices there will be a resort.  
*Adage.*

Cydwrandaw, *v.* (gwrndaw) To listen together.

Cydwres, *s. m.* (gwres) A joint warmth, or heat.

Cydwresawg, *a.* (cydwres) Of mutual warmth.

Cydwresawl, *a.* (cydwres) Giving mutual warmth.

Cydwresiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwres) A mutu-  
 ally warming, cheering, or enlivening.  
 Cydwresogawl, *a.* (cydwresawg) Mutually warm.  
 Cydwresogi, *v. a.* (cydwresawg) To warm, cheer,  
 or enliven mutually.

Cydwresogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwresawg) A  
 mutually warming, cheering, or invigorating.

Cydwresu, *v. a.* (cydwres) To warm mutually.

Cydwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwyr) A faction.

Cydwrthawd, *v. a.* (gwrthawd) To reject or to re-  
 fuse mutually.

Cydwrthladd, *v. a.* (gwrthladd) Jointly to oppose.

Cydwrthladdawl, *a.* (gwrthladd) Jointly opposing.

Cydwrthladdiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwrthladd)  
 A jointly withstanding, a joint opposition.

Cydwrthodawl, *a.* (gwrthawd) Jointly rejecting.

Cydwrthodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwrthawd) A  
 mutually rejecting, a joint rejection.

Cydwrthryn, *v. a.* (gwrthryn) To resist jointly.

Cydwrthryawl, *a.* (gwrthryn) Jointly opposing.

Cydwrthryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwrthryn) A  
 mutual opposition, resistance, or controversy.

Cydwthiad, *s. m.* (gwrthiad) Joint impulsion.

Cydwthiaw, *v. a.* (gwrthiaw) To push together.

Cydwthiawl, *a.* (gwrthiawl) Jointly impelling.

Cydwystyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gwybod) The consci-  
 ence. *Cydwystyl lan ddwyrsgwr*, a conscience  
 clear and void of offence: *rhyn cydwystyl*, the  
 impulse of conscience.

Cydwystylawl, *a.* (cydwystyl) Conscientious, con-  
 scionable, or scrupulous.

Cydwystyldeb, *s. m.* (cydwystylawl) Conscienti-  
 ousness; or internal perception.

Cydwystylus, *a.* (cydwystyl) Conscientious.

Nid cydwystylus ond cywir,  
 Nid cywir ond meddylgar.

There is none conscientious but the just, none just but the thinking.  
*Adage.*

Cydwystylusrydd, *s. m.* (cydwystylus) Consci-  
 entiousness, or scrupulosity.

Cydwylaw, *v. a.* (wyllaw) To weep together.

Cydwylaw, cawod alar  
 Aeth dros y wind wastad wâr!

Let us mourn together, a shower of lamentation is gone over  
 the country even and gentle! *Iwan Thomas.*

Cydwylad, *s. m.* (gwyliad) A watching jointly.

Cydwylaw, *v. a.* (gwyliaw) To watch together.

Cydwylid, *v. a.* (gwylied) To watch jointly.

Cydwylidig, *a.* (cydwylad) Jointly watched.

Cydwyneb, *a.* (gwyneb) Being face to face.

Cydwynebiad, *s. m.* (cydwyneb) Being confronted.

Cydwynebu, *v. a.* (cydwyneb) To confront.

Cydwynebwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydwynebwyr (cydw-  
 yneb—gwr) One who confronts.

Cydwyr, *v. a.* (gwyraw) To incline together.

Cydwyrawl, *a.* (gwyrawl) Inclining together.

Cydwyrriad, *s. m.* (gwyriad) A bending together.

Cydwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwys) A joint summons.

Cydwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwys) Convocation.

Cydwysiaw, *v. a.* (cydwys) To convoke jointly.

Cydwysiawl, *a.* (cydwys) Being jointly cited.

Cydwystl, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydwystlon (gwystl) Joint  
 pledge; a mutual pledge.

Cydwystlaw, *v. a.* (cydwystl) To pledge jointly.

Cydwystlawg, *a.* (cydwystl) Jointly pledged.

Cydwystliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwystl) A joint  
 pledging; a mutually pledging.

Cydyfed, *s. m.* (yfed) A drinking together.

Cydyfed, *v. a.* (yfed) To drink together.

Cydymadael, *v. a.* (ymadael) To part together.

Cydymadaw, *v. a.* (ymadaw) To part together.

**Cydmadawlad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydmadaw) A mutual parting, leaving, or separation.  
**Cydmadnabod**, *s. m.* (ymadnabod) Mutual acquaintance; a mutual knowledge.  
**Cydmadnabod**, *v.* (ymadnabod) To become acquainted together, or mutually known.  
**Cydmadrawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydmadroddion (ymadrawd) A joint discourse, or conversation.  
**Cydmadrawd**, *v. a.* (ymadrawd) To talk together.  
**Cydmadroddawl**, *a.* (cydmadrawd) Talking together; mutually discoursing.  
**Cydmadroddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydmadrawd) A discoursing, conversing, or speaking together.  
**Cydmafael**, *v. a.* (ymafael) To wrestle together.  
**Cydmafaeliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydmafael) A wrestling, or contending together.  
**Cydmagweddawl**, *a.* (ymagweddawl) Mutually conformable, complying, or agreeing together.  
**Cydmagweddad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymagweddad) A mutually conforming, or complying.  
**Cydmagwedd**, *v. a.* (ymagwedd) Jointly to conform one's self.  
**Cydmalw**, *v.* (ymalw) To be calling one another.  
**Cydmalwad**, *s. m.* (cydmalw) Mutual calling.  
**Cydymanerch**, *s. m.* (ymanerch) Mutual greeting.  
**Cydymanerch**, *v.* (ymanerch) To greet mutually.  
**Cydymanerchawl**, *a.* (cydymanerch) Mutually greeting.  
**Cydymaraws**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydymarosau (ymaraws) A staying, or suffering with one another.  
**Cydymaraws**, *v. a.* (ymaraws) To abide, or endure with one another.  
**Cydymarbed**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymarbed) A mutual sparing; a mutually abstaining.  
**Cydymarbed**, *v.* (ymarbed) To abstain mutually.  
**Cydymarbedawl**, *a.* (cydymarbed) Mutually abstaining, mutually continent.  
**Cydymarbediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymarbed) A mutually abstaining; mutual continence.  
**Cydymarbod**, *s. m.* (ymarbod) Mutual concern.  
**Cydymarbod**, *v.* (ymarbod) To be mutually interested, or to have a mutual concern.  
**Cydymarbodawl**, *a.* (ymarbod) Jointly interested.  
**Cydymarfer**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymarfer) A mutual habit, custom, or practice.  
**Cydymarfer**, *v. a.* (ymarfer) Jointly to accustom.  
**Cydymarferawl**, *a.* (cydymarfer) Jointly using.  
**Cydymarferiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymarfer) A mutually habituating, or accustoming.  
**Cydymarosawl**, *a.* (cydymaraws) Mutually patient, bearing, or enduring one another.  
**Cydymarwedd**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymarwedd) Mutual demeanour, deportment, or behaviour.  
**Cydymarwedd**, *v. a.* (ymarwedd) To demean, or behave mutually.  
**Cydymarweddawl**, *a.* (cydymarwedd) That mutually demean, comport, or conduct.  
**Cydymarweddad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymarwedd) A mutually demeaning, or behaving.  
**Cydymateb**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymateb) Joint reply.  
**Cydymateb**, *v. a.* (ymateb) To answer mutually.  
**Cydymatebawl**, *a.* (cydymateb) Jointly responsive.  
**CydyMattal**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymattal) Mutual abstinence, restraint, or continence.  
**CydyMattal**, *v. a.* (ymattal) Mutually to abstain.  
**CydyMattaliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymattal) A mutually abstaining, restraining, or checking.  
**CydyMattalus**, *a.* (ymattal) Mutually abstinent.  
**Cydymarbotod**, *s. m.* (ymarbotod) Joint preparation, or a getting in readiness.

**Cydyrbarotodawl**, *a.* (ymarbotodawl) Jointly preparative; that is jointly prepared.  
**Cydyrbarotdi**, *v. a.* (ymarbotdi) To prepare together; to be mutually preparing.  
**Cydyrbeidiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymbeidiad) A mutually abstaining, refraining, or desisting.  
**Cydyrbeidiaw**, *v. a.* (ymbeidiaw) To abstain, or to desist mutually.  
**Cydyrbeidiawl**, *a.* (ymbeidiawl) Mutually desisting or abstaining.  
**Cydyrbleidiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymbleidiad) A mutual combination, or confederation.  
**Cydyrbleidiaw**, *v.* (ymbleidiaw) To ally together.  
**Cydyrbleidiawl**, *a.* (ymbleidiawl) Jointly confederate; mutually confederating.  
**Cydyrborth**, *s. m.* (ymborth) A joint sustenance.  
**Cydyrborthawl**, *a.* (cydyrborth) That subsists jointly, mutually maintaining.  
**Cydyrborthi**, *v.* (cydyrborth) To subsist jointly.  
**Cydyrborthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydyrborth) A jointly subsisting, maintaining, or supporting.  
**Cydyrdaith**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydyrdeithion (ymdaith) A companion, or fellow-traveller.  
**Cydyrdaith**, *v. a.* (ymdaith) To accompany.  
**Cydyrdeimlad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdeimlad) Mutual sympathy, or commiseration.  
**Cydyrdeimladawl**, *a.* (cydyrdeimlad) Sympathetical; having a mutual feeling.  
**Cydyrdeimlaw**, *v.* (ymdeimlaw) To sympathize.  
**Cydyrdeithas**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cydyrdaith) Company; society.

**Y brenin** a ddylly yn ei gydyrdeithas unarbytheg ar ugain o wyr ar farch; nid amgen y pedwar swyddaw ar ugain, ac y deuddeg gwas, heb ei deulu, a'i wydd, a'i weisio, a'i gerddoriau, a'i achangion.

The king ought to have in his retinue six and thirty men on horseback; that is to say, the twenty-four officers, and the twelve retainers, besides his family, and his gentlemen, and his servants, and his minstrels, and his musicians.

*Welsh Lines.*

**Cydyrdeithasawl**, *a.* (cydyrdeithas) Consociable.  
**Cydyrdeithasiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydyrdeithas) Consociation, a mutually associating.

**Cydyrdeithasu**, *v. a.* (cydyrdeithas) To consociate; mutually to associate.

**Cydyrdeithes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cydyrdaith) A female companion.

**Cydyrdeithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydyrdaith) An accompanying, or accompaniment.

**Cydyrdeithiawg**, *a.* (cydyrdaith) That is accompanied.

**Cydyrdeithiochad**, *s. m.* (cydyrdeithiawg) Accompaniment; a mutually associating.

**Cydyrdeithiochawl**, *a.* (cydyrdeithiawg) That accompanies; or that is apt to go along with.

A phaw hagen wedi dydd brawd a fyddant gydyrdeithiochawl a'r cnyllion.

And all likewise after the day of judgment shall be of the joint fellowship with the angels.

*Einclidus.*

**Cydyrdeithiochâu**, *v. a.* (cydyrdeithiawg) To be accompanying.

Minnas s'ſth cydyrdeithiochad di, â deg mil o farchogion arlawg y gyl i mi i anghwangu dy lu.

I will accompany thee also, and ten thousand armed cavalry with me, to augment thy army.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cydyrdeithiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydyrdeithwyr (cydyrdaith—gwr) One that accompanies.

**Cydyrdeithydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cydyrdaith) A fellow-traveller.

**Cydyrdeurawl**, *a.* (ymdeurawl) Jointly debating.

**Cydyrdeuriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdeuriad) A debating, or striving in words together.

**Cydyrdeuru**, *v.* (ymdeuru) To debate together.

**Cydyrdradod**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdradod) A mutual contest, contention, or strife.

Cydyndrafodawl, *a.* (cydyndrafod) Apt to strive, contend, debate, or quarrel together.  
 Cydyndrafodi, *v. a.* (cydyndrafod) To strive, or to contend mutually.  
 Cydyndrafodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydyndrafod) A mutually striving, contending, or contesting.  
 Cydyndrafferthawl, *a.* (ymdrafferth) Jointly busy.  
 Cydyndrafferthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdrafferthiad) A being busy, or bustling about together.  
 Cydyndrafferthu, *v. a.* (ymdrafferthu) To bustle together; to be mutually busy.  
 Cydyndrech, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdrech) Mutual strife.  
 Cydyndrechawl, *a.* (cydyndrech) Apt to strive together; mutually contending.  
 Cydyndrechiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydyndrech) A striving, struggling, or contending together.  
 Cydyndrechu, *v.* (ymdrechu) To strive together.  
 Cydyndrechwr, *s. m.—pl.* cydyndrechwyr (cydyndrech—gwr) A mutual struggler, or striver.  
 Cydyndynawl, *a.* (ymdynawl) Mutually contentions.  
 Cydyndyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdyniad) A contending together; mutual contention.  
 Cydyndynu, *v.* (ymdynu) To contend together.  
 Cydynddadlawl, *a.* (ymddadl) Jointly debating.  
 Cydynddadliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymddadliad) A debating, arguing, or contesting together.  
 Cydynddadlu, *v.* (ymddadlu) To debate together.  
 Cydynddangaws, *v.* (ymddangaws) To appear together, to be mutually appearing.  
 Cydynddangosawl, *a.* (cydynddangaws) That is jointly seen, or that mutually appear.  
 Cydynddangosiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydynddangaws) A coming in view, or appearing together.  
 Cydyndderchafael, *v.* (ymdderchafael) To be exalted, elevated, raised, or lifted up together.  
 Cydyndderchafawl, *a.* (ymdderchafawl) Jointly exalting, mutually becoming exalted.  
 Cydyndderchafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdderchafiad) A jointly exalting, or lifting up.  
 Cydyndderchafu, *v.* (ymdderchafu) To be jointly exalted, to become mutually exalted.  
 Cydynddiffyn, *v.* (ymddiffyn) To defend jointly.  
 Cydynddiffynawl, *a.* (ymddiffyn) Jointly guarding.  
 Cydynddiffyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydynddiffyn) A defending together; mutual protection.  
 Cydynddiried, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymddiried) Mutual trust; a mutually confiding.  
 Cydynddiried, *v.* (ymddiried) To confide jointly.  
 Cydynddiriedus, *a.* (cydynddiriad) Mutually confident; mutually confiding.  
 Cydynddwy, *v. a.* (ymddwyn) To bear with one another; to demean mutually.  
 Cydynddyddan, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymddyddan) A conversation; a conversing together.  
 Cydynddyddan, *v. a.* (ymddyddan) To converse together; to be mutually discoursing.  
 Cydynddyddanawl, *a.* (cydynddyddan) Talking together.  
 Cydynddygawl, *a.* (ymddygawl) Mutually bearing.  
 Cydynddygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymddygiad) A mutual demeanour, deportment, or behaviour.  
 Cydynddygnawl, *a.* (ymddygnawl) Jointly toiling.  
 Cydynddygniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymddygniad) A toiling, or striving together; a mutual toil.  
 Cydynddygnu, *v. a.* (ymddygnu) To toil together.  
 Cydydmegniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymegniad) Mutual exertion, a jointly endeavouring.  
 Cydydmegniaw, *v.* (ymegniaw) Jointly to exert.  
 Cydydmegniawl, *a.* (ymegniawl) Jointly exerting.

Cydymeiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymeiriad) Mutual debate, contention, or cavilling.

Cydymeiriaw, *v. a.* (ymeiriaw) To debate together; to be mutually cavilling.

Cydymeiriawl, *a.* (ymeiriawl) Jointly cavilling.

Cydymerlyn, *v. a.* (ymerlyn) To pursue jointly.

Cydymerlynawl, *a.* (cydymerlyn) Mutually emulative; mutually rivaling.

Cydymerlyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymerlyn) A mutual competition, emulation, or rivalry.

Cydymfoddlondeb, *s. m.* (ymfoddlondeb) Mutual contentment, acquiescence, or complacency.

Cydymfoddloni, *v. a.* (ymfoddloni) Mutually to acquiesce, to become mutually contented.

Cydymfoddlonws, *a.* (ymfoddlonws) Mutually content.

Cydymfrost, *s. m.* (ymffrost) Mutual boast.

Cydymfrostiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymfrost) A mutually boasting, vaunting, or glorying.

Cydymfrostiaw, *v. a.* (cydymfrost) To vaunt mutually.

Cydymfrostiawl, *a.* (ymffrost) Mutually boasting.

Cydymgadwynad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgadwynad) An interchaining; concatenation.

Cydymgadwynaw, *v. a.* (ymgadwynaw) To become interchained.

Bydd o barth cyrch, ac o barth swd yn cydymgadwynaw.

With respect to recurrent pause, and with respect to rhyme, it will be concatenating.  
*Barides.*

Cydymgadwynawl, *a.* (ymgadwynawl) That concatenates; mutually interchaining.

Cydymgabled, *s. m.* (ymgabled) Mutual calumny

O, feilhon dyon! hyd ba byd  
 Y trowch, trwy gydyngabled,  
 Fy mharch yn warth!

Oh, sons of men! for how long will you, by mutual blasphemy, turn my reverence to ridicule?  
*E. Pry.*

Cydyngabliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgabliad) A mutually calumniating, or blaspheming.

Cydyngablu, *v. a.* (ymgablu) To deride mutually.

Cydyngablus, *a.* (ymgablu) Mutually profane.

Cydyngais, *s. m.—pl.* cydyngaisiau (ymgais) Competition, emulation, or striving together.

Cydynganlyn, *v. a.* (ymganlyn) To pursue jointly.

Cydynganlynawl, *a.* (cydynganlyn) Jointly pursuing; apt to pursue together, or to emulate.

Cydynganlyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydynganlyn) A joint pursuit, or a following together.

Cydyngaredigaw, *v. a.* (ymgaredigaw) Mutually to caress, fondle, or love one another.

Cydyngaredigawl, *a.* (ymgaredigawl) Apt to caress, or love one another, mutually affectionate.

Cydyngasglu, *v. a.* (ymgasglu) Jointly collective.

Cydyngasgliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgasgliad) A jointly gathering or collecting together.

Cydyngasglu, *v.* (ymgasglu) To collect together.

Dylid eglur seldre ar bob rhan o ddychymys y gerdd, a'u cydyngasglu, a'u cydyngasglu yn un sylwedd.

There ought to be a clear view had of all parts of the invention in a song, and to collect them together, and to incorporate them in one whole.  
*Barides.*

Cydyngeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgeniad) Mutual strife, contest, quarrel, or contention.

Cydyngeniaw, *v. a.* (ymgeniaw) To contend together, to be mutually wrangling.

Cydyngeniawl, *a.* (ymgeniawl) Mutually contentious, mutually quarrelsome.

Cydyngesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgais) A mutually contending; mutual competition.

Cydyngesiaw, *v. a.* (cydyngais) To strive together; to strive mutually, to obtain.

**Cydyngaislawl, a. (cydyngais)** Mutually emulative; mutually seeking.

**Cydyngaislwr, s. m.—pl. cydyngaislwr (cydyngais—gwr)** A competitor, or a rival.

**Cydyngledd, s. m. (ymgeledd)** Mutual succour.

**Cydyngleddawl, a. (cydyngledd)** Mutually provident; mutually succouring.

**Cydyngleddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydyngledd)** A mutually cherishing; joint protection.

**Cydyngledda, v. a. (cydyngledd)** To protect jointly; to be mutually cherishing.

**Cydyngiliad, s. m. (ymgiliad)** Mutual retreat.

**Cydyngiliaw, v. a. (ymgiliaw)** To recede together.

**Cydyngoledd, v. a. (ymgoledd)** To cherish one another; to comfort mutually.

**Cydyngoleddawl, a. (cydyngoledd)** Mutually cherishing, or comforting.

**Cydyngoleddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydyngoledd)** Mutual comfort.

**Cydyngorfforawl, a. (ymgorfforawl)** Concorporate.

**Cydyngorffori, v. a. (ymgorffori)** To incorporate.

**Cydyngorfforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgorfforiad)** A becoming blended in one mass.

**Cydyngudd, a. (ymgudd)** Mutually obscured.

**Cydynguddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydyngudd)** A mutually becoming obscured, or hidden.

**Cydynguddiaw, v. a. (cydyngudd)** To become concealed or secluded together.

**Cydynguddiawl, a. (cydyngudd)** Mutually becoming secluded or concealed.

**Cydyngydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgydiad)** A grappling together.

**Cydyngydiaw, v. a. (ymgydiaw)** To grapple together; to become mutually fastened.

*Cynghaw a elwir felly an ei debydd i gwm o'r cynghaw, a gwyngydant y naill yn y llall.*

*The complex is so called from its being so similar to a knot of hair, that become fastened together the one in the other.*

*Barddas.*

**Cydyngydiawl, a. (ymgydiawl)** Apt to join together; mutually becoming fastened.

**Cydyngydnabod, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgydnabod)** Mutual knowledge, or acquaintance.

**Cydyngyffelybawl, a. (ymgyffelybu)** Consimilar.

**Cydyngyffelybiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgyffelybiad)** Consimilarity.

**Cydyngyffelybu, v. a. (ymgyffelybu)** To become consimilar, to have a mutual similitude.

**Cydyngymysgawl, a. (ymgymsygawl)** Apt to mix together; mutually mixing.

**Cydyngymysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgymsygiad)** Commixion; a compounding together.

**Cydyngymysgu, v. a. (ymgymsygu)** To become mixed together.

*Mi a ygriffenais stoeh—na chydyngymysgech a godinebwyr.*

*I have written unto you, that ye would not mix together with fornicators.*

*1 Cor. v. 9.*

**Cydyngynnull, v. a. (ymgynnull)** To assemble or congregate together.

**Cydyngynnulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydyngynnull)** A jointly assembling, or collecting together.

**Cydyngynghorawl, a. (ymgyngborawl)** Having mutual advice; mutually consulting.

**Cydyngynghori, v. a. (ymgyngbori)** To consult together; to consult mutually.

**Cydyngynghoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgyngboriad)** A mutually consulting together.

**Cydyngyrch, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgyrch)** Concurrence; a mutually approaching.

*Gwylied y bardd fod y masau byny yn cangenau yn rhyliawg ar brif-ancas a sylwedd y gerdd, ac yn cyfrannu at ei dyben o gyd-yngyrch, a chydyngais.*

*... Let the bard be careful that these points be branching out naturally on the primary design and substance of the song; and contributing to its intention, with mutual concurrence, and mutual tendency.*

*Barddas.*

**Cydyngyrcrawl, a. (cydyngyrcrch)** Coming together; mutually approaching.

**Cydyngyrcbiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydyngyrcrch)** A coming at one another; a mutually conflicting.

**Cydyngyrcbu, v. a. (cydyngyrcrch)** To come on together; to approach mutually.

**Cydyngysylltawl, a. (ymgyssylltawl)** Jointly connective; becoming mutually connected.

**Cydyngysylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgyssylltiad)** A mutually conjoining, or combining.

**Cydyngysylltu, v. a. (ymgyssylltu)** To become jointly combined, or joined together.

*Pa rai bynag a ymdeilliant, ac a gwyngysylltiant yn y frawdoliaeth newydd.*

*Whoever that shall withdraw themselves, and that shall be come connected together in the new fraternity.*

*Canon ix.*

**Cydymholl, v. a. (ymholl)** To question one another; to interrogate mutually.

**Cydymholliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymholliad)** A jointly questioning; a mutual interrogation.

**Cydymhônawl, a. (ymhônawl)** Mutually positive.

**Cydymhôni, v. (ymhôn)** To be mutually positive.

**Cydymhônriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymhônriad)** A being mutually positive; mutual assertion.

**Cydymladd, v. a. (ymladd)** To fight together.

**Cydymladdawl, a. (cydymladd)** Apt to fight jointly.

**Cydymladdiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymladd)** A fighting in concert; a jointly combating.

**Cydymladdwr, s. m.—pl. cydymladdwr (cydymladd—gwr)** A joint combatant; a fellow-soldier.

**Cydymllechawl, a. (ymlechwawl)** Apt to skulk together; mutually skulking.

**Cydymllechiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymlechiad)** A skulking together; a joint seclusion.

**Cydymllechu, v. a. (ymlechu)** To skulk together.

**Cydymlledawl, a. (ymledawl)** Spreading together.

**Cydymllediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymlediad)** A spreading together; a joint expansion.

**Cydymlledu, v. a. (ymledu)** To extend together.

**Cydymlenwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymlenwad)** Joint repletion; a mutually filling.

**Cydymlenwawl, a. (ymlenwawl)** Apt to fill together; becoming mutually replete.

**Cydymlenwi, v. a. (ymlenwi)** To fill together.

**Cydymlid, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymlid)** Joint pursuit.

**Cydymlid, v. a. (ymlid)** To pursue together.

**Cydymlidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymlid)** A jointly pursuing; a joint prosecution.

**Cydymlidiawl, a. (cydymlid)** Jointly pursuing.

**Cydymlithraw, v. a. (ymlithrow)** To glide together; to glide mutually.

**Cydymlithrawl, a. (ymlithrow)** Gliding together.

**Cydymlithriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymlithrow)** A jointly gliding, or passing along.

**Cydymliw, v. a. (ymliw)** To reproach one another; to be mutually accusing.

**Cydymlwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymliw)** Mutual reproach; a mutually reproaching.

**Cydymlwiawl, a. (cydymliw)** Mutually reproaching or accusing.

**Cydymluniad, s. m. (ymluniad)** Configuration.

**Cydymluniaw, v. (ymluniaw)** To become conform.

**Cydymluniawl, a. (ymluniawl)** Tending to conform mutually.

**Cydymlynawl, a. (ymlynawl)** Jointly adherent.

**Cydymlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymlynriad)** Joint adhesion; a mutually adhering.

**Cydymlynu, v. a. (ymlynu)** To adhere mutually.

**Cydymmaith, s. m.—pl. cydymmeithion** (ymmaith) A companion; a mate, or fellow.

*Llwyf, ladd ei gydymmaith.*

The coward will kill his friend.

*Adage.*

*Na fidi dy elys dy gydymmaith.*

Let not thy foe be thy companion.

*Adage.*

*Cis a dawdo ei gydymmaith heb achawr.*

Odious is he that will leave his friend without a cause.

*Adage.*

*Oddi o'r cant cydymmaith.*

Scarce a friend out of the hundred.

*Adage.*

**Cydymmeithas, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cydymmaith) Society; consociation.

**Cydymmeithasawl, a.** (cydymmeithas) Tending to consociate or unite together in fellowship.

**Cydymmeithasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymmeithas) Consociation, or fellowship, a consociating.

**Cydymmeithasu, v. a.** (cydymmeithas) To consociate; mutually to associate.

**Cydymmeithiaw, v. a.** (cydymmaith) To company; to become a companion, or fellow.

**Cydymmeithiawl, a.** (cydymmaith) Apt to accompany; mutually accompanying.

**Cydymnawsiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymnawsiad) A becoming tintured with one another.

**Cydymnawsiaw, v.** (ymnawsiaw) To become one quality; to be mutually blended.

**Cydymnawsiawl, a.** (ymnawsiawl) Tending to become of the same quality, or disposition.

**Cydymneilltuad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymneilltuad) A seceding together; a joint separation.

**Cydymneilltuaw, v. n.** (ymneilltuaw) To secede together; mutually to secede.

**Cydymneilltuawl, a.** (ymneilltuawl) That jointly secedes; apt to withdraw, or separate together.

**Cydymnerthawl, a.** (ymnerthawl) Coefficientious.

**Cydymnerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymnerthiad) A mutually strengthening, or assisting; co-operation.

**Cydymnerthu, v. a.** (ymnerthu) To assist jointly.

**Cydymnesäad, s. m.** (ymnesäad) Mutual approach.

**Cydymnesäawl, a.** (ymnesäawl) Apt to approach.

**Cydymnesäu, v. a.** (ymnesäu) Jointly to approach.

**Cydymnyfwfaw, v.** (ymnyfwfaw) To be mutually exhilarated, invigorated, or enlivened.

**Cydymnyfwawl, a.** (ymnyfwawl) Mutually becoming enlivened, or being mutually enamoured.

**Cydymnywfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymnywfiad) A being mutually enlivened; mutual exhilaration.

**Cydymmoddef, v. a.** (ymoddef) To endure mutually.

**Cydymmoddefawl, a.** (cydymoddef) Mutually patient.

**Cydymmoddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymoddef) A mutually bearing with, enduring, or suffering.

**Cydymofyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (ymofyn) Joint inquiry; a mutually seeking or inquiring.

**Cydymofyn, v. a.** (ymofyn) To enquire together.

**Cydymofynawl, a.** (cydymofyn) Mutually inquisitive; being mutually seeking.

**Cydymofyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymofyn) A jointly enquiring, or searching.

**Cydymogoneddawl, a.** (ymogoneddawl) Tending to be exalted, honoured, or glorified together.

**Cydymogoneddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymogoneddiad) A being exalted, or glorified together.

**Cydymogoneddu, v.** (ymogoneddu) To be glorified, exalted, or dignified together.

**Cydymorchestawl, a.** (ymorchestawl) Mutually emulative or striving for pre-eminence.

**Cydymorchestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymorchestiad) A mutual emulation, or competition.

**Cydymorchestu, v. a.** (ymorchestu) To strive together; mutually to emulate.

**Cydymosawd, v. a.** (ymosawd) To set on together; to lay on mutually.

**Cydymosodawl, a.** (cydymosawd) Apt to set on together; mutually laying on.

**Cydymosodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymosawd) A mutually setting on, a taking a mutual position.

**Cydymostegawl, a.** (ymostegawl) Silent mutually.

**Cydymostegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymostegiad) A becoming mutually silent, or tranquil.

**Cydymostegu, v.** (ymostegu) To be mutually silent; mutually to become tranquil.

**Cydymostwng, v. a.** (ymostwng) To bow together.

**Cydymostyngawl, a.** (cydymostwng) Jointly submissive; mutually becoming humble.

**Cydymostyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymostwng) A mutual submission or humiliation.

**Cydymranawl, a.** (ymranawl) Jointly seceding.

**Cydymraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymraniad) Joint secession, separation, or a withdrawing.

**Cydymranu, v. a.** (ymranu) To secede together.

**Cydymrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymrithiad) Mutual disguise; a mutually appearing.

**Cydymrithiaw, v. a.** (ymrithiaw) To appear together; to appear or seem mutually.

**Cydymrithiawl, a.** (ymrithiawl) Mutually seeming.

**Cydymrôad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymrôad) Mutual resignation, submission, or giving up to.

**Cydymrôawl, a.** (ymrôawl) Mutually resigning.

**Cydymroddawl, a.** (ymroddawl) Mutually yielding.

**Cydymroddi, v. a.** (ymroddi) Mutually to yield.

**Cydymroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymroddiad) A mutually yielding; mutual resignation.

**Cydymrôl, v. a.** (ymrôl) Mutually to resign.

**Cydymrywaw, v. a.** (ymrywaw) To combine together; mutually to become bound.

**Cydymrywawl, a.** (ymrywawl) Jointly combined.

**Cydymrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymrymiad) A combining, or binding together.

**Cydymryson, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymryson) Competition; a mutually contending.

**Cydymryson, v. a.** (ymryson) To contend together.

**Cydymrysonaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymryson) A mutual rivalry, competition, or contention.

**Cydymrysonawl, a.** (cydymryson) Mutually striving, or contending.

**Cydymrysondeb, s. m.** (cydymryson) Mutual debate.

**Cydymrysoniad, s. m.—pl. au** (cydymryson) A mutually striving together, emulation.

**Cydymrysonwr, s. m.—pl. cydymrysonwyr** (cydymryson—gwr) A joint competitor, or rival.

**Cydymstathawl, a.** (ymstathawl) Apt to tread together; mutually oppressive.

**Cydymstathiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymstathiad) A being mutually treading, or trampling upon.

**Cydymstathru, v. a.** (ymstathru) To trample together; mutually to trample.

**Cydymsenawl, a.** (ymsenawl) Mutually abusive.

**Cydymseniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymseniad) A mutually chiding, a mutual abuse.

**Cydymseu, v. a.** (ymseu) To abuse each other.

**Cydymserchawl, a.** (ymserchawl) Becoming mutually impassioned.

**Cydymserchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymserchiad) A being mutually impassioned.

**Cydymserchu, v.** (ymserchu) To love mutually.

**Cydymserthawl, a.** (ymserthawl) Mutually abusive; becoming mutually obscene.

**Cydymsertiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymserthiad) A being mutually abusive; or obscene.  
**Cydymsertu**, *v.* (ymserthu) To be mutually vile.  
**Cydymsymud**, *v. a.* (ymysmud) To move together  
**Cydymsymudawl**, *a.* (cydymsymud) Being jointly moving; mutually moving.  
**Cydymsymudiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymsymud) A moving together; a joint motion.  
**Cydymunaw**, *v. a.* (ymunaw) To unite together.  
**Cydymunawl**, *a.* (ymunawl) Unanimous together.  
**Cydymuniad**, *s. m.* (ymuniad) Mutual union.  
**Cydymwadawl**, *a.* (ymwadawl) Mutually disowning; mutually renouncing.  
**Cydymwadiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymwadiad) A mutual renunciation, disowning, or disavowing.  
**Cydymwadu**, *v.* (ymwadu) Mutually to renounce.  
**Cydymwahanawl**, *a.* (ymwahanawl) Tending to be mutually separating, or parting.  
**Cydymwahaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymwahaniad) A being mutually separating.  
**Cydymwahanu**, *v.* (ymwahanu) To be mutually separating; jointly to withdraw.  
**Cydymwared**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymwared) A mutual deliverance, assistance, or support.  
**Cydymwared**, *v. a.* (ymwared) To save mutually.  
**Cydymwaredawl**, *a.* (cydymwared) A being mutually saved, protected, or disengaged.  
**Cydymwarediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymwared) A being mutually delivered or disengaged.  
**Cydymwasarawl**, *a.* (ymwasarawl) Being jointly dispersed, or scattered about.  
**Cydymwasariad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymwasariad) A becoming jointly dispersed, or scattered.  
**Cydymwasarau**, *v.* (ymwasarau) To be jointly scattered; to become dispersed together.  
**Cydymwasgawl**, *a.* (ymwasgawl) Apt to cleave together; having a mutual tendency to press.  
**Cydymwasgiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymwasgiad) A pressing together; a cleaving to each other.  
**Cydymwasgu**, *v. a.* (ymwasgu) To cleave together.  
*Yr anoddynoeid a cydymwasygu yn nghalon y mor.*  
*The depths were convulsed together in the heart of the sea.*  
*H. Perri, Brev. xv. 2.*  
**Cydymweddawl**, *a.* (ymweddawl) Mutually complying or conforming.  
**Cydymweddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymweddiad) Conformation; a being mutually adapted.  
**Cydymweddu**, *v. a.* (ymweddu) To conform mutually; to become complying.  
**Cydymweithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymweithiad) A mutually acting, or working upon each other.  
**Cydymweithawl**, *a.* (ymweithawl) To act on each other; to mutually act upon.  
**Cydymweithiawl**, *a.* (ymweithiawl) Being acted, or worked upon mutually.  
**Cydymwerinaw**, *v. a.* (ymwerinaw) Mutually to mix as a population.  
**Cydymyrawl**, *a.* (ymyrawl) Mutually emulative.  
**Cydymyriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymyriad) Competition; a mutually striving.  
**Cydymyru**, *v. a.* (ymyru) To be mutually striving; to emulate each other.  
**Cydymyras**, *a.* (ymyru) Mutually emulative.  
**Cydyn**, *s. m. dim.* (cwyd) A little bag or pouch.  
**Cydyrawl**, *a.* (gyrawl) Being driven together.  
**Cydyriad**, *s. m.* (gyriad) Joint impulsion.  
**Cydyru**, *v. a.* (gyru) To drive together.  
**Cydyrthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gyrthiad) A joint pushing, or impelling on; a joint propulsion.  
**Cydyrthiaw**, *v. a.* (gyrthiaw) To push together.  
**Cydyrthiawl**, *a.* (gyrthiawl) Jointly propelling.

**Cydysgiplad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ysgiplad) A jointly snatching, or taking off suddenly.  
**Cydysgiplaw**, *v. a.* (ysgiplaw) To snatch together; to snatch or catch mutually.  
**Cydysgiplawl**, *a.* (ysgiplawl) Jointly snatching.  
**Cydystyr**, *a.* (ystyr) Of the same or like import.  
**Cydystryad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydystryad) A consulting, considering, or contemplating together.  
**Cydystryawl**, *v. a.* (cydystryawl) To consider together.  
**Cydystryawl**, *a.* (cydystryawl) Jointly regarding.  
**Cydystryied**, *v.* (cydystryied) To regard mutually.  
**Cyf**, a prefix in composition (cy) It is commutable with *Cym*, and denotes a mutual act, quality, or effect, having the force of the English prefixes *Com*, and *Con*, in *compare*, and *connect*.  
**Cyfa**, *a.* (cwf) Whole, entire, complete, perfect.

*Did gyfa rhes a rhybectir.*

*Let the share that is longed for be complete.* *Adage.*  
*Swne fardd fel gyfa ar ora,*  
*Gofidus ar gyfiondus.*

*Woe to the bard whose fear is full, oppressed with care in wandering.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cyflad**, *s. m.* (cyfa) A making whole, or sound.  
**Cyflawl**, *a.* (cyfa) That is made whole, or sound.  
**Cyfab**, *a.* (cyf—ab) Being with young; with foal.  
**Cyfacan**, *s. f.*—*pl.* cyfacenlon (acan) A monotony, or uniformity of accent. *a. monotonous.*

*Gofidus na bo ry gyfacan hanes dygynedig ar y ghybedd llofn.*  
*Let care be taken that the lies with the descending account be not too monotonous.* *Barddeir.*

**Cyfacenawl**, *a.* (cyfacan) Of uniform tone.  
**Cyfaceniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfacan) A giving, or delivering in a uniform accent.  
**Cyfacenn**, *v. a.* (cyfacan) To speak in one tone.  
**Cyfachaw**, *v. a.* (achawd) To protect together.

*Cyfachaw'n a choelwys canorwydd,*  
*Gwagw felder cywain canorwydd.*

*They would have protected with the token of kindness, they will array the birds of accurate rules.* *Tolluain.*

**Cyfachludd**, *s. m.* (achludd) Concealment.  
**Cyfachluddaw**, *v.* (cyfachludd) To hide together.  
**Cyfachluddawl**, *a.* (cyfachludd) Overwhelming.  
**Cyfachluddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfachludd) A mutually hiding, or becoming obscured.  
**Cyfachwyn**, *s. m.* (achwyn) Mutual complaint.  
**Cyfachwynaw**, *v. a.* (cyfachwyn) To complain mutually.  
**Cyfadeg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (udag) Unity of time.  
**Cyfadegawl**, *a.* (cyfadeg) Aeronical, of the same time, or having the same season.  
**Cyfadegu**, *v. a.* (cyfadeg) To render coetaneous.  
**Cyfadgan**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adgan) A proverb.  
**Cyfadnabod**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adnabod) Confession, or acknowledgment.

*Os o bradd i'm gwarthredlodd*  
*Isod cyfadnabod cawdi.*

*If through earnestness she has scandalized me, I scorn the acknowledgment of the insult.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cyfadnabod**, *v. a.* (adnabod) To acknowledge.  
**Cyfadrawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyfadroddion (adrawd) Conversation, a mutual recital, or narration.

*Cynnyddus serfaddid serfaddid teyrnodd,*  
*Teyrnas gyfadrawd;*  
*Ni be trwy huanw trwy hawdd,*  
*Ni be trwy gygu gu-gawdd.*

*The slaughtering wolf has increased warlike activity of princes, and the conversation of the kingdom; he has not been through slumbering easily assailed, he has not been through sleep insulted by enmity.* *Cynulleir.*

**Cyfadrawd**, *v.* (adrawd) To converse together.  
**Cyfadref**, *v.* (adref) Domestic, or familiar together

*Aerfaddid gyfadrawd cyfadref cerddas,*  
*Cleir cadau, cad woddol.*

*Tumultuous war domestic songs recite, the stay of battles, peaceful in the fight.* *Cynulleir.*



**Cyfadroddawl, a. (cyfadrawd)** Jointly reciting.  
**Cyfadroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfadrawd)** A reciting, relating, or conversing together.  
**Cyfassas, a. (addas)** Convenient, meet, suitable.

A gerallt cryn was ysg gae gnyf;  
 Merch estrawn a'r march glas;  
 Neud nad mi eu cyffadas.

What I have loved from my youth are hateful to me now: the stranger's daughter, and the grey steed; for them I am not proper. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Cyfassasawdy, a. (cyfassas)** That may be suited.  
**Cyfassasawl, a. (cyfassas)** Tending to suit.  
**Cyfassasedig, a. (cyfassas)** That is suited.  
**Cyfassasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfassas)** A suiting.  
**Cyfassasrwydd, s. m. (cyfassas)** Suitableness.  
**Cyfassasu, v. a. (cyfassas)** To render suitable.  
**Cyfassdaw, v. a. (addaw)** To promise mutually.  
**Cyfassdawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfassdaw)** A joint promise; a mutually promising.  
**Cyfassdawl, s. m. (addawl)** Being placed together.

Egrynnawd cyfassased cyferyt  
 Cyfan-waeng tan tra nyr ton.

The agitation, the collecting together, the concussion of the un-interrupted course of fire over the surging seas. *Taliesin.*

**Cyfaddef, a. (addef)** Being acknowledged or confessed. **Lleidr cyfaddef**, a confessed thief.

Ys cad flydd, ys car cyrd cyfelf.  
 Gwneid dep-can-torf, a deg cantrif rif  
 Ar ugain cyfaddef.

He is the roads of battle, he is the friend of harmonious songs, the sovereign of ten hundred hosts, and of thirty cantrefs acknowledged. *Cynddelw.*

**Cyfaddef, v. a. (addef)** To own or acknowledge.

Poed cyfaddef nef i'm ner.

Let heaven be acknowledged to my lord. *Cynddelw.*

**Cyfaddefawdy, a. (cyfaddef)** That may be owned.  
**Cyfaddefawl, a. (cyfaddef)** Tending to confess.  
**Cyfaddefedig, a. (cyfaddef)** That is confessed.  
**Cyfaddefedigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaddefedig)** Acknowledgment, confession, or owning.  
**Cyfaddefedigawl, a. (cyfaddefedig)** Tending to own or to acknowledge.  
**Cyfaddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaddef)** Confession; or acknowledgment.  
**Cyfaddefwr, s. m.—pl. cyfaddefwyr (cyfaddef—gwr)** A confessor; one that acknowledges.  
**Cyfaddewid, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyfaddaw)** A mutual promise, or assurance.  
**Cyfael, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ael)** A associate.

Gwraed a chorff Matho Goch hael  
 A gyfyl Lloegr i'w gyfael.

The spear and the body of the generous Matho Goch will raise Lloegria to his party. *Guto'r Glyn.*

**Cyfael, a. (ael)** Collateral; of the same party.

Tser pair llochar Lloegr difael;  
 Tarf buddlaw, torf gyflaw gyfael.

Violently the glittering spear will cause the disadvantage of Lloegria; profiting by scattering, equalizing the kindred host. *Cynddelw.*

**Cyfaelawd, s. f.—pl. cyfaelodau (cyfael)** A joint member; a consociate.  
**Cyfaeliawg, a. (aeliawg)** Beetle-browed.  
**Cyfaelodi, v. a. (cyfaelwyd)** To consociate.  
**Cyfaelodiath, s. f. (cyfaelawd)** Consociation.  
**Cyfaenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (maenad)** A condensing, hardening, or closing together; connection. **Cerdd gyfaenad**, a compact song.

Dau wr a folaf, fal yn cenlad Dofydd;  
 Dau deg, dau ddedydd, dau rydd roddiad,  
 Dau ddoch y'nglyfoeth, y'nglyfnead;  
 Dau gy, dau gyfaith, dau weynithed.

Two persons I will extol, as God shall permit me; two comely, two happy, two free-givers, two wise in the commonwealth, and in society; two amiable, two of one language, and two blessed ones. *Llywelyn Fardd, i Gwlfan a Llewddad.*

**Cyfaer, s. f.—pl. t. au (aer)** Mutual slaughter.  
**Cyfaerawd, s. f.—pl. cyfaerodau (cyfaer)** A mutually slaughtering; contention.  
**Cyfaeres, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfaer)** A conflict.

Ar draethell, ny draethwyd neges

Mer ordng, cyfwrng cyfaeres  
 A'r hon Rodri Moa, twyn clauri-wres hawl;  
 Hael Dafydd a'i rhoddes!

On the sandbank, a message has not been related of so silent, so overwhelming a conflict, as this of Rodri of Mona, kind as the cheering warmth of the sun; generous Dafydd that gave it. *Ll. F. Mechl, i R. ab Ogeia.*

**Cyfaeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaer)** A conflicting.  
**Cyfaeru, v. n. (cyfaer)** To conflict; to struggle.

Gwar-fardd wyf i'th o ddyled,  
 Gwar a'm yn cyfaer, n'i'm cyfaeried;  
 A'chen n'i'm caro na'm cerydded byth;  
 O'm ceryddawd nawd na'm ddioles.

I am thy gentle bard by right, a gentle word to greet me, for I am not made to struggle; and since he will not love me let him never chastise me, for my chastisement may he not deprive me of protection. *Cynddelw.*

**Cyfaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (maeth)** Connutrition.  
**a. being brought up together, or fostered jointly**  
**Cyfaethawl, a. (cyfaeth)** Connutritious.  
**Cyfaethedig, a. (cyfaeth)** Jointly nourished.  
**Cyfaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaeth)** Connutrition; a becoming jointly nourished.  
**Cyfaethu, v. a. (cyfaeth)** To nourish together.

Ni nawd cyfaeth cyfaeth law:  
 A glew chwierd crau o'i ddinaw:  
 Pob llwfr lleimitor araw.

It is not usual for a hand to be equal when it jointly brings up; and the intrepid will be playing when blood is dropping; every coward will be trodden upon. *Llew.*

**Cyfafrdwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (afrdwyth)** A co-operation of the mind.  
**Cyfaagws, a. (agaws)** Contiguous, or very near.  
**Cyfaager, s. m. aggr. (ager)** Collection of vapours.  
**Cyfaagosawl, a. (cyfaagws)** Tending to approach.  
**Cyfaagosi, a. a. (cyfaagws)** To approximate.  
**Cyfaagosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaagws)** Approximation; a bringing contiguous.  
**Cyfaagosrwydd, s. m. (cyfaagws)** Contiguity.  
**Cyfaagu, v. a. (cy—magu)** To nurse up together.  
**Cyfaagwedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (agwedd)** A reciprocal conformity; also a *symploresis*, in rhetoric.  
**Cyfaagweddawg, a. (cyfaagwedd)** That conforms.  
**Cyfaagweddawl, a. (cyfaagwedd)** Of the same form.  
**Cyfaagweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaagwedd)** Conformation; a complying, or conforming with.  
**Cyfaagweddu, v. a. (cyfaagwedd)** To conform.  
**Cyfaagwedus, a. (cyfaagwedd)** Conformable, like.  
**Cyfaagweddwyr, s. m.—pl. cyfaagweddwyr (cyfaagwedd—gwr)** One who complies with.  
**Cyfaagwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (magwy)** That is clustered, or bunched together; house-leek.  
**Cyfaill, s. m.—pl. cyfaillion (aill)** A friend; an associate, or companion. *Mynfy nghyfaill!* an oath—By my friend!

Cyfaill biidd bagall diawg.

The friend of the wolf is a lazy shepherd. *Adage.*

**Cyfaillt, s. m.—pl. cyfaillion (cyfaill)** A friend.

Ar-deult Brynach be f'ch barnawen,  
 Dilis i dyn yn fyw n'i's gadawen:  
 Cyfaillt a gollais; difais oedden.

Of the tribe of Brynach if I had judged you, by the flood! a man alive I would not have left: a friend I have lost; I was secure. *Amwein.*

**Cyfaen, a. (cyf)** Accordant, united together.  
**Cyfaint, s. m.—pl. cyfeinnodd (cyfaen)** Convent.  
**Cyfaes, a. (ais)** Being side to side; collateral.  
**Cyfal, a. (mal)** Consimilar; resembling, like.  
**Cyfalad, s. m. (cyfal)** A making similar, or like.  
**Cyfalawl, a. (cyfal)** Tending to be similar.

**Cyfalau, v. a. (cyfal)** To liken, to compare.

*Cynsar y gwne'r ddaiaren  
Cyfalau leuanu fal hen.*

Soon will the earth make the young to resemble the old.  
*Guto y Glyn.*

**Cyfalawr, s. m.—pl. cyfalawyr (cyfal—gwr)** One that draws a comparison.

**Cyfalw, v. a. (galw)** To call jointly or together.

*Cyfeili, nag effed wyf;  
Tefylu iored, teg teithlawnl.*

He will be calling, may I not be a second; the bound was broken, fair and perfect.  
*Talliesin.*

**Cyfalwad, s. m. (cyfalw)** A calling jointly.

**Cyfall, a. (all)** Being matched, or joined together.

**Cyfallawg, a. (cyfall)** Complete as to power.

**Cyfallle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyfall)** A fit match, or partner; a mate; a husband, or wife.

**Cyfallen, v. a. (cyfalle)** To connect with.

*A chyn del cywyrth ar fy aghuan,  
A chyn fy nghyfaile ar lidenu pren,  
Poed yw henaid ydd ha cyffeddan.*

And before the broken foam shall come upon my lips, and before I am matched on the wooden pole, may my soul sing festive.  
*Talliesin.*

**Cyfallu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gallu)** Coefficient.

*Dyal gwelndaw fod yn rhydd, ac yn ddibenbeth ar bob rhyw  
achlysuron cyffadna, byd ag y goddeio ei gyfallu ef.*

A minister ought to be at liberty, and unperplexed on every kind of suitable matters; as far as his ability will permit.  
*Ier. Owain.*

**Cyfalluaw, v. a. (cyfallu)** To make co-equal.

**Cyfalluawg, a. (cyfallu)** Of equal ability.

**Cyfalluawl, a. (cyfallu)** Being equally able.

**Cyfalluedd, s. m. (cyfallu)** Equipollency.

**Cyfalluogrwydd, s. m. (cyfallu)** Equipollency.

**Cyfallwy, a. (cyfall)** Co-efficient; complete as to means. *Gorsedd gyfallwy*, an efficient session.

*Taro'r fwyall gyfallwy,  
Yn ochr y maen, ni chialr mwy.*

Striking the wistly axe on the edge of the stone, more will not be had.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cyfammod, s. m.—pl. t. au (ammod)** Covenant.

**Cyfammodadwy, a. (cyfammod)** That may be covenanted, or mutually agreed upon.

**Cyfammodawg, a. (cyfammod)** Under covenant.

**Cyfammodawl, a. (cyfammod)** Covenanting.

**Cyfammodedig, a. (cyfammod)** That is agreed.

**Cyfammodi, v. a. (cyfammod)** To make a covenant; to enter into agreement.

**Cyfammodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfammod)** A covenanting, or entering into mutual agreement.

**Cyfammodwr, s. m.—pl. cyfammodwyr (cyfammod—gwr)** A covenantee; a covenantor.

**Cyfamrudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (am—rhudd)** A being mutually covered with red.

*Dyddaw gwr o gudd,  
A was gyfamrudd  
A chad y gynhys.*

A person shall come from concealment, that will make a universal stain of red, and a battle of strife.  
*Talliesin.*

**Cyfamryson, s. m. (amryson)** Competition.

*Afagddu fy mab innas,  
Dedwydd Dofydd rhwy gorau;  
Yngyffamryson cerddau  
Oedd gweli ei awywr no'i faw.*

Afagddu my son also, it is happy that the Renovator should have formed him; in the competition of songs better was his sense than mine.  
*Talliesin.*

**Cyfamryson, v. a. (amryson)** To strive together.

**Cyfamrysonawl, a. (amryson)** Jointly emulative.

**Cyfamrysoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfamryson)** A striving together; a mutually emulating.

**Cyfamser, s. m.—pl. t. au (amser)** Interim, or mean time; fit time, opportunity.

**Cyfamserawg, a. (cyfamser)** That coincides in time.

**Cyfamserawl, a. (cyfamser)** Seasonable, timely.

**Cyfamseriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfamser)** A rendering seasonable, opportune, or convenient.

**Cyfamseru, v. a. (cyfamser)** To make seasonable.

**Cyfamug, v. a. (amug)** To protect mutually.

*A dybhyrth ei wyr yn orwyddawg;  
Cyfamug ei wir a mil farchawg.*

And he will bring his men by swift conveyance; he will protect his right with a thousand cavalry.  
*Meilyr.*

**Cyfamwg, v. a. (amwg)** To protect mutually.

*Ni fu niwl âi mwg.  
Ai cedwyr yn cyfamwg;  
Yngweirglawd aer ysy ddrwg.*

What has not been mist will go in smoke; warriors will repale to give mutual defence: in a meadow slaughter is bad.  
*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cyfamwyn, s. m. (amwyn)** A defending mutually.

*Gruaffdd grym eurfudd addwyn, llew  
Yn lle bai gyfamwyn;  
Gmryn dodd, un-boed ei ddwyn,  
Enlwyd yn erydd mawr-gwyn!*

Gruaffdd the substance of the fair golden benefit, a lion where there is a mutual struggle of defence; monarch of the law, one is the pang that he is taken away, dangerous to me the blow of extreme woe!  
*Ll. P. Moeh, i R. ab H. ab Owain.*

**Cyfamwyn, v. a. (amwyn)** To defend mutually.

**Cyfan, a. (cyfa)** Whole, entire, or complete.

*Gnawd gae gywir ari cyfan.*

It is usual with the upright to have a perfect word.  
*Adage.*

**Cyfanadi, a. (anadi)** With the breath; guttural.

**Cyfanawl, a. (cyfan)** Integral, being entire.

**Cyfaner, s. m. (cyfan)** Integrality; a whole.

**Cyfanroed, a. (cyfan—troed)** Web-footed.

**Cyfanedd, s. m. (cyfan)** Integrality, continuity.

**Cyfanerch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (anerch)** Congratulation.

**Cyfanerch, v. a. (anerch)** To greet one another.

*Llyddas edn coll odid,  
Collon serch cyfanerch!  
Cof mab dan ffig cwi Mal.*

The grey bird with prudent melody, remembrances of love he would mutually greet to the bosom of the youth under the skirts of the veil of May.  
*H. Argyntil.*

**Cyfanerchawl, a. (cyfanerch)** Congratulatory.

**Cyfanerchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfanerch)** A congratulating, greeting one another.

**Cyfangan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfan—can)** Continual song; an uninterrupted choir.

**Cyfangar, a. (cyfan—car)** Having perfect love.

*Gwas Gynmry, gynri gyfangar:  
Golodd graddi hyged bys a!*

Woe to the Welsh, of inherent dignity complete in love; the countenance bountiful and amiable, has been covered over!  
*Gwalchmai.*

**Cyfaniad, s. m. (cyfan)** A making whole.

**Cyfanian, s. m.—pl. cyfanian (anfan)** Unity of nature, or disposition. *a. connatural*; of the same nature.

*Gwelais darf ar gyfarf, ar gyfanian  
Gwelais ser uch cser, uch cser llyfain;  
Nid oeddwy Wynydd wylly fychain;  
Nid oeddwy fychain, fychain fychain.*

I saw terror on the weapons in contact, on those of the same quality; I saw slaughter above the fort, above the Elm wood: the men of Gwynedd were not of slender courage; thou wert not intimidated, guardian of Britain.  
*Cyfridded, i G. Gwynedd.*

**Cyfanedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (annedd)** A place that is inhabited; a cultivated place.

*Adali ac aradwy yw cyfanedd.*

Building and tillage constitutes a place inhabited.  
*Welsh Laws.*

*Need odia trof trau cenedla beirddio?  
Need saborton Mon, mau gyfannedd!*

Is it not a season of the reversing of the course of the tribes of bards? Is not Mous become a refuse, my place of abode.  
*Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*



**Cyfanedd, a. (annedd) Inhabited; domestic.**  
*Tir cyfanedd, occupied, or cultivated land;*  
*mae efe yn gyfanedd lawr; he is very domestic.*

*Ni chlywynt erioed gerdd mor gyfanedd, ac mor ddyddangar.*

*They had never heard a song so sociable and diverging.*  
*Hance O. ab Urian—Mabingion.*

**Cyfaneddadwy, a. (cyfanedd) Inhabitable.**  
**Cyfaneddawg, a. (cyfanedd) Having an abode.**  
**Cyfaneddawl, a. (cyfanedd) Domestic, social.**  
**Cyfaneddedig, a. (cyfanedd) That is inhabited.**  
**Cyfaneddial, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfanedd) A dwelling or abiding together; inhabitation.**  
**Cyfaneddle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyfanedd—lle) Habitation, or dwelling place.**  
**Cyfaneddrrwydd, s. m. (cyfanedd) Social intercourse.**

*Raws gwyn-gudd is gwa-groed*  
*Arwydd cyfaneddrrwydd coed.*

*The nightingale with hallowed song beneath the verdant wood*  
*denotes the grove's domestic state.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cyfanedd, v. a. (cyfanedd) To inhabit.**

*A gwylod yr arch ydd oeddant yn ei hadolwyn, Gwrgan a rodd-  
 es gyfarwyddiaid ydd ag hwynt, i ddangwys y Werddon iddynt;  
 yr hon oedd ddisfach yn yr amser hwnw, heb neb yn ei chyfan-  
 nedd.*

*And knowing the request they were making for, Gwrgan gave*  
*guides in their company, to show Ireland to them; which was de-  
 sired at that time, without any one to inhabit it.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyfaneddwr, s. m.—pl. cyfaneddwr (cyfan-  
 edd—gwr) An inhabitant, a dweller.**  
**Cyfanng, v. a. (annog) To excite mutually.**  
**Cyfanngath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfanng) Mutu-  
 al excitement, motive, or impulse.**  
**Cyfanngawl, a. (cyfanng) Mutually excited.**  
**Cyfanngodd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfanng) Mutual**  
**excitation, stirring, impulse, or exhortation.**  
**Cyfanod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfa—nod) A full**  
**point; what is full or complete.**

*A heno hwy at gyfrifaf;*  
*Ni's cerwydd Daw ni's cerwydd;*  
*Ni's cerwydd; a rhydd ni rhyddaf ei fodd,*  
*O gyfanod clod, er clod iaf.*

*And this night for that I will not be disturbed; what God doth*  
*not chastise I will not chastise; He will not chastise, what may*  
*come I will not wonder at its being, from the fulness of faith,*  
*from the helping of wealth.*  
*Llywelyn Rordd.*

**Cyfanodawl, a. (cyfanod) Being complete.**  
**Cyfanodi, v. a. (cyfanod) To make complete.**  
**Cyfanodiad, s. m. (cyfanod) Completion.**  
**Cyfaurif, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfan—rhif) Integer.**  
**Cyfaurifawl, a. (cyfaurif) Entire in number.**  
**Cyfaurifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaurif) A mak-  
 ing whole, or complete in number.**  
**Cyfanrwydd, s. m. (cyfan) Entireness.**  
**Cyfansawdd, a. (ansawdd) Having the same**  
**quality, or nature; consubstantial; compound.**  
**Cyfansoddadwy, a. (cyfansawdd) That may be**  
**composed, or combined.**  
**Cyfansodawl, a. (cyfansawdd) Compositive.**  
*Rhannu cyfansodawl, constituent parts.*  
**Cyfansoddawr, s. m.—pl. cyfansoddorion (cyfan-  
 sawdd) A constituent, or that contributes to**  
**the formation of a thing.**  
**Cyfansoddedig, a. (cyfansawdd) That is composed**  
**Cyfansoddiedig, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfansodd-  
 edig) Arrangement, distribution of parts.**  
**Cyfansoddiedigawl, a. (cyfansoddedig) Construc-  
 tive.**  
**Cyfansoddi, v. a. (cyfansawdd) To compose.**

*Y corff a gyfansoddi o'r pedwar defnydd, a'r enaid a gyfan-  
 soddi o'r tri nerth.*

*The body is composed of the four elements, and the soul is com-  
 posed of the three powers.*  
*Barddas.*

**Cyfansoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfansawdd)**  
**Composition; a composing or putting together.**

*Rhaid yw bod y gerdd i'w chyfansoddiad yn gyfawn yn mhob*  
*caegon o honn. Er eidd, a chysall hysg, ni ddylai awgwr nag au*  
*ansawdd, nag un amcan, nag un yngais arni.*

*The poem must be, as to its composition, perfect in every branch*  
*of it. In order to attain, and support that, there ought not to be*  
*otherwise than one complexion, one design, and one object in it.*  
*Barddas.*

**Cyfansoddwr, s. m.—pl. cyfansoddwr (cyfan-  
 sawdd—gwr) A composer; one that constructs,**  
**or puts together; a compositor.**

**Cyfantawl, s. m. (mantawl) An equilibrium.**

**Cyfantoll, v. a. (cyfantawl) To produce an equi-  
 librium.**

**Cyfantolliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfantawl) A form-  
 ing an equilibrium or equipoise.**

**Cyfanu, v. a. (cyfan) To make whole, or entire;**  
**to complete; to become whole, or sound.**

*Tragwyddawl Ddew, trs gyfanwyt*  
*Tractiad, o honnwd a hawndwyt,*  
*O'r dawn rhy-lofaist rhy lafar wyl*  
*Yn niaid y gwa a gowyddwyl.*

*Etternal God, whilst I complete a discourse, of thee may I be led*  
*to do it; of the gift which thou hast conferred on me, too loud am*  
*I in the hour of falsehood when I sing!*  
*Gwaichmai.*

**Cyfanwerth, s. m. (cyfan—gwerth) Wholesale.**

**Cyfanwerthawl, a. (cyfanwerth) By wholesale.**

**Cyfanwerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfanwerth) A**  
**selling by wholesale, or a selling by the lump.**

**Cyfanwerthu, v. a. (cyfanwerth) To sell by**  
**wholesale.**

**Cyfanwerthwr, s. m.—pl. cyfanwerthwyr (cyfan-  
 werth—gwr) A wholesale dealer.**

**Cyfanwydd, s. m. (cyfan—gwydd) Full presence.**

*Adawyn gwyf terwyn i'w cyfanwydd eidd,*  
*Pan fydd cedetrn yn ymorchwydd;*  
*Adawynach, cynach ceaf, bood rwydd,*  
*Ceinfoli Celi calloogwrydd.*

*The pleasure of violent men is the fierce full front of battle,*  
*when the mighty ones rise up in conflict; more pleasing, and first*  
*with me (be it true) is to praise in parity the Mysterious One*  
*with boldness of heart.*  
*Ein. ab Uwchmai.*

**Cyfar, s. m.—pl. cyfeiriau (ar) Land that is to be**  
**ploughed in concert; as much as a day's**  
**ploughing of one yoke; also a little more than**  
**half an English acre; being a square measure**  
**of 160 yards in length, by 16 yards in breadth;**  
**and a ½ of it is called ystang. Cyfar canodd is**  
**the same with erw y gwydd, in the Welsh**  
**Laws; being a piece of land set aside towards**  
**providing implements of husbandry.**

**Cyfarad, s. m. (cyfar) A ploughing in concert.**

**Cyfarail, s. m.—pl. cyfareilian (arail) Guarding.**

**Cyfarau, a. (baran) Confronted, or face to face.**

**Cyfaraws, s. m.—pl. cyfarosau (araws) A tar-**  
**rying or remaining.**

**Cyfaraws, v. (araws) To continue, to remain.**

**Cyfarach, s. m.—pl. t. au (arch) A mutual asking;**  
**a greeting, or saluting; a request.**

*Prif gyfarach reifydd, pan rhydd*  
*Pwy cynt ai tywyl, ai goledad!*

*The first address to the ingenious—when space was formed;*  
*which first, was it darkness, or was it light!*  
*Tallies.*

**Cyfarach, v. a. (arch) To address mutually; to**  
**request; to greet. Cyfarach gwell, to wish one**  
**well.**

*Cyfarachaf, i'm Rben*  
*Yr eidd awen.*  
*Fyddyddwng enen*  
*Cyn no Cheriwen.*

*I will address my Creator, with the contemplation of the muse,*  
*that endured necessity before Ceriwen.*  
*Tallies.*

**Cyfarachadwy, a. (arch) That may be addressed.**

**Cyfarachaf, v. (archafael) To exalt together.**

**Cyfarachawl, a. (archafawl) That rise together.**

**Cyfarachiad, s. m. (archafiad) Joint exaltation.**

**Cyfarchafu, v. a. (archafu)** To exalt together.  
**Cyfarchawg, a. (cyfarch)** Having address.

Tri-chan trhawg,  
 Cyfun cyfarchawg;  
 Tri-chan must gododd  
 A grysau ganiodd;  
 Tri-chwan, a tri-chant,  
 Tri did adgorast.

Three hundred haughty ones unanimous of one address; three hundred agitated lips did with them hasten; three heads, and three hundred, not three returned back.

**Cyfarchawl, a. (cyfarch)** Greeting; complimentary  
**Cyfarchedig, a. (cyfarch)** That is addressed.  
**Cyfarchedigawl, a. (cyfarchedig)** Congratulatory.  
**Cyfarchen, s. f.—pl. t. au (archen)** A brogue.  
**Cyfarchfa, s. f.—pl. cyfarchfeydd (cyfarch—ma)**  
 A presence chamber; a drawing room.  
**Cyfarchfawi, s. f. (cyfarch—mawl)** Congratulation  
**Cyfarchfawr, a. (cyfarch)** Greatly worshipped.

Cyfarchaf i'm Rhen  
 Cyfarchfawen,  
 Cyfrou Ceridwen,  
 Rhwyl barddon.

I will address to my Creator the greatly greeting muse, the treasure of Ceridwen, prince of bardism. *Lt. P. Mack.*

**Cyfarchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarch)** A greeting.  
**Cyfarchiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfarchiad)** A greeter, an addresser.  
**Cyfarchwel, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfar—chwel)** Penance.

A wael cyfarchwel cyfarched hownyl  
 Yr Arglydd, a wyl gen i welied;  
 Ag a'n clyw, a ni ni glywed,  
 Ac a'n gwyr ya llwyr yn llwyr tynged.

He that doth penance let him repair to the sanctuary of the Lord, who will have pity on seeing him, he that hears us, and we do not hear him, and doth know us perfectly with respect to fate.

*Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Cyfarchwelw, s. m. (cyfarchwel)** Reproach; chide.

Uriaeth a wnaeth ddiaryniad i gywilydd,  
 Cynia fynw cyfarchwelw el dihenydd.

Uries extended vengeance on shame, the person of Cynia, reproach was his end. *Taliesin.*

**Cyfarchwr, s. m.—pl. cyfarchwyr (cyfarch—gwr)**  
 A greeter; one who salutes.

**Cyfarchwyl, s.—pl. t. ion (cyfar—chwyl)** Survey.

**Cyfarchwylfa, s. f.—pl. cyfarchwylfeydd (cyfar—chwyl—ma)** An observatory; place to look from

**Cyfarchwylhiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarchwyl)** A keeping in sight; watching; a surveying.

**Cyfarchwyliadwy, e. (cyfarchwyl)** That may be viewed or overlooked.

**Cyfarchwyliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarchwyl)**  
 Surveyorship; controllership.

**Cyfarchwyliaw, v. a. (cyfarchwyl)** To look over.

**Cyfarchwyliawg, a. (cyfarchwyl)** That is looked over, being under observation.

**Cyfarchwylledig, a. (cyfarchwyl)** That is surveyed.

**Cyfarchwylwr, s. m.—pl. cyfarchwylwyr (cyfarch—wyl—gwr)** An observer; an overseer.

**Cyfarchwykas, a. (cyfarchwyl)** Disposed to look.

**Cyfarchwyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfarchwyl)** An overseer, a superintendent.

**Cyfarchydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfarch)** A saluter.

**Cyfarwif, s. m. (cyfar—twf)** Great comfrey.

**Cyfarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddiad)** Co-oration.

**Cyfarddu, v. a. (arddu)** To plough in concert.

**Cyfarddun, a. (arddun)** Being simple in itself; that stands on its own principle; original; sublime.

Mysaf cyfarddun o'r holl benillion yw trihan mllwr unawdi,  
 gan fof arno arddunant ban, ac arddunant awdi, ac arddunant penmili.

The most simple of all the versers is the warrior's triplet unrhymed, because there is in it simplicity of metre, and simplicity of rhyme, and simplicity of stanza. *Barddon.*

**Cyfarddunaw, v. a. (cyfarddun)** To simplify.

**Cyfarddunawl, a. (cyfarddun)** That is simplified.  
**Cyfardduniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarddun)** Simplification; a making pure, or unconnected with other matter.

**Cyfarddoniant, s. m. (cyfarddun)** Simplicity.

**Cyfarddwr, s. m.—pl. cyfarddwyr (arddwr)** A Joint plougher.

**Cyfaredd, s.—pl. t. ion (cyfar)** A charm, or enchantment; a curing by charm; a nostrum.

*Cyfareddion gwraich waethwaeth.*

The old woman's charms, worse and worse. *Adage.*

**Cyfareddawl, a. (cyfaredd)** That is done by charm

**Cyfareddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaredd)** A charming.

**Cyfareddu, v. a. (cyfaredd)** To perform by charm

**Cyfareddwr, s. m.—pl. cyfareddwyr (cyfaredd—gwr)** A dealer in charms; a quack, or empiric.

**Cyfareiliad, s.—pl. t. au (cyfarail)** Joint keeping.

**Cyfareiliaw, v. a. (cyfarail)** To look after jointly.

**Cyfaretri, s. m. (cyfarad)** A joint ploughing, wherein the parties assist equally; according to their tenures. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfarf, s. f.—pl. cyfeirf (arf)** A being weapon to weapon; a combat, or conflict.

*Trugamant tryd-dydd o Fal trichan-llog*

*Yn llysoes forddu,*

*A dec-cant cymaint a'n cillai*

*Cyfarf, heb unfarf ar Fensi.*

They perished on the third day of May, three hundred ships in the fleet of the ocean; and if ten hundred times as many the combat would have made them fly, without one heard on Menai.

*H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

**Cyfarf, a. (arf)** Being weapon to weapon.

*Yn all gwend i'm rhwyf yn rhyddi yd wain,*

*Yn all gair moliant mol Owaia,*

*Cyfarf ag Eling am Degciagi dired,*

*Gwacod-law ar darwedd, gwacod ar darwain.*

The next song to my chief freely it belongs, the second word of praise is to extol Owain, that combats with the Angles for the lands of Trenging and the bloody hand a reeking, and the blood a dropping.

*Cynddelio.*

**Cyfarfaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (arfaeth)** Concurrence; agreement of opinion or purpose.

*Codwy cyfarfaeth ydd ymwanthant,*

*Ad ymbernydd, onddi dchwan.*

The warriors, a mutual purpose they accomplished, supporters of the battle, heedless of soul. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

**Cyfarfaethawl, a. (cyfarfaeth)** Co-operative.

**Cyfarfaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarfaeth)** A co-operating or concurring in design.

**Cyfarfaethu, v. a. (cyfarfaeth)** To concur.

**Cyfarfaethus, a. (cyfarfaeth)** Co-operating.

**Cyfarfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfar—man)** An opposite place, or situation. *a. Opposite, facing.*

*Cyfarfan a'm casall*

*Cefnir ar wiar ar wall,*

*Cyfranc Rhau a'r drud arall.*

Opposite to my reposing cell a corpse in grave, through want of caution, from the encounter of Rhau and the other hero.

*Llywarch Hrn.*

**Cyfarfaethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfarfaeth)** One that coincides in design, or purpose.

**Cyfarfawd, s. f.—pl. cyfarfodau (cyfarf)** Combat; a being with weapon to weapon.

**Cyfarfawg, a. (cyfarf)** Being armed together.

*Buast cyd y'argryd y'argrydd cyfarfod,*

*Cyfarfodion illredid.*

They were together in the tumult with a disposition to meet in contact, fierce ones armed together.

*Cynddelio.*

**Cyfarfawl, a. (cyfarf)** With weapon to weapon.

**Cyfarfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfod)** A convention, or meeting; a coming together; a encounter.

**Ty cyfarfod, a.** meeting-house.

*Dy ysgwyd rhywydd rhagod tri-chanwailh,*

*Tri-chan-gwylh gyfarfod.*

The shield has been torn before thee, three hundred times, in three hundred fierce encounters.

*Lt. P. Mack.*

**Cyfarfod, v. a. (arfod)** To assemble, to meet.

*Cywasin codwy cyfarfodant y'ngdyd,  
Yn unfyrd yd gromant;  
Byr eu lloed, hir eu toed ar eu araant!*

Experienced warriors, they have met together, with one accord they did assemble: short their lives, long their dwelling on those who love them. *Aenwlin.*

**Cyfarfodawl, a. (cyfarfod)** Conventional; concurrent.

**Cyfarfodedig, a. (cyfarfod)** Made concurrent.

**Cyfarfodedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarfodedig)** A being convened, or assembled together.

**Cyfarfogd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bargod)** Eaves.

**Cyfarfog, a. (argor)** Standing in a circle together.

—Dau fab Yoyr,  
Dau rydd yn nydd cad eu cyfferygr.  
Cyfarfog diachor, camp diachyr.

Two sons of Yoyr, two whose mutual onset in the day of battle is unrestrained, standing in a circle unsupported, a fast without example. *Ū. Cyffellawg.*

**Cyfarfaieth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfar)** Co-arration, or a joint ploughing; the same as **Cyfaretri**.

**Cyfarfaiath, s. f.—pl. cyfarfaiethoedd (cyfarfaiath)** Conversation, or conference; intercourse.

Gwriwio dex dawl ei cyfarfaiath;  
Gwaw ddeidi ddeid, i'm cof, i'm cnynddaith;  
Gwery fanon, fawel, gwar foddwl ffaith,  
Gorne gwawr fore ar for ddaith.

The innocent fair one, calm her conversation: the goddess's gentle nature, to my memory, to accompany me; chaste nymph, and pure, seek her comprehensive mind, and her complexion the dawn of the morning on a desert sea. *Cynddelu.*

**Cyfarial, s. m.—pl. t. au (arial)** Liveliness.

**Cyfarmerth, s. m.—pl. t. au (armerth)** Preparation

**Cyfarilludd, s. m. (arludd)** Obstruction.

**Cyfarosawg, a. (cyfaraws)** Residentiary.

**Cyfarosawl, a. (cyfaraws)** Resident; dwelling.

**Cyfarosydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfaraws)** Resident.

**Cyfarpar, s. m.—pl. t. au (arpar)** A preparation.

Dedolwch llochar llochau gyfarpar,  
Yn serfar, yn arfar;  
Llywd ygor yagwyd byddinau,  
Llŷd yagwn sagwn ys gorau.

A splendid satisfaction the preparation of the shafts of the wrath of slaughter, in arms: a plenteous camp, the shield of legions, with anger rising, which better would have been depressed. *Cynddelu.*

**Cyfarpar, v. a. (arpar)** To prepare, to provide.

**Cyfarpar, a. (arpar)** Preparative; provident.

**Cyfarparawl, a. (cyfarpar)** Being provident.

**Cyfarpariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarpar)** Preparation, a providing, or preparing.

**Cyfansang, s. f.—pl. t. au (arsang)** A trampling.

**Cyfansangadwy, a. (cyfansang)** Conquerable.

**Cyfansangator, ger. (cyfansang)** Trampling upon.

**Cyfansangawl, a. (cyfansang)** Conquering.

**Cyfansangedig, a. (cyfansang)** Vanquished.

Ac elosod, gwedi lllithaw y rhan fwyaf o'r dydd, y Prydeinfaid,  
o gyfansangedigion fydduioedd, a ddygyn ruthran glew caled.

And already, when the greatest part of the day had elapsed, the Britons being those that were the vanquished legions, still made assaults brave and severe. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyfansangedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfansangedig)**

A being subdued, or vanquished.

**Cyfansangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfansang)** A

trampling on all sides; a vanquishing.

**Cyfansangitor, sup. (cyfansang)** To be subduing.

**Cyfansangu, v. a. (cyfansang)** To vanquish.

Ac e hanner yd ai byd yn mherfodd byddioedd ei eilynau, ac ni gorphwyssai ei o gyfansangu y rhai bys byd pan ai trwy y holl fydduioedd.

And by himself he went to the centre of the legions of his foes, and he had rested not in vanquishing of those until he had gone through all the ranks. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyfansangwr, s. m.—pl. cyfansangwyr (cyfansang—gwr)** A vanquisher or overcomer.

**Cyfansangydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfansang)** He

that tramples down; he that keeps down; a depressor.

**Cyfarfal, a. (cyfar—tal)** Proportional; even, or equal; adequate; equitable, just.

Y brynau a cwyngir, ac y glynau a ddercheir, onl o cyfarfal pob lle fal y truch.

The hills shall be lowered, and the vales shall be exalted, so that every place shall be even like the sand. *Bredd. Sibi—Mabingion.*

**Cyfarfaldwy, a. (cyfarfal)** That may be fitted.

**Cyfarfalaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarfal)** Proportion; the act of adjusting.

**Cyfarfala, s. m.—pl. cyfarfaleion (cyfarfal)** A

standard to adjust or proportionate; a gauge.

**Cyfarfalaug, a. (cyfarfal)** Proportionate; equal.

**Cyfarfalar, s. m.—pl. cyfarfalarion (cyfarfal)**

An adjuster, one that makes proportionable.

**Cyfarfaleidig, a. (cyfarfal)** That is proportioned.

**Cyfarfaleidigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarfaleidig)**

Proportionality, or a proportional quality.

**Cyfarfaleidigawl, a. (cyfarfaleidig)** Tending to ad-

just, or proportionate.

**Cyfarfaleidd, s. m. (cyfarfal)** Proportionateness.

**Cyfarfaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarfal)** Equation.

**Cyfarfalarwydd, s. m. (cyfarfal)** Proportionateness.

**Cyfarfalu, v. a. (cyfarfal)** To balance; to adjust.

Ei a rwyml ei groth i thenys i gyfarfalu ei fwy.

He used to bind his belly with a cord to moderate his eating. *Mabingion.*

**Cyfarfalus, a. (cyfarfal)** Tending to be equal.

**Cyfarfalu, s. m. (cyfarfal)** Proportion; even-

ness.

**Cyfarfalar, s. m.—pl. cyfarfalarwyr (cyfarfal—gwr)**

An equalizer, an adjuster.

**Cyfarfaleid, a. (cyfarfal)** Equal; steady, constant.

**Cyfarfaleidd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfarfal)** An ad-

juster.

**Cyfarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arth)** A barking.

**Cyfarth, v. a. (arth)** To bark; to yelp; to howl.

Dychyrrhwyt gyfarth, mai arth o fynydd,  
I dalu gwyniaith gwael eu berydd.

They set up a barking, like a bear from the mountain, to avenge the crying of the blood of their kindred. *Tafelaria.*

**Cyfarthawg, a. (cyfarth)** Apt to be barking.

**Cyfarthawl, a. (cyfarth)** Latrant, barking.

**Cyfarthedig, a. (cyfarth)** That is barked at.

**Cyfarthes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfarth)** A yelper.

**Cyfarthfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfarth—ma)** A bark-

ing; a bailing with dogs.

O'r naw helyrfaeth tair helfa gyfarthfa sydd: arth, dringolwydd,  
a chellawg coed.

Of the nine hunts there are three barking huntings: the bear, a weasel, and a pheasant. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfarthfa, s. f.—pl. cyfarthfeydd (garth)** The

junction of two hills or promontories.

**Cyfarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarth)** A barking.

**Cyfarthwr, s. m.—pl. cyfarthwyr (cyfarth—gwr)**

A man who makes a barking.

**Cyfaru, v. a. (cyfar)** To plough together.

**Cyfarwain, v. a. (arwain)** To conduct, to lead.

Uch gwedd gwynt golau hynt gwylain,  
Uch gwedd llyr gwedd-law gweddol gylain;  
Uch gwedd ffrw, uch admet celynin,  
Yngwyr hwygwyr hwygwyr yn wybr,  
Yn ebrwydd gyfarwain.

Above the clamor of the wind clear the course of the sea-meets, over the blood wave of the crimson tide, the ravens called; over the streaming blood, over the carcasses where the birds in the shoot of the quick pushing, and the quick sprinkling, with haste, with speed conducting onward. *Cynddelu.*

**Cyfarwaith, s. m. (cyfar—gwaith)** A conflict.

Oedd hir ei dreydded, oedd byrd hygar,  
Oedd llyfar gwyf o'i gyfarwaith.

Extensive was his privilege, he was bounteous and amiable, and die was straining gore from his conflict. *Cynddelu, i. Fed. ab Merddudd.*

**Cyfarwar, a. (arwar)** Soothing; tending to calm.

*Llyr deyrn uch cyrn cyfarwar;  
Llwrw cydod er clod ys clawr  
Rhylofed—feidd.*

A mild prince over the soothing horns; towards giving content, for praise, he cheerfully made presents to the bards.  
*Ed. P. Mach, i D. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cyfarwas, s. m. (cyfar)** Contentment, competition.

*Cyn ei farw bu cyfarwas,  
Rh'of ag ef, ni ryfa gas.*

Before his death there was contention between me and him, never was there hatred.  
*Gr. Oryg, i D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cyfarwedd, a. (cyfar—gwedd)** Social, domestic.

*Tair clod cyfarwedd y sydd; barddoniaeth, gofaniaeth, a thelyn-orneth.*

There are three social notes: of bardism, metallurgy, and the science of a harpist.  
*Trioeda Dynwyl.*

**Cyfarweddïad, s. m.—pl. cyfarweddïad (cyfarwedd)** A conductor, or director.

**Cyfarweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarwain)** A conducting, leading, or bringing onward.

**Cyfarweiniawl, a. (cyfarwain)** Being conducted.

**Cyfarwr, s. m.—pl. cyfarwyr (arwr)** Fellow ploughman; one who jointly ploughs.

*Yno y cyfwen' s gwr  
Yn d'weyd wrth ei gyfarwr;  
Awn i'rded y tyddyn,  
Sy rhwng y ty s'r olyn.*

There we could hear the husband saying to his fellow ploughman; we will go to plough the field that is between the house and the kiln.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cyfarws, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfar)** A present.

*Arnddynt oill ei haenywys Cuihwch ei gyfarws.*

On them all Cuihwch claimed his reward.

*H. Cuihwch—Mabinogion.*

*Cyfarws mynws men y caswyf.*

A reward I took where I could get it. *Gwalchmai.*

**Cyfarwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfar—gwyd)** Controversy, dissection, or dispute.

*Cod oherwydd cyn arwydd cyfarwydd,  
A lladd a llofnod trwy forwydd.*

A speedy gain before the sign of controversy, and cutting with blades through the thigh.  
*Cynyddion, i D. ab Owain.*

**Cyfarwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arwydd)** One well-informed, skilful, or acquainted with any matter. *Y gyfarwydd, the glow-worm.*

*Dengaws llybr i gyfarwydd.*

To shew the path to the one that knows it. *Adage.*

**Cyfarwydd, a. (arwydd)** Well-informed; skilful; expert. *Gwr cyfarwydd, a well informed man; also a cunning man, or conjuror.*

*A gylwedi a grant Cylwydd,  
Oedd henwr cail cyfarwydd  
Mid treflad arwyddedd arglwydd.*

Hast thou heard what Cylwydd sang, that was a discreet and experienced old man: the honour of a lord is no inheritance.  
*Engl. y Cylwydd.*

**Cyfarwyddadwy, a. (cyfarwydd)** That may be taught.

**Cyfarwyddaw, v. a. (cyfarwydd)** To make informed, or skilful; to give experience; to direct, or guide.

*Gwsgwys coed cain daddad haf;  
Dyfrind gwyth with dynged;  
Cyfarwyddodur ni am Eilod*

The trees have put on the gay covering of summer; let the brave hasten quickly, led by fate, let us be guided onward to Eilod.  
*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cyfarwyddawd, s. m.—pl. cyfarwyddodan (cyfarwydd)** Information, instruction, experience.

**Cyfarwyddawg, a. (cyfarwydd)** Of experience.

**Cyfarwyddawl, a. (cyfarwydd)** Informing.

**Cyfarwyddawr, s. m.—pl. cyfarwyddorion (cyfarwydd)** An instructor, or guider; a directory.

**Cyfarwyddedig, a. (cyfarwydd)** Giving information.

**Cyfarwyddedig, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarwyddedig)** Direction, or information.

**Cyfarwyddedigawl, a. (cyfarwyddedig)** Tending to elucidate, direct, or inform.

**Cyfarwyddes, s. f. (cyfarwydd)** Instructress.

**Cyfarwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarwydd)** Direction, or instruction.

**Cyfarwyddwr, s. m.—pl. cyfarwyddwyr (cyfarwydd—gwr)** An instructor; a director.

**Cyfarwyddyd, s. m. (cyfarwydd)** Experience; knowledge; precept; skill, or skillfulness; conduct, guidance; history.

*O herwydd i dywed cyfarwyddyd—iddo fyned yno.*

Because history says, that he went there. *Mabinogion.*

*Sef a orwg—ymddyddan am chwedlau a chyfarwyddyd; ac yntau cyfarwydd da oedd.*

What he did was to discourse about traditions and history; for he was a good historian. *Mabinogion.*

**Cyfarwyneb, a. (cyfar—gwyneb)** Opposite.

*Lle y pencnydd, ac y cynyddion gwaio yn acwadd y brenin i y cefn, gyfarwyneb ag ef.*

The place of the chief huntsman, and the huntsmen with him, in the hall of the king, is below the pillars, opposite to him. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfarwynebwg, a. (cyfarwyneb)** That is made fronting, or placed opposite; confronted.

**Cyfarwynebawl, a. (cyfarwyneb)** Confronting.

**Cyfarwynebedd, s. m. (cyfarwyneb)** Oppositeness.

**Cyfarwynebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarwyneb)** A being fronting, or opposite; a confrontation.

**Cyfarwynebiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarwyneb)** A contrast; an opposite situation, or object.

**Cyfarwynebu, v. a. (cyfarwyneb)** To confront.

**Cyfarwynebydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfarwyneb)** Confronter; one in opposition.

**Cyfarwyre, s. f. (arwyre)** Consurrection.

**Cyfarwyre, v. a. (arwyre)** To exalt together.

*Ath gyfarwyre bardd brendor,  
Cyddedw cynewid yn y cynor.*

A bard of the abruptly-broken hill shall extol thee, Cyddedw the first object in the porch. *Cynyddion.*

**Cyfarwys, s. f.—pl. t. au (cywar—gwys)** A gift, grant, or favour conferred on a public occasion; honorary reward; a present; a reward.

*Pa un bynag y caed y tir gan y brenin, ai ar werth, ai yn nghyfarwys—dylwyd yw.*

In what way soever the land is obtained from the king, whether on sale, or a gift, it is a right. *Welsh Laws.*

*Cyfarwys penceredd yw pedair ar ugain.*

The reward of a chief minstrel is twenty-four pence. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfarwysaw, v. a. (cyfarwys)** To present a gift.

*Trickd wrth barch, ni thrig wrth ei gyfarwys.*

He may starve upon honour, he will not starve when he is presented with a gift. *Adage.*

**Cyfarwysawg, a. (cyfarwys)** That receives presents; that is endowed; a benefactor.

*Boneddig kannwynawl, ac uchelwr cyfarwysawg.*

A gentleman by original inheritance, and a freeholder that is endowed. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfarwysawl, a. (cyfarwys)** Being rewarded.

**Cyfarwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarwys)** A rewarding; a presenting a gift.

**Cyfarwyswr, s. m.—pl. cyfarwyswyr (cyfarwys—gwr)** One that confers a gift, or reward.

**Cyfarystlys, a. (cyfar—ystlys)** Profile, sideways.

**Cyfastell, a. (astell)** That is boarded, or planked.

**Cyfastellawg, a. (cyfastell)** That is boarded.

**Cyfastelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfastell)** A boarding; a laying boards together.

**Cyfastellu, v. a. (cyfastell)** To lay boards.

**Cyfateb, v. a. (ateb)** To correspond together.

**Cyfatebadwy, a. (cyfateb)** Jointly answerable.

Cyfatebawg, *a.* (cyfateb) That corresponds with.  
 Cyfatebawl, *a.* (cyfateb) Correspondent.  
 Cyfatebedig, *a.* (cyfateb) Made to answer.  
 Cyfatebiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfateb) A corresponding, or answering to.  
 Cyfatebiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfateb) Correspondence; a mutual connection, or dealing.

Rhaid yw hnd cyfatebiaeth o'r naill i'r llall, rhwng fydd y credidyn a Christ.

It is necessary that there should be a correspondence of the one with the other, between the faith of the believer and Christ.

*Sion Trefedyn.*

Cyfatebrwydd, *s. m.* (cyfateb) Correspondency.  
 Cyfatebwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfatebwr) A correspondent.

Cyfattal, *v. a.* (attal) To restrain mutually.

*Clud gyfattal*, a mote of mutual restraint.

Cyfattaladwy, *a.* (cyfattal) Jointly confinable.

Cyfattaledig, *a.* (cyfattal) Being jointly repressed.

Cyfattaledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfattaledig)

The act of confining, obstructing, or repressing.

Cyfattaledigawl, *a.* (cyfattaledig) Jointly repressive; mutual restraining.

Cyfattaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfattal) Repression.

Cyfattaliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfattal) The act of mutually restraining; confinement.

Cyfattaliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfattalwr) (cyfattal—gwr) A joint repressor, obstructor, or confiner.

Cyfattalrwydd, *s. m.* (cyfattal) Obstructiveness.

Cyfattedg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (attedg) A mutual support; prop, or stay.

Cyfattedgawl, *a.* (cyfattedg) Sustaining mutually.

Cyfattedgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfattedg) A jointly sustaining, supporting, or upholding.

Cyfattedgu, *v. a.* (cyfattedg) To sustain jointly.

Cyfattedgwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfattedgwyr) (cyfattedg—gwr) One that mutually supports.

Cyfathrach, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (athrach) Relation, or alliance by marriage; affinity, kindred.

Cyfathrachadwy, *a.* (cyfathrach) That may be affined, or related.

Cyfathrachawl, *a.* (cyfathrach) Being affined.

Cyfathrachedig, *a.* (cyfathrach) That is affined.

Cyfathrachiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfathrach) The forming a connection or alliance by marriage.

Cyfathrachu, *v. a.* (cyfathrach) To betroth.

Cyfathrachwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfathrachwyr) (cyfathrach—gwr) A kinsman by marriage.

Cyfâu, *v. a.* (cyfa) To make whole, or sound; to renew; to become whole, or sound.

Cyfawd, *s. m.* (cwf) A rise, a rising, or getting up.

Cyfawdl, *a.* (awdl) Of connected rhyme.

Cyfawl, *s. f.* (mawl) Collaudation, joint praise.

*Erbynist, cefaisit cyfawl eneidiau,*

*Er anghau gethrau y gau gythrawl.*

Thou hast received, thou hast had the united praise of the souls,

notwithstanding the nails of death from the infernal one.

*Bledyddyn Pardd.*

Cyfawr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyf) A whole; fullness.

*Yn llwyr ydd yd gwydd hyd y'ngweryd llawr,*

*Yn llwyr un cyfawr ydd yn cyfyd.*

Entirely he fell down into the bowels of the ground, in like manner in one host he will raise us.

*Ll. P. Moch.*

Cyfdadawl, *a.* (tadawl) Having a common father.

Cyfaer, *a.* (taer) Mutually importunate.

Cyfeudawl, *a.* (cyfaer) Being mutually eager.

Cyfeuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfaer) A mutually urging; a mutually disputing.

Cyfeuru, *v. a.* (cyfaer) To contend together.

*Cyfeuriant y rhon' a rhin a cherydd.*

They dispute together, that they will give with secrecy and reproach.

*Gaukchmai.*

Cyfdadl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfdadlau) Mutual argument, debate, or strife.

Cyfdadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfdadl) A disputing together; a mutually arguing.

Cyfdadlis, *v. a.* (cyfdadl) To dispute together.

Cyfdal, *v. a.* (dal) To hold or sustain together.

Cyfdaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfdal) A jointly holding; a mutually supporting.

Cyfdan, *s. m.* (dan) A perambulation.

Cyfdanfon, *v. a.* (danfon) To send mutually.

Cyfdannedd, *a.* (dant) Having complete teeth.

Cyfdangaws, *v. a.* (dangaws) To shew mutually.

Cyfdangosawl, *a.* (dangaws) Jointly shewing.

Cyfdarbod, *v. a.* (darbod) To provide mutually.

Cyfdarodaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfdarbod)

Mutual foresight, or prudence.

Cyfdarbodus, *a.* (cyfdarbod) Mutually provident

Cyfdarmerth, *v. a.* (darmerth) To prepare jointly

Cyfdarmerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfdarmerth)

A mutually preparing, or providing.

Cyfdarbynn, *v. a.* (darbyn) To receive mutually.

Cyfdarbynniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfdarbynn)

Joint reception; a mutually recognizing.

Cyfdull, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (dull) Conformity, likeness of form. *a.* Conform.

Cyfdulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfdull) A configuration; a rendering similar.

Cyfdulliaw, *v. a.* (cyfdull) To make similar.

Cyfdwyr, *v. a.* (dwyr) To uplift together.

*Pan grydal Cydwal cydwyddol awr,*

*Gan wyrdd wasyl, cyn ddaul.*

*Aeswr deit am bellt a sawl.*

When Cydwal hastened for battle he would raise up a shout with the green dawn, he would lead tribulation, a splintered shield scattered where he would leave.

*Aeswr.*

Cyfdwyrain, *v.* (cyfdwyr) To rise together.

Cyfdwyrwail, *a.* (cyfdwyr) Mutually rising.

Cyfdydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ydd) The dawn.

*Pa bydd y cofal, ac yr ymddy y doo! canys cef ddigon o ymdro hyd y cyfddydd.*

When shall I arise and the night be gone! for I shall have enough of toiling to and fro unto the dawning of the day.

*Jos vii. 4.*

Cyfdyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfdydd) A beginning to dawn; a dawning.

Cyfdyddiaw, *v. a.* (cyfdydd) To become day.

Cyfdyddiawl, *a.* (cyfdydd) Dawning of the morning.

Cyfebawl, *a.* (ebawl) With foal; as, *casg gyf-ebawl.*

Cyfebolig, *a.* (cyfebawl) That is big with foal.

Cyfebredeg, *a.* (cyfebr) That is made with foal.

Cyfebriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfebr) A gestation.

Cyfebru, *v. a.* (cyfebr) To impregnate; to get with foal; also to be with foal, or with young.

Cyfebrwydd, *s. m.* (cyfebr) A foal in embryo.

*Cyfebrwydd casg, podair ceinawg a dill hyd yn athen y post-warodd ar ddeu gwody y ganeu.*

The young of a mare, its value is four-pence until the end of fourteen days after its birth.

*Welsh Laws.*

Cyfebr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfab) A mare, ass, or ewe with young.

Cyfechni, *s. m.* (mechni) A collateral security.

*Cyfrith a ddydd, as ddyly mach gysul cyfechni y peth y be mach aruo, rhag trais, nag rhag lliedrad, nag rhag anghyffwrdd, nag rhag ystadi, nag rhag llawer o bebau, yd ddi y peth haw drachefu yn llaw y nob y cychwid i gawo.*

The law saith, that a surety ought not to bear the joint security of the thing he may be surety for against oppression, nor against the thing he may be surety for against private stealing, nor against robbery, nor against many other things, until that article shall come again into the hand of the one from whom it was first taken.

*Welsh Laws.*

Cyfechwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (echwyn) Joint loan.

Cyfechwyn, *v. a.* (cyfechwyn) To lend one another; to borrow, or lend, mutually.

**Cyfechwysawl, a. (cyfechwyn) Mutually lending.**  
**Cyfeidiw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (edliw) Mutual reproach**

Cor warreded  
 Cenedl nodedd  
 Gof gyfeidiw.

The circle of detestance, the nation's refuge, and a treasure of mutual reproach.

**Cyfeidiw, v. a. (edliw) To upbraid each other.**  
**Cyfeidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfeidiw) A mutual-ly upbraiding, reproaching, or charging with.**  
**Cyfeidiwiant, s. m. (cyfeidiw) Mutual reproach.**  
**Cyfeidiwawl, a. (cyfeidiw) Being mutually upbraided or charged with.**  
**Cyfedwys, a. (edmyg) Being mutually revered.**

Cyfedmyg gelyk, gal webyn,  
 Cyfeisor Echder, ach drybyn.

The mutually revered in the chase, the base of the ravager, the equal of Hector, a line of renowned course.

*Gwarchmau, i F. ab Meredith.*

**Cyfedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (medd) A carousing to-gether on mead; comutation; feasting.**

Dywaliau di bellyn, an fya sagan,  
 Corn can arhwyddi y'ngyfeiddae;  
 Hirtas buellu, brant uchel hon arian.

Replenish, cupbearer, and seek not death; replenish the horn that is with honour in the banquet; the Hirtas of buffalo horn, with high ornament of ancient silver.

*O. Cyfeiliang.*

**Cyfedd, v. (medd) To drink mead; to feast.**  
**Cyfeddach, s. m. (cyfedd) A drinking mead to-gether; a banquet, or carousal; festivity.**

Y gylt i'w blaen ceinlon cyfeddach: sef yw y ceinlon y wirawd  
 gysiaf a ddiol i'r seuedd.

The smith of the court is entitled to the delicacies of the banquet: those delicacies are the first liquor that shall come into the hall.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfeddach, v. a. (cyfedd) To carouse together.**

A phan oeddny lavenau wyl cyfeddach yn dda, a dechreu  
 bryniau a ddiol i'r seuedd.

And when they were in the highest of mirth, after feasting well, and beginning to be inebriated, he came upon them unwares.

*Hanes Ceredigion Ynys Prydain.*

**Cyfeddachwr, s. m.—pl. cyfeddachwyr (cyfeddach gwr) A feasting man; a pot companion; a guest**

Liunethid y cyfeddachwyr ar y byrdiau.

The guests were set in order at the tables.

*H. Cor. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Cyfeddwalch, s. m.—pl. cyfeddwellch (cyfedd-gwalch) A hawk of banquets; a carouser.**

**Cyfeddwawg, s. (cyfedd) That is used to feast.**  
**Cyfeddwch, s. m. (cyfedd) Carousal, festivity.**

Yr sefydlu hon newa cladd hwch;

Mwy goryddfaual eirch

Gwyr, ac am gryn cyfeddwch.

This hearth, will it not be turned up by the swine, more congenial to it would have been the clamour of men, and the circling horns of festivity.

*Llysoarch Hen.*

**Cyfeddwogi, v. (cyfeddwawg) To carouse or feast.**

Et dyddodau arlyw prys ar les rhiau;

Ar ddiwyll groud,

Ar ddiwyll bood,

O'r cyfeddwgi cyfeddwogant.

He laid out a feast for the benefit of the chiefs; on timbers unpoached, on overflowing grief from the banquets they will be feasted.

*Anarria.*

**Cyfeigydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyf—ag) A pickaxe.**  
**Cyfeigyddiaw, v. a. (cyfeigydd) To use a pickaxe.**

**Cyfeiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (meiaeth) Trouble.**

**Cyfeiddun, a. (eiddun) That is mutually wished.**

**Cyfeiddunaw, v. (cyfeiddun) To wish mutually.**

**Cyfeiddunaw, a. (cyfeiddun) Apt to wish mutually.**

**Cyfeidduned, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfeiddun) A mutual wish, a mutual desire.**

**Cyfeidd, s. m. (meidd) Tribulation; anxiety.**

**Cyfeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (elliad) A compilation.**

**Cyfeiliaw, v. a. (elliaw) To compile, or construct.**

**Cyfeiliawg, a. (elliawg) Compact together.**

**Cyfeilin, a. (ellin) Consociate; fellow.**

**Cyfeillorn, s. m.—pl. t. au (meillorn) Deviation.**  
**Cyfeillorniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfeillorn) Aberra-tion; a going astray.**

**Cyfeillornadwy, a. (cyfeillorn) Apt to stray.**

**Cyfeillornedig, a. (cyfeillorn) That is astray.**

**Cyfeillorni, v. a. (cyfeillorn) To go astray.**

**Cyfeillornus, a. (cyfeillorn) Devious, erring.**

**Cyfeillornwr, s. m.—pl. cyfeillornwyr (cyfeillorn—gwr) One that strayeth, a wanderer.**

**Cyfeiliw, a. (elliw) Of the same colour.**

Cerddwen hir-wen hwyr-wan ogydd,  
 Cyfeiliw gwen wawr yw swr eol-wydd.

Cerddwen long and fair, slow and delicate of gait, she is of the same hue as the white welkin in the time of evening.

*H. ab Orwein Ogyredd.*

**Cyfeiliwr, s. m.—pl. cyfeiliwyr (elliwr) One that**

**compiles, or forms; a constructor.**

**Cyfeilydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eilydd) A constructor**

Cyw a'r holl i'w gyswll dwch,

Cyfeilydd can cof dwch.

A bird with lovely voice correct and sprightly, composer of the song of the remembrance of mirth.

*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Fynglech.*

**Cyfeillgar, a. (cyfaill) Friendly, or sociable.**

**Cyfeillgarwch, s. m. (cyfeillgar) Sociableness.**

**Cyfeilliach, s. m. (cyfaill) Fellowship; friendship.**

**Cyfeilliadd, a. (cyfaill) Familiar; friendly.**

**Cyfeilliaw, v. a. (cyfaill) To join company.**

**Cyfeilliawg, a. (cyfaill) Having a friend.**

**Cyfeilliaw, a. (cyfaill) Sociable, or familiar.**

**Cyfeinniaw, a. (cyfaint) Conventual, monastic.**

**Cyfeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfer) A directing, or**

**tending to; guidance, direction; reference.**

**Cyfeiriadwy, a. (cyfeiriad) That may be referred.**

**Cyfeiriaw, v. a. (cyfer) To guide, or to direct; to turn, or make towards.**

Cyfeiriaw y gwawdd ger dy fan fal atogi-darth.

Let my prayer be set forth before thee as incense.

*Psalm cxi. 2.*

**Cyfeiriawg, a. (cyfer) That is directed to.**

**Cyfeiriawl, a. cyfer) That leads to; direct.**

Ni bydd ry gadarn arnam,

Ni ry hawi gyfeiriawl gam.

He will not be too overbearing upon us, he will not question too closely a direct crime.

*Iolo Goch, i Amaeth.*

**Cyfeiriedig, a. (cyfeiriad) That is directed to.**

**Cyfeirioldeb, s. m. (cyfeiriawl) A directness to.**

**Cyfeiriwr, s. m.—pl. cyfeiriwyr (cyfer—gwr) One**

**that leads to; one that refers.**

**Cyfeirnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfer—nod) A note**

**of reference, a mark to guide, or lead to.**

**Cyfeiryd, v. a. (cyfer) To lead to, to make toward.**

**Cyfeisian, s. m. (eisian) Mutual want or need.**

Traulwys fy ngraddiau

Coion cyfeisian

Cyfeisian cyfeisian.

My cheeks are consumed by the remembrances of the mutual want of the carousals of contemporaries.

*Cyrddeu, m. E. ab Madan.*

**Cyfeisor, s. m. (cyfaia) A match, fellow, or equal.**

**Cyfeisor, a. (cyfaia) Collateral; equal; like.**

**Cyfeistedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (eistedd) The breach.**

Lle y daw pedair gywthen i'r cyfeistedd.

Where four reins come into the breach.

*Llyfr Meddyg.*

**Cyfeistedd, v. a. (eistedd) To be seated together.**

**Cyfeisteddawl, a. (cyfeistedd) Seated together.**

**Cyfeisteddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfeistedd) A sit-**

**ting together; a joint sitting.**

**Cyfeisteddwr, s. m.—pl. cyfeisteddwyr (cyfeis-**

**tedd—gwr) An assessor, or that sits by another.**

**Cyfeistyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfeistedd) A**

**seating a company, or a placing in order.**

**Cyfeistyddiaw, v. (cyfeistedd)** To place, or seat a company in order. *Cyfeistyddiaw llys*, to assign to each his proper seat in court.

**Cyfeistyddiwr, s. m.—pl. cyfeistyddwyr (cyfeistyddiaw—gwr)** One who regulates the seats.

**Cyfeithrin, v. a. (meithrin)** To cherish together.

*Myd a cyfuar bob troell ymadrawd a dull—o'r Ygyrthyr Lân, ac mwy cyfeithrin gwr gryddad.*

I have elucidated every trope of speech, and figure, from the Holy Scripture, for the sake of cherishing true religion.

*H. Perri.*

**Cyfeithrinaw, a. (cyfeithrin)** Cherished together  
**Cyfelin, s. f.—pl. t. au (elin)** The length from the elbow downward, a cubit; also a measure equal to two yards and a half, a Welsh ell. *Pwys y gyfelin*, the same as *pwys carreg*, a stone of wool.

*O lery dyn rhydd gaeth, taled iddo ddeuddeg ceiniawg cyfrath; chwech i'r tair cyfella o frethyn gwyn pentan i wneuthur pais iddo wrth ladd eithin; a thair dros lawr; ac un dros gwransau, a dyn-folau; ac un dros wyddi; ac un dros raff ddeuddeg cyfelin, neu dros fwyall os coed i'r ôd.*

If a free man shall strike a slave he shall pay him twelve pence in law; six for three cubits of white home-spun cloth to make him a coat for cutting furze, and three for trowsers; and one for buskins, and gloves; and one for a bill; and one for a rope of twelve cubits, or for a hatchet if he is a woodman. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfelinaid, s. f.—pl. cyfelineidiau (cyfelin)** A cubit in length.

**Cyfelinawg, a. (cyfelin)** Of a cubit's length.

*Rhafl ddeuddeg cyfelinawg.*

A rope of cubit's length twelve.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (enw)** A denomination; an epithet; a surname, or cognomen.

**Cyfenwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfenw)** Denomination.

**Cyfenwawl, a. (cyfenw)** Cognominal; being of the same, or like name.

**Cyfenwedig, a. (cyfenw)** Synonymous.

**Cyfenwi, v. a. (cyfenw)** To give an epithet.

**Cyfenwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfeuw)** A namesake

**Cyfer, s. m. (cyfar)** An opposite situation. *Ar gyfer*, facing, or fronting; *cyfer i heddyw*, even with to-day.

**Cyferbyn, a. (erbyn)** Opposite, placed in front.  
**Cyferbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyferbyn)** Contraposition; a being placed in opposition; also an opponent, or antagonist.

*Madawg a Mellyr, gwyr gorddyfaidd trais,*

*Tros gyferwyr cyferbyniad.*

Madog and Mellyr, men accustomed to ravage, and opponents to iniquity. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

**Cyferbyniawl, a. (cyferbyn)** Being set against.

**Cyferbyniad, v. a. (cyferbyn)** To counteract.

**Cyferbyniedig, a. (cyferbyn)** That is against.

**Cyferbynnu, v. a. (cyferbyn)** To set in opposition, to contrast; to counteract, or to oppose.

**Cyferchryn, a. (erchryn)** Mutually trembling.

**Cyferchrynnawl, a. (cyferchryn)** Trembling together

**Cyferchryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyferchryn)** A mutual trepidation, trembling, or shivering.

**Cyferchrynnu, v. a. (cyferchryn)** To tremble together.

**Cyferchrynnawl, a. (erchrynnawl)** Mutually rising.

**Cyferchryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erchrynnawl)** A rising, ascending, or uplifting together.

**Cyferchrynnu, v. a. (erchrynnu)** To ascend together.

**Cyferddawn, s. m.—pl. cyferddoniau (arddawn)**

Inherent quality, virtue, or efficacy.

*Y mae cyferddoniau ar y dwf buw.*

There are virtues in that water.

*Mabinogion.*

**Cyferddoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyferddawn)** A giving or endowing with some quality.

**Cyferddoniant, s. m. (cyferddawn)** Virtue, efficacy.

**Cyferddoniaw, v. a. (cyferddawn)** To virtuate.

**Cyferddoniawl, a. (cyferddawn)** Having efficacy.

**Cyfergyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ergyd)** Concussion.

**Cyfergydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfergyd)** A pro-

PELLING, or throwing together; concussion.

**Cyfergydiaw, v. a. (cyfergyd)** To concuss.

**Cyfergydiawl, a. (cyfergyd)** Being concussive.

**Cyfergyr, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ergyr)** A rencounter.

**Cyfergyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfergyr)** A driving or pushing together; a rencounter.

*A mab Rhiwallawn, rhywyl myr,*

*O'r gyfergyriad nid adfer.*

And the son of Rhiwallawn, lord of the sons, from the conflict he did not return. *Meilyr.*

**Cyfergyriawl, a. (cyfergyr)** Setting upon.

**Cyfergyru, v. a. (cyfergyr)** To assail, or set upon.

**Cyferlyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (erlyn)** Joint pursuit.

**Cyferlyn, v. a. (erlyn)** To pursue together.

**Cyferlynawl, a. (cyferlyn)** Jointly pursuing.

**Cyferlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyferlyn)** A jointly pursuing, prosecuting, or following after.

**Cyferth, a. (berth)** Thoroughly fair; holy.

**Cyferthawl, a. (cyferth)** That is consecrated.

**Cyferthi, s. m. (cyferth)** Sanctity, holiness.

**Cyferthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyferth)** Sanctification, a rendering hallowed.

**Cyferthiwydd, s. m. (cyferth)** Sanctitude.

**Cyferthu, v. a. (cyferth)** To consecrate.

**Cyferthus, a. (cyferth)** Being consecrate.

**Cyferthwch, s. m. (erthwch)** A panting together.

**Cyferthychain, v. a. (cyferthwch)** To pant together.

**Cyferthychawl, a. (cyferthwch)** Panting together.

**Cyferwen, s. f. (cyfer—gwen)** Flattering smile;

*a. that smiles to, or that flatters.*

*Mor wyf hyrtan fardd o feirdd Ogyrien,*

*Mor wyf gwyn gyfwrn, nid wyf gyferwen.*

I am so promptly assiduous a bard of the bards of Ogyrien, I am so prompt in the tale, but I am not used to flatter. *Cynddale, a. Rhyd.*

**Cyferwenawl, a. (cyferwen)** Apt to flatter.

**Cyferwennu, v. a. (cyferwen)** To flatter.

**Cyferwyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfer—gwr)** Iniquity,

or injustice.

*Candreuiliaw fy wham cynwyr*

*Mewn cyferwyr a thrais.*

Misusing my five senses in intemperately and arrogantly. *Taliesin.*

**Cyferyd, s. m. (cyfer)** An opposite place. *Ar gyferyd*, over against; *y nghyferyd*, in lieu of.

**Cyferydig, a. (cyferyd)** Being opposite, or against.

**Cyfesgar, s. m.—pl. cyfesgaraint (eagar)** A joint or mutual foe. *a. Having a common foe.*

*Ef ein llyw cyn i'w cyfesgar :*

*Ystyglon ystyglfyn llwyr bar.*

He our leader before the anger of the common foe; the ravagers have ravaged the food of wrath.

*LL. P. Mech, m. LL. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cyfeithl, s. m. (methl)** Mutual embarrassment.

**Cyfeithliad, s. m. (cyfeithl)** A mutually foiling.

**Cyfeithlu, v. a. (cyfeithl)** To toil or embarrass mutually.

**Cyfeithol, v. a. (ethol)** To constitute, or depute.

**Cyfeitholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfeithol)** A deputing, or electing another; a deputation.

**Cyfeitholwr, s. m.—pl. cyfeitholwyr (cyfeithol—gwr)** One who deposes, or elects; an elector.

**Cyfewin, a. (ewin)** Having nails complete.

**Cyfglust, a. (clust)** Complete, or even eared.

*Teithi cath yw ef bod yn gyfglust, cyfgyrdd, cyfddannedd, gyf-*

*ewin, gyfgyrdd.*

The perfections of a cat is that she be even-eared, even-eyed,

complete of teeth, complete of nails, complete of tail. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfhogedig, a. (hogedig)** Being mutually sharpened; being picked, as millstones are.

**Cyfhogi, v. a. (hogi)** To sharpen together.  
*Cyfhogi ffein*, to give acuteness to, or to pick the mill.

**Cyfhogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hogiad)** Acuition.  
**Cyfhwrdd, s. m. (hwrdd)** Meeting. *v. a.* to meet.  
**Cyfhyrddawl, a. (cyfhwrdd)** Tending to meet.

**Cyfhyrddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfhwrdd)** A meeting together; a coming in contact.

**Cyfiach, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyf—ach)** An etymology.  
**Cyfiachydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfiach)** Etymologist.

**Cyfiachyddawl, a. (cyfiachydd)** Etymological.  
**Cyfiachyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfiachydd)** A derivation of words, or etymology.

*Cyfiachyddiaeth oddi gwaith gyt  
 Cais i bob gair ei gerynt.*

*Etymology was formerly strict and exact, to every word is had its relative.* *Mairwg Dafydd.*

**Cyfiachyddu, v. a. (cyfiachydd)** To trace etymology.  
**Cyfiath, s. f.—pl. cyfieithoedd (iaith)** A vernacular language. *a. Of the same language.*

*Cyfyddiaeth calon goddafiaid Wawryn,  
 O gyfwyn am gyfiath,  
 Yn sawlyn Trec tref ddiath.*

*Cyfyddiaeth with a heart like the fire that consumes the heath in spring, in embracing those of the same language, and in defending them, a town laid waste!* *Llymarch Hen.*

**Cyfiaw, v. a. (cyf)** To make equable or even.

*All wyddid didryd didryd gyfiaw;  
 Addawd ym gwithrawd, gwithred boddiaw.*

*Like a woody glade unfrequented, and without tumult that is made even; a place for my retirement, where recurrence may be had with facility.* *Gwalchmai.*

**Cyfiawn, a. (iawn)** Upright, righteous, just.

*A fo balaidd ddellaw o ddol cyfiawn,  
 A fo traethadur traethed ei ddawn.*

*He that may be elegantly forming in a just manner, be that is a rectifier, let him rectify his virtue.* *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Cyfiawnâd, s. m. (cyfiawn)** Justification.

**Cyfiawnâdawl, a. (cyfiawn)** Tending to justify.

**Cyfiawnadwy, a. (cyfiawn)** That may be just.

**Cyfiawnâw, v. a. (cyfiawn)** To justify.

**Cyfiawnâwr, s. m.—pl. cyfiawnâwyr (cyfiawn—gwr)** A justifier, one who justifies, or defends.

**Cyfiawnder, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfiawn)** Justice, righteousness, equity; upright dealing.

**Cyfiawnedig, a. (cyfiawn)** That is justified.

**Cyfiawnedd, s. m. (cyfiawn)** Equity, justness.

**Cyfiawnl, v. a. (cyfiawn)** To render just, or equitable; to rectify; to justify; to do justice.

**Cyfiawniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfiawn)** A justifying, or a rendering equitable; a rectifying.

**Cyfiawnus, a. (cyfiawn)** Tending to justify.

**Cyfiawnwr, s. m.—pl. cyfiawnwyr (cyfiawn—gwr)** One that rectifies, or that sets to right.

**Cyfieithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfieith)** Translation.

**Cyfieithiawg, a. (cyfieith)** Of the same speech.

**Cyfieithawl, a. (cyfieith)** Being of one speech.

**Cyfieithu, v. a. (cyfieith)** To interpret.

**Cyfieithwr, s. m.—pl. cyfieithwyr (cyfieith—gwr)** A translator; an interpreter.

**Cyfieithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfieith)** An interpreter, or translator.

**Cyfiuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ieuaud)** A conjunction; also the epizexis, in rhetoric, the immediate repetition of a word by way of emphasis.

**Cyfiuadeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ieuaeth)** A yoking, or coupling together; adjunction.

**Cyfiuaw, v. a. (ieuaud)** To conjugate.

**Cyfiuawg, a. (ieuaud)** Being yoked together.

**Cyfiuawl, a. (ieuaud)** Tending to conjoin.

**Cyfiuadig, a. (ieuaud)** That is conjoined.

**Cyfiuawr, s. m.—pl. cyfiuawyr (ieuaud)** One that yokes together, one that conjoins.

**Cyfiawin, a. (cyfiaw)** Being equal, or like.

*Caraf Rodri draws, drals gyffredia ei enw  
 Yn Efrail, ac yn Lladin,  
 Ac yn mhob cyfieith yn gyfiawin.*

*I love the turbulent Rodri, whose name is the general oppressor in Hebrew, and in Latin, and in every common language of the same import.* *Gwalchmai.*

**Cyfin, s. m. (min)** A being mouth to mouth; a whisper.

**Cyfinig, a. (ing)** Confined, strait, restricted.

*O ben Taliesin barddrin beirdd-ddriog  
 Barddair o'm cyfiar, ni bydd cyfinig.*

*From the mouth of Taliesin of bardic mystery, to which bards ascend, a bardic lay shall visit me, it shall not be restricted.* *Cynddelw.*

**Cyfladd, a. (lladd)** Coincident, suitable, meet.

**Cyfladd, v. (lladd)** To coincide; to fit, or match.

*Mi a dyngaf dynged i'th na chyfladdo dy ydys wrth wrail hyd  
 pan gefyff Owen, merch Ysbaddaden Bencawr.*

*I will pronounce to thee a decree of fate, that thy side shall not be matched to a wife, until thou shalt attain Owen, the daughter of Ysbaddaden Bencawr.* *H. Cadwaladr—Mabingion.*

**Cyfladdawl, a. (cyfladd)** Tending to coincide.

**Cyfladdiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfladd)** Coincidence.

**Cyfladdrwydd, s. m. (cyfladd)** Coincidence, congruity, agreement, suitability, or fitness.

**Cyflaeth, s. m. (llaeth)** A confection, a mixture; a lolly pop, or boiled treacle.

**Cyflafan, s. m.—pl. t. au (llafan)** A heinous deed; felony; also massacre, or slaughter. The hair weed is called *cyflafan*, and *llynos y dwfr*.

*Ni wnaethbwyd neuadd mor orchyma  
 Mor lawr mor o wawr y gyflafan.*

*There has not been a hall made so very extensive, so great a sea of the colour of slaughter.* *Aneurin.*

*Gan na allai y lleidr ymwadu e'r gyflafan, of a ddygwyd i'w grogi.*

*As the thief could not clear himself of the felony he was taken to be hanged.* *Mabingion.*

*Tair anaf gyflawn Yn Prydain: Eiddyn mab Eiddyn, a laddwys Aneurin Gwawdrydd medeyrn beirdd; a Liawgdd Trwn Bargaud Eiddyn, a laddwys Aflon mab Taliesin; a Liawgdd Trwn Bargaud Eiddyn, who slew Aflon the son of Taliesin; and Liawgdd Trwn Bargaud Eiddyn, who slew Aflon the son of Taliesin; and Liawgdd Trwn Bargaud Eiddyn, who slew Aflon the son of Taliesin.*

*The three accused deeds of the Isle of Britain: Eiddyn the son of Eiddyn, who slew Aneurin of fluent praise monarch of the bards; and Liawgdd Trwn Bargaud Eiddyn, who slew Aflon the son of Taliesin; and Liawgdd Trwn Bargaud Eiddyn, who slew Aflon the son of Taliesin.* *Triedd.*

**Cyflafanad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflafan)** A committing a great crime, or felony; a massacre.

**Cyflafanadawl, a. (cyflafan)** That is felonious.

**Cyflafanawg, a. (cyflafan)** Guilty of felony.

**Cyflafanawl, a. (cyflafan)** Felonious, criminal.

**Cyflafanu, v. a. (cyflafan)** To commit felony; to massacre, to murder, to slaughter.

*Y rho'f i Duw, Cai, drwg y gwnaethost cyflafanu â'r fawr  
 fel hwn, ni allai ddywydd.*

*Between me and God, Cai, thou hast done evil to commit murder on a youth like this, who could not speak.* *H. Peredur—Mabingion.*

**Cyflafanwr, s. m.—pl. cyflafanwyr (cyflafan—gwr)** One guilty of felony; a murderer.

**Cyflafar, a. (llafar)** Mutually uttering; of the same mode of utterance; consonant.

*Oedd llachar cyflafar cyflafan,  
 Oedd ysgwyd o i'w fwyd o trywan.*

*Gliring and waley on all sides was the slaughter, there was the shield pierced through, and the transfixing spear.* *Mgddin.*

**Cyflafarawg, a. (cyflafar)** That holds a parley.

**Cyflafaredd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflafar)** A conference, or discourse; a parley, or verbal treaty.

*Ac onl'm angben i en, herf ddi daisr,  
 Cyn urwar cyfar cyflafaredd,  
 Ni dderfidd awen i ar ddarwedd trau  
 Tra fo lloer a hawl ar eu rhodwedd.*

*And if he does not necesseitate me to the fated mansion of earth, ere the tranquil meeting of parleying, the same shall not be exhausted from the lavish flowing, whilst the moon and sun shall be on their course.* *Phyllip Brydydd.*

**Cyflafariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflafar)** A parleying; a speaking or discoursing together.



**Cyflafaru**, *v. a.* (cyflafar) To confer; to parley.  
**Cyflaid**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyflaidiau (cwfi) Arms-full.  
**Cyflaith**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyflaithiau (llaith) Mutual death, a mutual dissolution.  
**Cyflaw**, *a.* (llam) That goes with, or attends.

Collyant oll, coll cyflam  
 Cenedloedd, eu cain adlam.

They all lost (a loss that attends nations) their fair abode.  
*Fyrdydd Dycheu, m. Rhys Foch.*

**Cyflaww**, *s. m.* (llanw) A complement; fill.  
**Cyflaw**, *a.* (blaw) Being uttered in concord.  
**Cyflawdon**, *s. f.* (cyflaw—ton) Symphony. *Cerdd cyflawdon*, a song of harmonious utterance.

Mwy po rhwy o'rai cyddyddion  
 I'm o'm dawn, o'm daw cyflawdon;  
 Am oled termed teyrnon  
 Fy blaenawd yn frand ar Frython.

More than enough of misery ones I meet with, if to my gift it should be visited by harmonious music; for the silent wealth of princes my tongue will be a condemnation to Britons.  
*Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.*

**Cyflawn**, *a.* (llawn) Complete; full; perfect.  
**Cyflawnadwy**, *a.* (cyflawn) That may be fulfilled; capable of being completed.  
**Cyflawnawl**, *a.* (cyflawn) Tending to fulfil.  
**Cyflawnder**, *s. m.* (cyflawn) Completeness; fulness; abundance, plenty.

Tri chyflawnder cerdd: cyflawn iaith, cyflawn ddychymys, a  
 cyflawn keilydd.  
 The three completenesses of song: complete language, complete  
 invention, and complete art.  
*Barddas.*

**Cyflawnedig**, *a.* (cyflawn) That is accomplished, or fulfilled. *Amser cyflawnedig*, perfect tense.  
**Cyflawnedd**, *s. m.* (cyflawn) Fullness, plenitude.  
**Cyflawni**, *v. a.* (cyflawn) To complete, to fulfil.  
**Cyflawniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyflawn) Accomplishment, perfection; a fulfilling.  
**Cyflawniadawl**, *a.* (cyflawniad) Tending to fulfil.  
**Cyflawniedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyflawniad) A fulfiller, or accomplicher; one who completes.  
**Cyflawnu**, *v. a.* (cyflawn) To accomplish, to fulfil, or to complete; to make up, or supply.  
**Cyflawnus**, *a.* (cyflawn) Tending to accomplish.  
**Cyflawnwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyflawnwyr (cyflawn—gwr) One who accomplishes, or who fulfils.  
**Cyflawnydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyflawn) Accomplisher, one who renders complete.  
**Cyfle**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (lle) Convenient place; place, room; convenience, opportunity.  
**Cyflëad**, *s. m.* (cyfle) A placing together.  
**Cyflëawl**, *a.* (cyfle) Being placed together.  
**Cyflëad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfle) Collocation; a contrivance, or a making fit; a stationing.  
**Cyflëadawl**, *a.* (cyflëad) Being placed together.  
**Cyflëau**, *v. a.* (cyfle) To place together.  
**Cyflëawl**, *a.* (cyfle) Collocate, succedaneons.  
**Cyflëchawl**, *a.* (llechawl) Being lurking together.  
**Cyflëchiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llechiad) A hiding together; a skulking together.  
**Cyflëchu**, *v. a.* (llechu) To skulk, or hide together.

Rhyfied elthr Gwynedd gwenwyn gawdd cywiad  
 Cyu cyflëchwyr rymodd  
 Fy myw am fy llyw.

Wonderful, being from Gwynedd a native country banefully expelled, etc. I hide myself long; if I live without my chief.  
*Gw. Rhyel, i D. ab Owain.*

**Cyflëchwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyflëchwyr (llechwr) A skulker.

**Cyflëd**, *a.* (lled) Being of equal breadth; as broad.

Nid cyflëd gwled y gwir  
 Ar yr wyneb a'r awir.

Not of equal extent is the truth seen on the countenance, as falsehood.  
*W. Llwyn.*

**Cyflëdawl**, *a.* (cyflëd) Being cointensive.

**Cyflëdiad**, *s. m.* (cyflëd) A coextension.  
**Cyflëdu**, *v. a.* (cyflëd) To make of equal breadth; to expand together.  
**Cyflëedig**, *a.* (cyfle) That is placed, or situated.  
**Cyflëf**, *a.* (llef) Agreeing in voice, or harmonious in voice.

Arddelw cain fyrdid cyrd cyflëf,  
 Urddedig Wledig wlad nef.

Claim the splendid paths of harmonious songs, consecrated Governor of the kingdom of heaven.  
*Biddyn Fard.*

**Cyflëfain**, *v. a.* (cyflëf) To shout together.  
**Cyflëfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyflëf) A shouting together; conclamation.  
**Cyflëgr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llegr) A gun.  
**Cyflëgriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyflëgr) A shooting.  
**Cyflëgru**, *v. a.* (cyflëgr) To fire with guns; a cannonade.  
**Cyflëidiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyflëid) An embracing.  
**Cyflëidiaw**, *v. a.* (cyflëid) To fold in the arms.  
**Cyflëidiawl**, *a.* (cyflëid) Being embraced.  
**Cyflëidiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyflëidiwyr (cyflëid—gwr) One who folds in the arms, an embracer.  
**Cyflënwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyflënw) Repletion.  
**Cyflënwawl**, *a.* (cyflënw) Tending to fill up.  
**Cyflëawu**, *v. a.* (cyflëaw) To fulfil; to replenish, or to fill; to complete.

Gwith, cemlen dwyr lwyrr fryd,  
 A llenw'r byd o ddyddod  
 A chyflëw'wylwys dlaw.

Glutinous and malice, with full intent, thus filling the world with iniquity, and accomplishing the will of the devil.  
*Hop. T. Phylip.*

**Cyflës**, *s. m.* (lles) Mutual good. *a.* Of equal benefit.

**Cyflësad**, *s. m.* (cyflës) A mutually benefiting.  
**Cyflësaawl**, *a.* (cyflës) Mutually beneficial.  
**Cyflësau**, *v. a.* (cyflës) To give mutual benefit.  
**Cyflësawl**, *a.* (cyflës) Being of mutual benefit.  
**Cyflësiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyflës) Equal benefit.  
**Cyflësiant**, *s. m.* (cyflës) A mutual benefit.  
**Cyflësu**, *v. a.* (cyflës) To benefit mutually.  
**Cyflëswr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyflëswyr (cyflës—gwr) One who mutually benefits, or confers good.  
**Cyflëu**, *v. a.* (cyfle) To collocate; to place, or to set in a place; to put, or deposit; to prepare.  
**Cyflëuer**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lleuer) Equable lustre, or splendor. *a.* Of the same lustre.

El gwedd—  
 Cyflëuer gwawr dydd pan ddywre byst.

Her complexion equally splendid as the dawn of the day, when it rises in its course.  
*Gyddalen.*

**Cyflëuera**, *v. a.* (cyflëuer) To cast a mutual lustre; to illumine universally.  
**Cyflëus**, *a.* (cyfle) Convenient, or suitable.  
**Cyflëusdawl**, *s. m.* (cyflëus) Convenience.  
**Cyflëusdra**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cyflëus) Convenience, or opportunity.  
**Cyflëusrydd**, *s. m.* (cyflëus) Convenientness.  
**Cyflëwrych**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llewrych) Equable light, or reflection. *a.* Of the same light.  
**Cyflëwrychawl**, *a.* (cyflëwrych) Shining together.  
**Cyflëwrychiad**, *s. m.* (cyflëwrych) Resplendence.  
**Cyflëwrychu**, *v. a.* (cyflëwrych) To shine equally.  
**Cyflëwyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llewyn) Reflection.

Cyflëwyn awenwr y'nghawr y'nghedd.

Y rymall Cadwaladr ar llo Gwynedd.

The mutual reflection of sheiks in the shout on the sword, when Cadwaladr recalls the lord of Gwynedd.  
*Ardd.*

**Cyflëydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyfle) A succedaneum.  
**Cyflin**, *a.* (blin) Being writhed together.

**Cyflinaw, v. a. (cyflin)** To contort, to writhe.

*Cyflinaw* cas o ffenion  
Cadair fruit coed o'r ffon.

*Twisting together* a wreath of the branches of the spreading top of the wood of the hill.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i Forudd.*

**Cyflw, a. (lliw)** Of the same colour. *Cyflw gwr* a *llwyn*, an epithet for the twilight.

*Cyflw dy ben ag arlen gaul,*  
*Gwerau llw dy anghyl:*  
*Fwy nledych wedi Urien!*

*Of the same colour* is thy head as the hoariness of winter, God has provided for thy necessity: who shall reign after Urien?  
*Cyfoesi Myrddin.*

**Cyflwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflw)** A tinting.

**Cyflwiadd, a. (cyflw)** Being of the same tint.

*Coldwad goruchwyllyd llyn,*  
*Cyflwiadd coel o ewyn.*

*A guardian over* the dimple of the lake, *being of the same hue* as a covering of foam.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r alorch.*

**Cyflwiau, v. a. (cyflw)** To make of like hue.

**Cyflo, a. (llo)** Big with calf. *Buwch gyflo*, a cow big with calf.

**Cyffoad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflo)** Being with calf.

**Cyffoca, v. a. (cyflog)** To covenant, to take hire.

**Cyffochi, v. a. (llochi)** To give general refuge.

*Llyr deyrn cedyrn yn cadw gwaith cydd,*  
*Cerddorion gyffochi.*

*A mild prince of mighty ones* keeping festival of songs, and protecting equally the minstrels. *Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Gruffudd.*

**Cyffochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llochiad)** A guarding equally, or a giving general protection.

**Cyffodawd, s. m. (cyflo)** A cow's conception of a foetus.

**Cyffoedig, a. (cyflo)** That is with a calf.

**Cyfflow, a. (gloew)** Thoroughly clear or bright.

*Y cawl a chylliant llyfau yn hen teirdd i welant yn gyfflow, a thrywyl, mael hen yw y fars, ac y ddoethrth gyfflow.*

*Whoever* that search over the books of the old bards will see most clearly and manifestly that this is the right decision and illustration.  
*Dd. Dafydd.*

**Cyffog, s. m.—pl. t. au (llog)** A mutual covenant; also a stipend, salary, wages, or hire; a reward, *dyn ar gyffog*, or *dyn ar ammod*, a man that is hired, or on hire.

*Chwallwyr yn chwalliau pob annedd*  
*Del i'r rhan, ni boddann' bodd,*  
*Deiliwgy gyffog, a dialodd.*

*Ravagers* that search over every dwelling, may there come to their lot, for peace they deserve not, a merited reward, and vengeance.  
*H. D. ab Ifan.*

**Cyffogaidd, a. (cyffog)** Venal, or mercenary.

**Cyffogawd, s. m. (cyffog)** Condition of a covenant; a stipend, wages, or hire.

*A fydd mudi ar Fenis, craf gyffogawd,*  
*Adfydd mwy ar Gonyw, crathu gwynnath gwaflawd.*

*Will* there be a battle on Menai, a vehement retribution, there will be more on Conwy, the scar of angry strife shall cause it.  
*Tolliesin.*

**Cyffogawl, a. (cyffog)** Being under covenant.

**Cyffogddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyffog—dyn)** Stipendiary; an hired servant.

**Cyffogedig, a. (cyffog)** That is hired, hiring.

*Byddaf dyfyt cyflwyn yn erbyn—camatlawyr cyffog y cyffogedig.*

*I will* be a swift witness against those that oppress the hiring in his wages.  
*Malachi iii. 6.*

**Cyffogeiddrwydd, s. m. (cyffogaidd)** Mercenari-ness.

**Cyffogi, v. a. (cyffog)** To covenant; to hire.

**Cyffogw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffog)** A covenanting, or hiring.

**Cyffogwas, s. m.—pl. cyffogweision (cyffog—gwas)** A covenant servant, or a hired servant.

**Cyffogwr, s. m.—pl. cyffogwyr (cyffog—gwr)** A hirer; one who is hired.

**Cyffoi, v. a. (cyflo)** To impregnate a cow; also to bear a calf, or become with calf.

**Cyffog, a. (llog)** Conflagrant, consuming all.

**Cyffogfa, s. f.—pl. cyffogfeydd (cyffog—ma)** A combustion, a conflagration.

**Cyffogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffog)** Conflagration; a burning together.

**Cyffudwad, s. m. (ludwad)** Incineration.

**Cyffudwaw, v. a. (ludwaw)** To reduce to ashes.

**Cyffudwawg, s. m. (ludwawg)** Being as ashes.

**Cyffudwydd, s. m. (ludwydd)** A conflagrator.

*Anrhaith gyffudwydd talawg yn ahy ei gilydd.*

*The pillage of one churchish destroyer* in the house of another.  
*Adage.*

—*Aer gyffudwydd*

*Cad a waerth cadarn ymgerdd.*

*The conflagrator of slaughter*, a battle he caused that was the envy of the mighty.  
*Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Gruffudd.*

**Cyffudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ludd)** An impediment.

**Cyffudd, a. (ludd)** Being a mutual hinderance.

**Cyffuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffudd)** An obstruction; a hindering.

**Cyffuddiau, v. a. (cyffudd)** To obstruct, to hinder.

*Heddyw yn cyflw ydd ym cyffudd Gwen,*  
*Gwyn y cawdd ar fy ngradd.*

*To day* my complexion the fair doth obstruct, pale is affliction on my cheek.  
*Cyffudd.*

**Cyffuddiawg, a. (cyffudd)** That is obstructed.

**Cyffuddiawl, a. (cyffudd)** Obstructive, obstruct.

**Cyffuddiwr, s. m.—pl. cyffuddwyr (cyffudd—gwr)**

An opposer, hinderer, or obstructor.

**Cyffuedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (lluedd)** Joint warfare.

*Tra fu fyw fy llyw llaw gyffuedd*  
*Nid oedd raid a'i baki, bledau Gwynedd dud,*  
*Nag amhau golud, nag angriedd.*

*Whilst alive* my leader with the hand of warfare, there was no need, having his aid, who is the flower of the land of Gwynedd, to doubt of wealth, nor of protection.  
*Gr. ab Iorwerdd.*

**Cyffun, a. (llun)** Conform, of the same form.

*Gellid o'r lloer grynol, a byddu llawer iawn o'r drallh ac yr ymmod-rawdd, a'i gwneddwyr wrth hysu y fwy bywiawg, ac yu fwy cyffun a'r moddwl.*

*With advantage* a great deal might be compressed, and curtailed of the treatise and the diction, and making it by that means more lively, and more uniform with the thought.  
*Ed. Dafydd.*

**Cyffunedd, s. m. (cyffun)** Equiformity.

**Cyffuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffun)** Configuration,

conformation, a making uniform; organization.

**Cyffuniath, s. m.—pl. t. au (lluniath)** Allowance, or portion of food; a meal, or repast.

*Pwy yw y goruchwyllwr fyddiawn, a phwyllawg, yr hwn a esyd elargiwydd ar ei deula, i roddi cyffuniath iddynt newn pryd!*

*Who* then is that faithful and wise steward; whom his lord shall make ruler over his household, to give them their portion of meat in due season?

**Cyffuniad, a. (cyffun)** Being uniform; conform.

**Cyffuniaw, v. a. (cyffun)** To configure, to make uniform; to organize, to construct; to model.

**Cyffuniawl, a. (cyffun)** Constructive; organic.

**Cyffuniedig, a. (cyffun)** That is organized.

**Cyffuniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyffuniad)** A modeller, organizer, or a constructor.

**Cyffuniwr, s. m.—pl. cyffunwyr (cyffun—gwr)**

One who constructs, or models; an organizer.

**Cyffuydd, a. m.—pl. t. ion (lluydd)** A combined host; also a fellow-soldier, or companion in arms.

**Cyffuyddawl, a. (cyffuydd)** Warring together.

**Cyffuyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffuydd)** A warring together; a mutually arming.

**Cyffuyddiaeth, s. m. (cyffuydd)** Joint warfare.

**Cyffuyddu, v. a. (cyffuydd)** To war in concert.

**Cyflw, s. m. (llw)** A mutual oath, conjuration.

**Cyflwch, s. m.—pl. cyflychau (llwch) A falling together, a coming together; contact.**

Dy'm cyfarwyddiad Ynhwch, dywal  
Banan ynghyflwch;  
Gwell yd llodd nos yd adolwch.

Let me be guided onward, Ynhwch, whose countenance is fierce  
in the mutual conflict; it is better thou shouldst kill than parley  
on terms. *Llywarch Hw.*

**Cyflwg, s. m.—pl. cyflygau (llwg) A mutual view or appearance.**

Drwg yw yn dryced an bechedd;  
All drwg ynghyflwg an cyflodd.

It is lamentable that our lives should be so evil, again lamentable  
in the assembling together is our mutual strife.  
*Gr. ab Gurgeman.*

**Cyflwg, a. (llwg) Being mutually manifest.**

Ced eglur, cedirn fur grychiad  
Cad anwg, era! cyflwg cywiad.

Conspicuous of gift, the grievous assailor of the mighty ones, in  
the open battle having the manly/arclancy of a patriot.  
*LL. P. Moch.*

**Cyflwnc, s. m. (llwnc) A fasting, or abstinence.**

**Cyflwng, a. (llwng) Overwhelming.**

**Cyflwr, s. m.—pl. cyflyrau (llwr) Condition, state or plight; disposition, temper, property.**

**Cyflwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwydd) Prosperity.**

**Cyflwydd, a. (llwydd) Fortunate, or prosperous.**

Cyrch cyflwydd, cyflwydd, cyflam,  
Cylich Cymaru cymerasum.

A course unembarrassed, prosperous and regular, the circuit of  
Wales, we took. *O. Cyfelliawg.*

**Cyflwyddaw, v. a. (cyflwydd) To be prosperous.**

Graffodd aur dilodd, drylaw eposed,  
Gwawr Maclawr drodd, god cyflwyddaw.

Graffodd whose gold is without stoppage, with open hands, the  
sun of the community of Maclawr, who prospers gifts.  
*Llygad Gwr.*

**Cyflwyddawg, a. (cyflwydd) Having prosperity.**

**Cyflwyddawl, a. (cyflwydd) Prosperous, fortunate**

**Cyflwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflwydd) A prospering together or mutually.**

**Cyflwyddiant, s. m. (cyflwydd) Prosperity, luck.**

**Cyflwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llwyn) A present.**

**Cyflwynadwy, a. (cyflwyn) That may be sent.**

**Cyflwynai, s. c.—pl. cyflwyneion (cyflwyn) One who presents; a dedicatior; an addresser.**

**Cyflwynaw, v. a. (cyflwyn) To send to, to address to, to dedicate, to present.**

**Cyflwynawl, a. (cyflwyn) That is sent, addressed to, presented; dedicatory.**

**Cyflwynedig, a. (cyflwyn) That is presented.**

**Cyflwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflwyn) A sending, or addressing to, a presentation.**

**Cyflwynwr, s. m.—pl. cyflwynwyr (cyflwyn—gwr) One who sends, or presents; a dedicatior.**

**Cyflwynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyflwyn) Presenter**

**Cyflwyr, a. (llwyr) Total, utter, complete.**

Barawyd hyn o ddoeth—yn gyflwyr narwy ag y gellyddyd fu  
gynat.

This arrangement has been judged perfectly consistent with the  
mystery that was former!.

*Ed. Dwydd.*

**Cyflwyrd, s. m. (cyflwyr) Totality, a whole.**

**Cyflwys, a. (glwys) Sanctified, holy, solemn.**

**Cyflwysedd, s. m. (cyflwys) Sanctity, holiness.**

**Cyflwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwyth) A compressure**

**Cyflwythaw, v. a. (cyflwyth) To press upon.**

**Cyflwythawg, a. (cyflwyth) Having a load.**

**Cyflwythawl, a. (cyflwyth) That presses upon.**

**Cyflwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflwyth) A loading, or pressing upon; compression.**

**Cyflychawl, a. (cyflwch) Yielding, or complying.**

**Cyflychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflwch) A yielding, giving way to, or complying; resignation.**

**Cyflychu, v. a. (cyflwch) To comply with, to**

**yield. Gwraig yn cyflychu, a woman falling in labour.**

Ar bys blawt y breslin yn ymaguraw, a chyflychawl i roddi rhydd-  
id a boddwch i'r tra crefyddawl a weddilliad dryf ffrinc oil.

At length the king became tired in struggling, and complied to  
grant liberty and peace to the religious ones that were left through-  
out all France. *Charles Edwards.*

—Adda lwyd

O'i fuchedl i cyflychwyd.

The venerable Adam, from his life he was brought down. *D. Nennor.*

**Cyflychwyd, s. m. (cyflwch—gwr) The twilight; time after sun-set, the close of day.**

**Cyflym, a. (llym) Nimble; ready; keen.**

**Cyflymder, s. m. (cyflym) Quickness, keenness.**

**Cyflymedig, a. (cyflym) That is accelerated.**

**Cyflymedd, s. m. (cyflym) Celerity, swiftness.**

**Cyflymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflym) Acceleration; a being mutually quick.**

**Cyflymu, v. a. (cyflym) To sharpen pace, to accelerate, or to speed.**

**Cyflyn, a. (glyn) That mutually sticks.**

**Cyflynawl, a. (cyflyn) Tending to stick together.**

**Cyflyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflyn) Agglutination; a sticking or adhering together.**

**Cyflynu, v. a. (cyflyn) To adhere together.**

**Cyflyoed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyflw—oed) An oath of mutual appointment, or assignation.**

Gwedi rhydyngu cyflyoed y rhyngddynt, a dynaw ar ladd  
Bown—

After having sworn a mutual oath of assignation, between them,  
and agreeing on killing Bown— *H. Bown—Mabwngton.*

**Cyfls, a. (llys) Courtlly; complaisant.**

**Cyflsawd, s. m. (cyfls) Courtliness.**

**Cyflwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llwydd) A joint di-rector; a federal president.**

**Cyflwyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflwydd) A federal government, or united states.**

**Cyfnai, s. m.—pl. cyfneaiant (nai) A third nephew, a third cousin, a son in the fourth generation.**

**Cyfnaid, a. (naid) Of one leap, leaping together.**

Tri chyfnaid cyfnar,  
Chwerau fsgynt engar.

Three sullen chiefs of one course, bitterly would they chase the  
foe. *Aurur.*

**Cyfnalith, s. m.—pl. cyfneithion (naith) Troth.**

**Cyfnaws, s. m.—pl. t. au (naws) A common, or same nature. a. Of like nature, homogeneous.**

**Cyfnawsawl, a. (cyfnaws) Homogeneous.**

**Cyfnawsiad, s. m. (cyfnaws) A tempering.**

**Cyfnawsu, v. a. (cyfnaws) To temper.**

**Cyfnethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnath) A betroth-ing, a mutually pledging a troth.**

**Cyfnethiaw, v. a. (cyfnath) To betroth.**

**Cyfnethiawl, a. (cyfnath) Being betrothed.**

**Cyfnethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfnath) Be-trother.**

**Cyfneth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (nerth) Firmness, steadiness, support.**

Daw yw cyfneth a llawenydd yr holl greaduriaid deallus.

God is the support and comfort of all reasonable creatures.

*T. Marchant Crayford.*

**Cyfnethawl, a. (cyfneth) Tending to strength-en, or make compact; corroborative, con-firmatory.**

**Cyfnethedig, a. (cyfneth) Being made com-pact. Cyfnethedigion, restoratives, in medi-cine.**

**Cyfnethedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfneth-edig) The act of making compact, steady, or firm.**

**Cyfnethedigawl, a. (cyfneth) Corroborative.**

**Cyfnethedd, s. m. (cyfneth) Compactness.**

**Cyfnethi, s. m. (cyfneth) Steadiness, firmness.**

Nest yn ei harddawl wên-wên welol!  
Ydd wyl prydus fal Pryderi,  
Pryder wael cysuadw, cyfnethi ni wn.

Nest is in her place of rest who was served with smiling peace!  
I am pensive like Pryderi, whose bosom swelled with melancholy  
lays; *steadiness I know not.* *Ein ab Gwalchmai.*

**Cyfnethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfneth) A making compact, a strengthening; confirmation.**

**Cyfnethrwydd, s. m. (cyfneth) Compactness.**

Cyn dyfod cyfnod yn cyfnethrwydd,  
Rhy dalwyl iawn yn rhadwên rwydd.

Before the appointed time shall be, when there is no firmness,  
may I have made retribution meekly and freely!  
*Ein ab Gwalchmai.*

**Cyfnethu, v. a. (cyfneth) To make compact, to strengthen; to confirm, to corroborate.**

**Cyfnethwr, s. m.—pl. cyfnethwyr (cyfneth—gwr) An assistant, or supporter; a confirmer.**

**Cyfnethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfneth) An adjutor, assistant, or helper; a confirmer.**

**Cyfnesaad, s. m. (nesaad) An approximation.**

**Cyfnesaawl, a. (nesaawl) Approximate.**

**Cyfnesaf, a. (nesaf) Next, nearest in place.**

**Cyfnesafedd, s. m. (cyfnesaf) Contiguity, vicinity.**

**Cyfnesafiad, s. m.—pl. cyfnesafiaid (cyfnesaf) The next of kin; a near relation.**

**Cyfnesafiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnesaf) Nearness, closeness; relationship, kindred.**

**Cyfnesafrwydd, s. m. (cyfnesaf) Vicinity, nearness.**

**Cyfnesa, v. a. (nesa) To approximate together.**

**Cyfnesawg, a. (nesawg) Apt to approximate.**

**Cyfnesawl, a. (nesawl) Vicinal, or bordering.**

**Cyfnesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nesiad) Approximation.**

**Cyfnesu, v. a. (nesu) To approximate, to approach.**

**Cyfnwid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (newid) Mutual exchange, or barter; commerce, or traffic; also a bargain.**

Llong a ddsathai a chyfnwid ynddi—o Ffrainc.

A ship had come with merchandise in it from France.  
*Coradawg.*

O gwerth dyn dda i arall,—cynaf y bydd y cyfnwid rhwng yr  
mawrwr ac y cynnog; ac i gadarnu eu cyfnwid y gwelir y  
mach.

If a person sell property to another: first there will be the bargain  
between the claimant and the debtor; and to confirm the  
bargain, surety is formed.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfnwid, v. a. (newid) To exchange, to traffick; to barter; to make a bargain.**

Cyfnwid & hael.

To bargain with the liberal.

*Adage.*

**Cyfnwidadwy, a. (cyfnwid) Transmutable.**

**Cyfnwidfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (cyfnwid) A place to merchandise, or traffic in; an exchange.**

**Cyfnwidiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnwid) A changing to another form; transformation; alteration.**

**Cyfnwidiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnwid) Permutation; alternation, or alternity.**

**Cyfnwidial, v. a. (cyfnwid) To alternate; to reciprocate; to be changing often.**

**Cyfnwidlaw, v. a. (cyfnwid) To commute; to change; to transform; to be changed.**

**Cyfnwidlawg, a. (cyfnwid) Alternate. Proest cyfnwidlawg, alternate combination of vowels.**

**Cyfnwidlawl, a. (cyfnwid) Alternant; commutual, alternate, reciprocal, mutual.**

**Cyfnwidiedig, a. (cyfnwid) That is changed, altered, or transformed.**

**Cyfnwididoldeb, s. m. (cyfnwidlawl) Commutability; reciprocity, a mutual change.**

**Cyfnwididolrwydd, s. m. (cyfnwidlawl) Alterableness, a commutable state.**

**Cyfnwidwr, s. m.—pl. cyfnwidwyr (cyfnwid—gwr) A changer; a chapman.**

**Cyfnwidwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnwidwr) A changing, bartering, or merchandizing.**

**Cyfnwrydd, a. (newydd) Regenerated, renewed.**

**Cyfnifer, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (nifer) An even number.**

**Gwareu cyfnifer, a play in which the youths of both sexes seek for an even-leaved sprig of the ash; and the first of either sex that finds one calls out cyfnifer, and is answered by the first of the other that succeeds; and these two, if the omen fails not, are to be joined in wedlock.**

**Cyfnifer, a. (nifer) Of equal number; so many.**

**Cyfniferawg, a. (cyfnifer) Of even number.**

**Cyfniferedd, s. m. (cyfnifer) Evenness of number.**

**Cyfniferu, v. a. (cyfnifer) To make of even number; to become of equal number.**

**Cyfnither, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (nith) A female cousin german.**

Cyfnither yw l'r seren.

She is cousin to the star.

*L. G. Coeki.*

**Cyfnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (nod) A conjuncture; a period; an appointed time, or appointment.**

Pryd ydychyd ydychyd ydychyd  
Y sawl sy yn medd arnaf a—

When at the period there will be rising of those that are in the grave I will prophesy—  
*Merchyr.*

At gwir trwl—

Hwy! nawr, yr haul yn llo!

A droed llybwr y tair wybrren:

Rhodan cyfnodau y nen!

Is it true that the sun, in its natural course, is turned back? Is the path of the three heavens turned: the circle of the seasons of the sky?  
*Ffwr. Ffwr.*

**Cyfnodawl, a. (cyfnod) Periodical, at seasons.**

**Cyfnodedig, a. (cyfnod) Being regulated or stated.**

**Cyfnodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnod) Connotation.**

**Cyfnodiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfnodiad) One who regulates, or arranges; a commentator.**

**Cyfnofant, s. m. (nofant) A mutual enjoyment, or treasure; common stock, contribution.**

Pwy Merchyr gwelais wr y nhyfnofant,

Dylais bu gwarthau a anugau.

Wednesday I saw men in mutual enjoyment, Thursday there was the dispersing of what they defended.  
*Taliesin.*

Dygeyt y Wydderw, a Dygant I drais

Adrydded cyfnofant.

Thou didst bring the Wydderw and Dygant under oppression, an excess of contribution.  
*Lt. P. Moch, i Lt. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cyfnos, s. m.—pl. t. au (nos) The evening twilight, the commencement of night.**

Lladded holl dydd cyfnosiddiaid Israel yr oen yn y cyfnos.

The whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it (the lamb) in the evening.  
*Exodus xlii. 6.*

**Cyfnosawl, a. (cyfnos) Relating to the evening.**

**Cyfnosl, v. a. (cyfnos) To become night.**

**Cyfnosiad, s. m. (cyfnos) A becoming night.**

**Cyfnydd, a. (nydd) Being entwined, or twisted together; the dodder.**

**Cyfnyddawl, a. (cyfnydd) Tending to intertwine.**

**Cyfnyddedig, a. (cyfnydd) That is twisted together.**

**Cyfnyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnydd) An entwining; a twisting together.**

**Cyfnyddu, v. a. (cyfnydd) To intertwine together.**

**Cyfochr, a. (ochr) Being side by side; parallel.**

**Cyfochrawdl, s. f.—pl. cyfochrodau (cyfochr—awdl) A collateral, or parallel rhyme.**

Cenir cyfochrawdl ar y mán fann yn lle cyfnosedd.

In the short verses parallel rhyme is used instead of consonance.  
*Barddas.*

**Cyfochrawg, a. (cyfochr) Being parallel; being of equal sides; collateral.**

**Cyfochrawl, a. (cyfochr) Collateral, parallel.**

**Cyfochredig, a. (cyfochr) Being made parallel.**

**Cymeriad cyfochredig, parallel connection, a term in prosody.**

**Cyfochredd, s. m. (cyfochr)** A collateral state.  
**Cyfochri, v. a. (cyfochr)** To make parallel.  
**Cyfochriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfochr)** A making parallel; a putting side by side.  
**Cyfochrodlaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfochrawd)** Parallel, or connected rhyme.  
**Cyfochrodli, v. (cyfochrawd)** To rhyme together.  
**Cyfochrogi, v. (cyfochrawg)** To become parallel.  
**Cyfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (bod)** A tarrying, abiding, or dwelling in a place. *Cael cyfod ar wa, to find one's place of abode.*

Ni chawn dy cyfod, tro trig  
 Didro, mwy no'r brawd odrig.

I could not find thy dwelling, a sickle tarrying, more than the wandering friar.  
*D. ab Owlym.*

**Cyfordaw, a. (cyfawd)** That may be raised.  
**Cyfordaw, a. (cyfawd)** Tending to rise, rising up.  
**Cyfordedig, a. (cyfawd)** That is raised or lifted.  
**Cyfordedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfordedig)** A being raised up; the act of rising up.  
**Cyfordedigawl, a. (cyfordedig)** Tending to rise.  
**Cyfordodyn, s. m. (cyfawd)** What is in motion.  
*Da cyfordodyn, moveable goods, or moveables.*  
**Cyforden, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfawd)** A pimple.  
**Cyfodi, v. a. (cyfawd)** To arise, to get up; to raise, or to lift up; to start or put up.

Leon—lleagu a wna!; a phum mlynedd ar ugnat y bu yn gwled-  
 ychu; ac o'r leagodd ei ar ddiddid ei oes y cyfodas ei wdaidd  
 deriing yn y deyrnas.

Leon, he became feeble; and five and twenty years he was go-  
 verning; and from his feebleness, towards the end of his life there  
 arose a civil commotion in the kingdom. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfawd)** A rising up.  
**Cyfodiadlaeth, s. f. (cyfawd)** Connected rhyme.  
**Cyfodlaid, a. (cyfawd)** That rhyme together.  
**Cyfodli, v. a. (cyfawd)** To rhyme together.

Clywais, llawenais, o'r llynydd ar  
 Yn odiaeth gyfodli.

I heard and rejoiced, from the groves the birds rarely harmon-  
 izing. *Morgan Gruffudd.*

**Cyfordliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfawd)** A rhyming together; a continued rhyme.  
**Cyfordwr, s. m.—pl. cyfordwyr (cyfawd—gwr)** A riser, one that raises up, or uplifts.  
**Cyfordd, a. (bodd)** Agreeable, content, satisfied.  
**Cyforddawl, a. (cyfodd)** Compliant, accommodating.  
**Cyforddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfodd)** A mutual pleasing; a being mutually agreeable.  
**Cyforddiant, s. m. (cyfodd)** Agreeableness.  
**Cyforddus, a. (cyfodd)** Agreeable, or complacent.  
**Cyfoed, a. (oed)** Coetaneous, contemporary.

Cyfoed fydd da a deirwydd.

Coeval will be the good with the happy. *Adage.*

Nid awn er llyw gwaen i good,  
 Ni'm casaf neb o'm cyfoed.

I would not go to the grove for the sake of her of the green-  
 hue, not one contemporary of mine has had me.  
*D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gruffudd.*

**Cyfoedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfoed)** A contempor-  
 ary; one of the same age.

Cwyddant cyfoethant caat cyfoedydd,  
 Cyghefn gymysid gwyddaf wydd.

They would rise the contribution of a hundred contemporaries,  
 but when the supporting tree is felled the woodbine lies along.  
*Meilyr.*

**Cyfoen, a. (oen)** With lamb. *Dafad gyfoen, an ewe big with lamb.*

**Cyfoes, s. f.—pl. t. au (oes)** A contemporary. *a.*  
 Of the same age, coetaneous, coeval.  
**Cyfoesawl, a. (cyfoes)** Being of the same age.  
**Cyfoesi, s. m. (cyfoes)** A continuing through ages.

Cafais fod, cyfoesi fydd,  
 Yn beusaf o'r saint beunydd.

He attained to be, which shall be the theme of ages, the chief of  
 saints continually. *I. ab R. ab Iwan Llwyd, i Dacw.*

**Cyfoesi, v. n. (cyfoes)** To live at the time, or age.  
**Cyfoesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfoes)** A living at once; a becoming contemporary.  
**Cyfoeswr, s. m.—pl. cyfoeswyr (cyfoes—gwr)** One who lives the same age; one of equal age.  
**Cyfoeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (oeth)** Power; dominion; also wealth, or riches. *Y Rhufeiniad cyfoeth, the Roman power.*

Afon cenaden a orug Bran byd at Feli, ac mchid lldo cyffryd ei  
 gyfoeth, a'i wraig lldo; ac on's adferdd, tyngas a orug i gyfoethas  
 nef a deiar, ydd aartheithial yr yna o'r mor pwygilydd.

Send messengers was what Bran did to Bell, desiring him to re-  
 store his treasure, and his wife to him; and if he did not restore,  
 he swore by the powers of heaven and earth, that he would ravage  
 the island from one sea to the other. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyfoethawg, a. (cyfoeth)** Puissant, wealthy.

Nid cyfoethawg, a't cymero.

None is wealthy but him that enjoys it. *Adage.*

Y cyfoethocaf, y neb ni chwenycho ddim ar gam o ddad erill.

The most wealthy is he that covets nothing unjustly of the goods  
 of another. *Adage.*

**Cyfoethawl, a. (cyfoeth)** Tending to enrich.  
**Cyfoethedig, a. (cyfoeth)** Endowed with riches.  
**Cyfoethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfoeth)** An enriching.  
**Cyfoethogawl, a. (cyfoethawg)** Tending to enrich.  
**Cyfoethogi, v. a. (cyfoethawg)** To enrich; to grow rich.

**Cyfoethogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfoethawg)** A making, or becoming wealthy; enrichment.  
**Cyfoethogrwydd, s. m. (cyfoethawg)** Wealthiness.  
**Cyfoethogwr, s. m.—pl. cyfoethogwyr (cyfoeth-  
 awg—gwr)** One who makes rich, an enricher.  
**Cyfog, s. m. (og)** A vomit, or a reaching.  
**Cyfog, v. a. (og)** To vomit, to cast up.  
**Cyfogawl, a. (cyfog)** Emetic, or vomitory.  
**Cyfygi, v. a. (cyfog)** To vomit, to cast out.

Cofolaif brain Brynach gyfog—  
 Ciliau ni orug yr caled gwr  
 Gwr boe yn nghyl.

The omen of the ever-glutting of the ravens of Brynach, the se-  
 verity of the assault never caused him to retreat, a bold hero in  
 difficulty. *Llywedd Gwr, i D. ab Gruffudd.*

**Cyfogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfog)** Vomition.  
**Cyfoglyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfog—lyn)** An emetic.

**Cyfoglys, s. m. (cyfog—lysa)** Asarabacca.  
**Cyfogwr, s. m. (cyfog—gwr)** A vomiter.  
**Cyfogwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogwydd)** Conver-  
 gency.

**Cyfogwyddaw, v. a. (cyfogwydd)** To converge.  
**Cyfogwyddawd, s. m. (cyfogwydd)** Convergency.  
**Cyfogwyddawl, a. (cyfogwydd)** Convergent.  
**Cyfogwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfogwydd)** A converging, a tending to one point.

**Cyfoladwy, a. (cyfawl)** Commendable, worthy.  
**Cyfolawd, s. m. (cyfawl)** A commendation.  
**Cyfoledig, a. (cyfawl)** Being jointly commended.  
**Cyfoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfoledig)** A prais-  
 ing together.

**Cyfolediw, a. (cyfawl)** Worthy of general praise.  
**Cyfoli, v. a. (cyfawl)** To praise together.

Ef dyran dydd culan cadwrch;  
 Ced clirion i'r coedwyr eirchwrch;  
 Ef dyddid beiddo, a heiddw anaw,  
 Ef, anant, cyfolechw!

He distributes on the high festival, the treasure of solicitations  
 solicit of him that abounds! He will bestow the claims and desires  
 of song; ye minstrels join in praising him!  
*Ll. P. Mech, i D. ab Owain.*

**Cyfoliannu, v. a. (cyfoliant)** To praise together.  
**Cyfoliannus, a. (cyfoliant)** Commendatory.  
**Cyfoliant, s. m. (cyfawl)** Universal praise.  
**Cyfolwch, s. m. (cyfawl)** Universal praise.  
**Cyfol, a. (oll)** Integral; complete, or entire.

**Cyffongl**, *s. f.*—*pl.* **cyffongliau** (ongl) A right angle. *a.* Equiangular, of even angles.  
**Cyffonglawg**, *a.* (cyffongl) Having even angles.  
**Cyfor**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (gor) Even with the edge.  
*Yn nghyfor, yn ymyl*, in contact, touching, or bordering together; *cyfor o adar*, a multitude of birds.

*Hawddyd i ddydd yr Awen  
 Pan oeddwa gyt yn fuchger,  
 A chydaf: gog yn casu a fwy  
 Yn nghyfor llwyn yn lawen.*

Properly to the day of the muse, when in time past I was a youth, and with the cuckoo sweetly singing in the border of the grove so merrily!  
*Pensillion.*

**Cyfor**, *a.* (gor) Even with the edge, or up to the brim. *Cewch y mesur a fynoch, ai y cyfor, ai y pen*, you shall have which you like, a strike measure, or heap measure.

**Cyforawl**, *a.* (cyfor) Tending to be even, or full.  
**Cyforddwy**, *s. m.* (gorddwy) A joint impulse.

**Cyforddyl**, *s. m.* (cyfor—dyl) A clapping of hands, plaudits, or applause; a rejoicing.

**Cyforddwyn**, *s. m.* (cyfaw—dwyn) A synecdoche, in prosody.

**Cyforddawnawl**, *a.* (cyforddwyn) Synecdochical.

**Cyfore**, *a.* (bore) With the morn, very early.

*Eryr Ely gorymda coed  
 Cyfore clinauwa  
 A'i llawch, llywyddid ei draha.*

The Eagle of Ely wanders among the woods; early with the dawn he takes his repast: may be that allures him prosper in his wiles.  
*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cyforiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **an** (cyfor) A making full.  
**Cyforiaw**, *v. a.* (cyfor) To fill up to the brim.

*Gwalchmai yn gwlwr, gelyn y Saeon,  
 Er lles gwledig Mon gweint yn ughymawyd;  
 Ac er bodd Llywy llwyr eryr ar good  
 Pan fa ser rhaeg caer cyfories waed.*

Owalchmai am I called, the Saxons' foe, for the sake of the chief of Mon toiling in the conflict; and to please Llywy, fair as the snow on the trees, when there was slaughter before a fortress the blood I made to overflow.  
*Gwalchmai.*

**Cyforiawg**, *a.* (cyfor) Full to the brim; overflowing.  
**Cyforiawg lestri**, overflowing cnsps.

**Cyfosawd**, *v. a.* (gosawd) To place together.

**Cyfosodawl**, *a.* (cyfosawd) Conjoining, synthetic.

**Cyfosodedig**, *a.* (cyfosawd) Being co-ordinate.

**Cyfosodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **an** (cyfosawd) The act of compounding, or joining together; a synthesis.

**Cyfrad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (brad) A conspiracy.

**Cyfradawl**, *a.* (cyfrad) Conspirator, plotting.

**Cyfradu**, *v. a.* (cyfrad) To conspire, to conspire.

**Cyfradw**, *a.* (cyfrad) Mutually vanishing away.

**Cyfradwch**, *s. m.* (cyfrad) A conspiracy, a complot.

*Gnawd o'i law lawr-feldd cyfradwch,  
 Gwan o ner, a gwin o eur-felch.*

By his hand has been caused the conspiracy of doggerel bards, a gnat from the slaughter, and wine from the golden goblet.  
*Ll. P. Mech, i D. ab Owain.*

**Cyfradwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyfradwyr** (cyfrad—gwr) One who joins in treason; a traitor.

**Cyfradd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (gradd) Equal rank. *a.* Co-ordinate, or of equal rank.

**Cyfraddawl**, *a.* (cyfradd) Being of equal rank.

**Cyfraddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (cyfradd) Co-ordination.

**Cyfraddu**, *v. n.* (cyfradd) To make equal.

**Cyfrae**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyfreiau** (rhac) A chain for joining together, as dogs, or other animals.

*Pradd preiddwyr pradd-walch cyfreiau,  
 Ffriddwr Fryddin pradd preiddiad.*

The body of pillagers with the sure depredating rhines, the chieftain of Britain the first would take. *Cyfraddu, i'r Argl. Rhys.*

**Cyfragawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyfragodau** (rhagawd) An ambush, or ambuscade.

*Dyfrat hyst tremynt, tramwy beirdd Gwynedd  
 i gyfragawd gwledd—*

They came on a speeding expedition, the bards of Gwynedd travel to an ambuscade for a feast.  
*Sa/hyn.*

**Cyfragawd**, *v. a.* (rhagawd) To waylay together: **Cyfragodfa**, *s. f.*—*pl.* **cyfragodfeydd** (cyfragawd—ma) A place of coming together, or waylaying; an ambuscade.

**Cyfragodwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyfragodwyr** (cyfragawd—gwr) One who lays in ambush; a waylayer.

**Cyfraid**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyfreidiau** (rhaid) A competency; a necessary, or needful. *a.* Necessary.

*Er lles na ollwng o'r llaw dy gyfraid,  
 Ddyfrif bod heiddaw.*

For thy good let not thy needful dip from thy hand, there is no account in being without it.  
*Morgan Herbert.*

**Cyfraidd**, *v. a.* (rhaid) To push with a pike.

*Arfaid id ym cyfraidd ffa cyfrol.*

He dares with the pike to thrust at me to cause my being disturbed.  
*Melior ab Gwiliam.*

**Cyfrain**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyfreinion** (rhain) Junction of spears, a battle or conflict with spears.

*Yn Aberthell law oddf frain uch ben,  
 Oni doed perchen parchus cyfrain.*

In Aberthell thick were the ravens over head, so as to cover the owner of the honourable conflict of spears. *Elin. ab Gwgawn.*

**Cyfrain**, *v. a.* (rhain) To battle with spears.

**Cyfraith**, *s. f.*—*pl.* **cyfreithiau** (raith) A mutual compact; a law; a judicial process. *Cyfraith crefydd, or cyfraith eglwys*, the ecclesiastical, or canon law; *cyfraith fydd*, the civil law; *cyfraith cyhydedd*, the law of equation, being a rule for sharing the cause of suit between the parties, which was done in some special cases.

*Cyfraith, y dydd oedoligeith gyflawn, wneuthuroddig o gyflawd  
 deb y breniaid ac ei deyrnas.*

A law is a just establishment that is made by the agreement of the king and his kingdom.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfran**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* **au** (rhan) A proportion, portion, part, or share; a quantity; a rate.

*Cyfran o burdan y byd  
 Y'r oes hon er y cynd.*

A portion of the purgatory of the world is this life for some time past.  
*D. Llywyd Gorlech.*

**Cyfranadwy**, *a.* (cyfran) That may be shared.

**Cyfrannai**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyfraneion** (cyfran) A principle, in grammar.

**Cyfrannair**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyfraneiriau** (cyfran—gair) A vote, or suffrage.

**Cyfranawg**, *a.* (cyfran) Participant, or having a share. *s. m.* One who shares, a partner.

*Dy dyryngion sy gynydd, ac yn gyfranawgion i ffradon.  
 Thy princes are rebellious, and companions with thieves.*

*Isiah i. 23.*

**Cyfranawl**, *a.* (cyfran) Participant, or sharing.

**Cyfranawr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyfranorion** (cyfran) A participant, or one who participates.

**Cyfranc**, *s. f.* (rhanc) A mutual coming together, or contact; an engagement; or concern.

*Cyfranceth ameth am urdddydd teyll  
 Cyfranc gas gymbwylt i'm pryd i'm yd.*

The accustomed way of the husbandmen in planning deceit, the content of false memory with my reason to my harm.  
*Ll. P. Mech.*

*A maegei a wnaid iddi ei holl gyfranc.  
 And he declared to her his whole concern.*

*Mabington.*

**Cyfrandal**, *s. m.* (cyfran—tal) Part payment.

**Cyfrandalad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (cyfrandal) A compounding, or paying in part; composition.

**Cyfrandalu**, *v. a.* (cyfran) To compound a debt.

**Cyfranddwy**, *a.* (cyfran—dwy) Bearing or taking a part.

**Cyfranedig**, *a.* (cyfran) That is shared, or parted.

**Cyfranedigawl**, *a.* (cyfranedig) Distributive.

**Cyfraneus, a. (cyfransi)** Participial, of the nature of a participle, or of tendency to participate.

**Cyfrangar, a. (cyfran)** Communicative; sharing.

**Cyfrangarwch, s. m. (cyfrangar)** Communicativeness; the state of being shared.

**Cyfraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfran)** Participation; communication; a mutually sharing.

**Cyfraniadawl, a. (cyfraniad)** Communicative.

**Cyfranogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfranawg)** A sharing; the act of sharing, or partaking in.

**Cyfranogawl, a. (cyfranawg)** Tending to share.

**Cyfranogi, v. a. (cyfranawg)** To participate.

**Cyfranogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfranawg)** A sharing, or participating, a getting a joint share.

**Cyfranogwydd, s. m. (cyfranawg)** A partaking.

**Cyfranogwr, s. m.—pl. cyfranogwyr (cyfranawgwr)** One who shares with, a partaker.

**Cyfrannu, v. a. (cyfrau)** To partake, divide, or share together; to communicate, or to impart.

Mawr deyrn codelu cyd gyfrannu aur  
Ac ariant yn sabob i  
Mlwr mlwyr grynodd  
Mercedd mawr, addwya fu!

The great leader of the mighty distributing gold and silver on every side; a warrior increasing warriors; the great Mercedd, splendid has he been! *Id. P. Moch, i. 26. ab Dyanen.*

**Cyfranwr, s. m.—pl. cyfranwyr (cyfran—gwr)** One who divides with, a communicator.

**Cyfranydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfran)** A sharer.

**Cyfrang, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfranc)** A contest.

**Cyfrangawl, a. (cyfrang)** Being apt to strive.

**Cyfrangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrang)** A battling.

**Cyfrangu, v. a. (cyfrang)** To contest together.

**Cyfrau, s. pl. aggr. (rhaa)** Ornaments, jewels.

Cog lufar a gas gan dydd  
Cyfras eichhawg yn alydd

The loquacious cockshoo with the dawn doth sing her lofty strains along the dale.

Gorwys bluen bwrw byddiaww gorwydd  
Cala gyfras coed i lawr  
Chweryd bryd with a garawr.

Glistening are the tops of the crows; warlike is the steed; trees are fair ornaments of the ground; joyful is the owl with the one it loves. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Cyfrawd, s. m.—pl. cyfroddau (rhawd)** An onset.

Rhodaf Labenneu dywyawg, yr cyfarfog ag ef, ac yn y lle, ar y cyfrawd cyntaf Nlaliaw ei lliadd.

Behold Labenneu, a leader, meeting with him, and on the spot, in the first onset Nlaliaw slew him. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyfrben, a. (cyfor—pen)** Complete, or perfect.

Meddriad ead cadu-ddor, car cor cyfrben,  
Meddrai fodd fy rhwyf ar fy rhwyrcen.

The former of the strongly-covering band, the friend of the perfect choir, I have known how to please my chief on my leading passion. *Cynddelw, m. Ririd Flaidd.*

**Cyfrbeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrben)** Consummation; a perfecting, or completing.

**Cyfrbennu, v. a. (cyfrben)** To consummate.

**Cyfrbwn, a. (cyfor—pwn)** Wholly laden.

**Cyfrdal, s. m. (cyfor—tal)** Equivalence, value.

**Cyfrbyll, s. m. (cyfor—pyll)** Sound reason, or mind.

**Cyfrbyll, s. m. (cyfor—pyll)** Sound reason, or mind.

**Cyfrdan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfor—tan)** Variance.

Garw ddilgr, gwyrr—  
Fai y bu yn Mangor am ongyr dan,  
Pan wyaent dau deyrn uch cyru cyfrdan.

A horrid tumult of men, such as hath been in Bangor round the fiery spear, when two kings over the horus made discord. *Owen Cyfeiliawg.*

**Cyfrdelaid, a. (cyfor—telaid)** Altogether graceful; elegant, or beautiful.

**Cyfrdeleidiaw, v. a. (cyfrdelaid)** To make graceful, or to render elegant.

**Cyfrdelid, a. (cyfor—telid)** Being very graceful.

Meddwl dddoda, meddwl fy nghoflain  
A'm daf mraia mlaen cain cyfrdelid,  
Meddiant pob mylliant, naw goid a'm traal;  
N'i'm lluch llyr gwen-baul gwan eiddw.

I have fixed my mind, my memory is bewildered for the elegant slender growth, fair and altogether graceful, in the possession of every sprightliness—None troubles conscience me! One that is bright as the radiant sun will not debar me of a slender promise.

*Iorwerth Fychan.*

**Cyfrdelidaw, v. a. (cyfrdelid)** To make very graceful; elegant or beautiful.

**Cyfrdo, a. (cyfor—to)** Compact, complete, entire, whole.

**Cyfrdoi, v. a. (cyfrdo)** To make quite complete.

**Cyfrdost, a. (cyfor—to)** Very rigorous.

**Cyfrdrefniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrdrefyn)** A setting, or arranging in complete order.

**Cyfrdrefnu, v. a. (cyfrdrefyn)** To set in order.

**Cyfrdrefyn, s. f. (cyfor—trefyn)** Complete order.

**a. being in perfect order or arrangement.**

**Cyfrdriat, a. (cyfor—triat)** Very pensive, or sad.

Cypheddon a dda'u o ddoloddy trist  
Cygalaw, cyfrdriat, cyfrdost benyd.

An oppressed groan will proceed from the pensive vow, intricate, altogether sad, and severe the penance. *Id. P. Moch.*

**Cyfrdwy, s. m. aggr. (cyfor—twy)** The polypody, oak-fern, or osmund royal.

**Cyfrdwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfor—twyth)** Complete elasticity. **a. Very elastic, or full of spring.**

Cyfrdwyth rwy gmel bnd aned bryd;  
Cyfrdwyth cyfrdwyth prif-wyth prif-wyd.

The perfectly-wise soon doth see the perils of the aiming intention, a ready spring to the operation of the mind is the first impulse of the first evil. *Id. P. Moch.*

**Cyfrdwythaw, v. a. (cyfrdwyth)** To make elastic; to become springing.

**Cyfrdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfor—ty)** An assembly-house; a meeting-house.

Cyn bum cain faglawg bum by;  
A'm cynwyswyr 'n'gylly  
Forys paradyws Cynary.

Before I appeared on crutches I was bold, I was made room for in the congress house of Powys, the paradise of the Welsh. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Cyfrddawn, s. m.—pl. cyfrddonau (cyfor—dawn)** A virtue, or property; medicinal virtue.

**Cyfrddwyn, v. a. (cyfor—dwyn)** To bear wholly.

O Benawd Dyfnalst dim nid ffig,  
Byd Bentr Gwlan yd cyfrddyn  
Alaeth y penawd.

From the bloody Promontory of (Dyfnalst, none falling, to the headland of Gwlan there will be universal bearing of grief for the chieftain. *Id. P. Moch, i. 26. ab Dyanen.*

**Cyfred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhd)** A running together; concurrence. **a. Of equal speed; as swift in running; of equal pace.** **Cyfred a gwyllan, as swift as a sea-gull.**

Cant gorwydd cyfred,  
Ariant eu tudedd.

A hundred steeds of equal pace, silver their covering. *Taliesin.*

**Cyfredawl, a. (cyfred)** Running together; concurrent.

**Cyfredeg, v. a. (cyfred)** To run together.

Benbeddier, ni chafas ardded a'i chyfredeg o ddyr, nac ar farch,  
nac ar orsedd.

The old Trotter, he never found a man who could keep pace with him, nor on a horse, nor on foot. *M. Cuthbach—Mabingwion.*

**Cyfrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfred)** A running together; a concurrence, coincidence.

**Cyfred, a. (rhef)** Of equal thickness; as thick.

Arched yr yngund i'r llied dymg i'r cratr, rhyedied i hono i  
lleidr hnwu llw dydd golau, a'i cawl ef, ac y lloedd i ddydd  
yr hawier, yn gylhw ag y dywadd, ac yn gylhw, ac yn gylhw,  
ac yr haul yn uchel yn ochydwys, he of yn ei ardded.

Let the judge desire the accuser to be sworn in the relic that he had seen on such a tiled by the clear daylight, and naming him, bearing the chief mentioned by the claimant, of the same colour as he describes, and of the same size, and being of the same thickness, the sun being high and shining, and he observing him. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfreidiad, s. m. (cyfrid)** Necessitation.

**Cyfreidiaw, v. a. (cyfrid)** To make necessary.

**Cyfreidlawl, a. (cyfraid) Necessary, needful.**

O'n dregared, Arghwyl Dad,  
Rho iai iad cyfreidlawl.

Through thy mercy, Lord the Father, give me the grace that is  
needful. T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.

**Cyfreidrwydd, s. m. (cyfraid) A necessary.**

**Cyfreion, s. pl. aggr. (cyfrae) Couplers, bracers.**

Mai cwn gan cyfreion.

Like dogs in the couplers.

Adage.

**Cyfreithgar, a. (cyfraith) Litigious, quarrelsome.**

**Cyfreithgarwch, s. m. (cyfreithgar) Litigiousness.**

**Cyfreithiad, s. m. (cyfraith) Litigation.**

**Cyfreithiaw, v. a. (cyfraith) To conjure, or combine under an oath; to go to law.**

**Cyfreithiawl, a. (cyfraith) Litigant, legal.**

**Cyfreithioldeb, s. m. (cyfreithiawl) Legality.**

**Cyfreithiol, v. a. (cyfreithiawl) To legalize.**

**Cyfreithiolrwydd, s. m. (cyfreithiawl) Legalsness.**

**Cyfreithiwr, s. m.—pl. cyfreithwyr (cyfraith—gwr) A practitioner of the law; a litigant.**

**Cyfreithlawn, a. (cyfraith) Lawful, or legal.**

**Cyfreithlondeb, s. m. (cyfreithlawn) Lawfulness.**

**Cyfreithlonedd, s. m. (cyfreithlawn) Legality.**

**Cyfreithloni, v. a. (cyfreithlawn) To render legal.**

**Cyfreithlonrwydd, s. m. (cyfreithlawn) Legalness.**

**Cyfreithus, a. (cyfraith) Lawful, or legal.**

**Cyfreithwra, v. a. (cyfreithiwr) To follow the profession of the law.**

Oni bai ni a'n llied a'n cymen tuarog en clydd—of a allied lawer  
gwr ya byw wrth y cyfraith fydd i glori, ac o's mynat i fwyar  
yn hi ei cyfreithwra.

If it were not for us, with our hatred and dissention towards  
one another it might be possible for many a man living by the law  
to go to a gathering of earth nuts, and if he choose to gather black-  
berries, instead of his following the law. I. D. Rhys.

**Cyfreithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfraith) A lawyer.**

**Cyfreithyddu, v. a. (cyfreithydd) To follow law.**

**Cyfreuin, s. m. (cyfran) A sharing together.**

**a. Participant; mutually sharing.**

Mi a wna i Aneurin,  
Ys gwyr Taliesin,  
Odeg cyfreuin.  
Nes chynng Ododion  
Cyn gwawr dydd dihin.

I Aneurin will make what Taliesin knows, a song of partici-  
pation which will be offered by Godeodin before the dawn of the day  
of toil. Aneurin.

Ffreuer wen brodyr a'ih fu  
Pan gilywynt gyfreuin llu  
Ni echydall dydd ganthin.

Fair Freuer to thee there were brothers, who when they heard  
the coming together of an army, would not suffer the shade of rest  
to stand over them. Llywarch Hla.

**Cyfras, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhes) Contexture, texture.**

**Cyfrestr, s. m.—pl. cyfrestrau (rhestr) Range.**

**Cyfrestrawg, a. (cyfrestr) Being interwoven.**

**Cyfrestrawl, a. (cyfrestr) Being ranged together.**

**Cyfrestriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrestr) Intertexture, contexture.**

**Cyfrestru, v. a. (cyfrestr) To interweave; to work together; to knit, fold, or wrap together.**

Cae o frys, rhwym cyfreysa rodd,  
Cyfrestrada ei cyfreistrodd.

A wreath of baste, it was a crafty band, it was craftiness that  
wove it together. D. ab Edmwnd.

**Cyfrestrwr, s. m.—pl. cyfrestrwyr (cyfrestr—gwr) One who interweaves, or ranges together.**

**Cyfrestrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfrestr) A marshal, one who ranges in order.**

**Cyfgain, a. (cyfor—cain) Very fair or elegant.**

Arddwyrdd hael hwy cyfrglun y' nghan,  
Hwrd gieltra feldid, haid cyfrglun.

I will magnify the generous one whose course is altogether  
spread in the battle, the darrer of the thrust of blades, the ex-  
alted welf. Biddyn Fardd, i O. Goch.

**Cyfrglod, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfor—clod) Perfect fame. a. Of complete fame.**

Am Owain, cyfrglun, cyfrglod eiddaw,  
Am acwrach haeliaich lawedd i'au wylaw!

For Owain altogether fair, possessing unrivalled fame, for the  
nobly-generous hawk of slaughter it is easy for me to weep. Biddyn Fardd.

**Cyfrgoll, s. f. (cyfor—coll) Perdition, total loss.**

**Mab y gyfrgoll, the son of perdition.**

Cefais win cyfrglun, nid cyfrgoll  
O fedd, o furlin oil.

I had wine superlatively fine, without any loss of mead, and  
all from the buffalo horn. Cynddelw.

**Cyfrgolladwy, a. (cyfrgoll) That may be lost.**

**Cyfrgolledig, a. (cyfrgoll) Being lost, or undone.**

**Cyfrgolledigaeath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrgolledig) The state of being totally lost; total loss.**

**Cyfrgollu, v. a. (cyfrgoll) To lose utterly.**

**Cyfrgryn, a. (cyfor—cryn) Spheric, globular.**

**Cyfrgrwn, a. (cyfor—crwn) Perfectly round.**

**Cyfri, s. m.—pl. t. au (bri) Honour, or glory.**

Rhesodd leynodd i'au, y drail,  
A'r drawlfaich gyfriau.

The possessions of princes are thine, the conquest, and the argu-  
ment-proud pre-eminences. L. P. Moch.

**Cyfriawg, a. (cyfri) Honourable, illustrious.**

Llywelyn llyar rwyf rwyng cyfriawg,  
Llywedd berri riu ruddfawg.

Llywelyn the mild leader with the hand of honour, the spears of  
the ruddy stained chief would prosper. L. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.

**Cyfriawl, a. (cyfri) Tending to honour, or dignify.**

**Cyfrif, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhif) An account, a reckoning; a number.**

**Cyfrif, v. a. (rhif) To count, or reckon up.**

**Cyfrifadwy, a. (cyfrif) That may be reckoned.**

**Cyfrifawl, a. (cyfrif) Being accounted, or re-puted; of account; of good esteem, respected.**

**Cyfrifawr, s. m.—pl. cyfriforion (cyfrif) Accountant, a reckoner.**

Pan fych yn dri cyfrifawr,  
O'r tri tri'un y tro'r awr.

When thou shalt be the three numerists, from the three to the  
one thou wilt at the instant turn. Dr. S. Cant.

**Cyfrifed, s. m. (cyfrif) Numerosity, plenty.**

**Cyfrifedig, a. (cyfrif) Being reckoned, esteemed.**

**Cyfrifedigaeath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrifedig) The act, or art of reckoning.**

**Cyfrifedigawl, a. (cyfrifedig) Numerary; imputative, that may be esteemed, or imputed.**

**Cyfrifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrif) A reckoning, or calculation, a counting; esteem.**

**Cyfrifiant, s. m. (cyfrif) A reckoning; account.**

Can rhydwia  
Ar aur a ched,  
A chyfrifed,  
A chyfrifiant.

Since he had supported with gold and treasure, and plenty, and  
esteem. Taliesin.

**Cyfrifus, a. (cyfrif) Numerical, or numeral.**

**Cyfrifwr, s. m.—pl. cyfrifwyr (cyfrif—gwr) A reckoner; a numberer, or one who counts.**

**Cyfrifydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfrif) Accountant.**

**Cyfrifyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrifydd) Numeration, the art, or act of numbering.**

**Cyfrin, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhin) One who is privy to, or in the secret; a confidant.**

A gylwedi a gant y gelyn:  
Bydd lew, na fydd daithru;  
Na dd dy wrag dy gyfrin.

Hast thou heard what the kitchen sang: Be canning, be not void  
of employ; let not thy wife be thy confidant. Engl. y Clywed.

**Cyfrin, a. (rhin) Privy to, or in the secret; con-scious.**

Ni wn fy mod yn gyfrin o bechawd.

Cyfrin pen a chalon.

Privy is the head with the heart.

2 Q

Adage.



Cyfrinach, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrin) A secret.

Nid cyfrinach ond rhwng dau.

It is no secret except it is between two.

*Adage.*

Cyfrinachawl, *a.* (cyfrinach) Privy, or private.  
Cyfrinachiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrin) A making a secret of, a talking of secrets.

Cyfrinachu, *v. a.* (cyfrinach) To talk of secrets.  
Cyfrinachwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfrinachwyr* (cyfrinach—*gwr*) One who talks, or deals in secrets.

Cyfrinfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (cyfrin—*ma*) A privacy, a place of private communication.

Cyfringynghor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrin—*cynghor*) A privy-council.

Cyfriniad, *s. m.* (cyfrin) A making mystic.  
Cyfriniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrin) Mystery.  
Cyfriniaw, *v. a.* (cyfrin) To mysticize; to secrete.

Cyfriniawl, *a.* (cyfrin) Mystical, mysterious.  
Cyfrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhiith) Image; shew, colour, or pretence. *Cyfrith duwioldeb*, the shew of godliness.

Can ddamegaw!—ei hamec yw adrawd dygwedd o grebwyll a dychymyg ar gyfrith hane.

The allegoric poem, its design is to describe an event of fancy and imagination under the colour of history.

*Burdal.*

Cyfrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrith) A seeming.

Cyfrithiant, *s. m.* (cyfrith) Appearance, shew.

Cyfrithiaw, *v. n.* (cyfrith) To appear, or shew.

Cyfrithiawl, *a.* (cyfrith) Imaginary, specious.

Cyfrithiedig, *a.* (cyfrith) Being made to seem.

Cyfroddaid, *a.* (cyfrawd) Concurrent, uniting.

Cyfroddawl, *a.* (cyfrawd) Tending to concur.

Cyfrodded, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrawd) A concurrent state. *a.* Being twisted together. *Lliain main cyfrodded*, fine twined linen.

Cadarnach yw yr edaf yn gyfrodded nog yn ungorn.

Stronger is the thread being twisted together than single.

*Adage.*

Cyfroddeddawg, *a.* (cyfrodded) Having a twist.

Cyfroddeddawl, *a.* (cyfrodded) Twining together.

Cyfroddeddig, *a.* (cyfrodded) That is twisted.

Cyfroddediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrodded) A twisting, twining, or going together.

Cyfroddedig, *a.* (cyfrodded) Being intertwined.

Cyfroddedd, *s. a.* (cyfrodded) To twist together.

Cyfrodd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhodd) A mutual gift.

Cyfroddawl, *a.* (cyfrodd) Contributory; aiding.

Cyfroddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrodd) A contributing; a mutually giving or contributing.

Cyfroddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfroddwyr* (cyfrodd—*gwr*) One who contributes, a contributor.

Cyfrudd, *a.* (rhudd) Being altogether ruddy.

Gwiraf a buclaf eheleth fudd,

Gwir-faeth arfaeth arfaeth cyfrudd.

The truest, most liberal and ample gain, the properly forming the most of the crimson tinted weapons.

*Simon Offiered.*

Cyfrugl, *a.* (rhugl) That is rubbing together.

Cyfruglaw, *v. a.* (cyfrugl) To rub together.

Cyfrugliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrugl) Confrication; a rubbing together.

Cyfrwch, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfrychau* (rhwch) A meeting.

Tri cyfrwch dirlgel a ddyl breniu eu casell, heb ei frawdwr;

gyd a'i wrail, a chyd a'i offeiriad, a chyd a'i feddyg.

Three private interviews the king ought to have, without his judge; with his wife, and with his priest, and with his physician.

*Welsh Laws.*

Ei ffryn, i freinlawg cyfrwch;

Chwi i bant, difant dyfrwch.

He to the hill, to the privileged meeting, you to the bottom, a consuming state of longing.

*Li. P. Moch.*

Cyfrwch, *v. a.* (rhwch) To meet, to rencounter.

Dos i gyfrwch a'r dyn rhach.

Go to meet the man yonder. *H. Culwch—Mabingion.*

Cyfrwnt, *a.* (brwnt) Being dirty, vile, or mean.  
*Cyfrwnted bryfed*, such vile reptiles.

Cyfrwng, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfryngau* (rhwng) An intermedium; a space of time, or place.

Byang pa amser y dyweto Tad y'r ybryddod y gair hwn, Dyh-  
weithw, iethon dyniaid y'r holl gyfryngau ac y moddion ac a feth  
ceilyddyd dya eu chwiliaw allan at thantall ddim.

At whatsoever time the Father of spirits shall say this word, re-  
turn, sons of men, all the interventions, and means, which the art  
of man is capable of finding out they will avail nothing.

*for Omnia.*

Cyfrwng, *prep.* (rhwng) Between, or amongst.

Yn y lle y bo amryson cyfrwng awdurdodwyr am ddialu ddy  
gyfrith—

Where there is a dispute between men of authority about the im-  
port of two laws.

*Welsh Laws.*

Cyfrwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwy) A saddle. *Cyfrwy untawg*, a side saddle.

Mwy no'r cyfrwy i'r huch.

More than the saddle for the sow.

*Adage.*

Cyfrwyaw, *v. a.* (cyfrwy) To put on a saddle.

Cyfrwyawg, *a.* (cyfrwy) Having a saddle.

Cyfrwydd, *a.* (rhwydd) Expeditious, prosperous.

Cyfrwyddaw, *v. a.* (cyfrwydd) To expedite; to clear the way, to make prosperous.

Cyfrwchaf! Ddew dwyawl weid,

Cyfrwchawl a ddol i ddiolau!

Cyfrwch, cyfrwydd,

Cyfrwch a'm hawydd,

Cyfrwydd a'm llywydd.

Yn llywydd.

I will greet God with devout service, penance that will come to good; it will direct, it will expedite, it will concur with my de-  
sire, it will lay open my success to my complete perfection.

*Gwenchmai.*

Cyfrwyddawd, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfrwyddodau* (cyfrwydd) A facilitating, or making clear.

Cyfrwyddawl, *a.* (cyfrwydd) Tending to facilitate.

Cyfrwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrwydd) A making clear, or easy to do; a prospering.

Cyfrwyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfrwyddwyr* (cyfrwydd—*gwr*) One who facilitates, or expedites.

Cyfrwyddyd, *s. m.* (cyfrwydd) Expedition.

Cyfrwym, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwym) A bandage.

Cyfrwymaw, *v. a.* (cyfrwym) To connect.

Parwyddedd eilydd—

Cadwynau dyrr—

Pwy nannu cyfrwym

A cyfrwyma.

The partitions of the elements—perplexed chains—who but a skilful one could have connected them.

*Ion. Myrwy.*

Cyfrwymawl, *a.* (cyfrwym) Tending to connect.

Cyfrwymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrwym) A bracing together; a ligature; a constriction.

Cyfrwymydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfrwym) A bracer.

Cyfrwymyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrwym) A bracer.

Cyfrwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfor—*gwys*) A general summons, or citation; a full invitation.

Cyfrwys, *a.* (rhwys) Cunning, crafty, subtle.

Nid cyfrwys ond gys.

Nid chelgerig ond llywngaw.

None so crafty as the ape, none so latent as the fox.

*Adage.*

Cyfrwysaw, *v. a.* (cyfrwys) To make more know-  
ing; to become crafty, to grow more cunning.

Cyfrwysdra, *s. m.* (cyfrwys) Craftiness, subtilty.

Cyfrwysdro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfrwys—*tro*) A quirk, or quiddity.

Cyfrwysddrwyg, *a.* (cyfrwys—*drwyg*) Craftily bad.

Cyfrwysgryf, *a.* (cyfrwys—*gryf*) Craftily strong.

Llawer achaw twyll sy rhwng y tri phen cyfrwysgryf hys a'u gilydd.

Many causes of deceit there are between these three wily strong heads and each other.

*Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Cyfrwyslym, *a.* (cyfrwys—*lym*) Craftily sharp.

Cyfrwysr, *s. m.* (rwystr) A let, or hinderance.

**Cyfrwystri, s. m. (cyfrwystyr) Obstruction, let.**

*Archw—*

*Ein dwyn trwy bob cyfrwystri.*

*We beseech to be brought through every obstruction. Catwg.*

**Cyfrwyswaith, s. m. (cyfrwys—gwaith) Crafty work, or cunning work.**

**Cyfrwyr, s. m. pl. cyfrwyrwyr (cyfrwy—gwr) A saddler, a dealer in saddles.**

**Cyfrwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfrwy) A saddler.**

**Cyfrychawl, a. (cyfrwch) Congressive, meeting.**

**Cyfrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrwch) A meeting.**

**Cyfrychu, v. a. (cyfrwch) To meet, to come together.**

*Ac erchi i orng i'r genad ymchwyd drachefu tra cyfrychal hitb—*

*as a Pariaf am hysp.*

*And the desired of the messenger to return back again whilst she herself should meet with Pariaf respecting that.*

*Daref—Mobingion.*

**Cyfydd, s. m. (bryd) Unanimity. a. Of one mind.**

**Cyfydd, a. (rhydd) Altogether free or at liberty.**

**Cyfyfel, s. m. (rhyfel) Mutual warfare.**

*Cyhwyl cyfryl cyfrith Ordden rwyf,*

*Cynwyl gylf glod ordd.*

*The shield of the combined war is the chief of the universal law, the wonder of the foe, of honourable fame.*

*Cynnddelw, i O. Cyfllawg.*

**Cyfrym, s. m. (grym) Equality of force.**

**Cyfrymus, a. (cyfrym) Equipollent.**

**Cyfringaid, a. (cyfrwng) Apt to Intervene.**

**Cyfringawl, a. (cyfrwng) Intermediate, mediate.**

**Cyfringdafl, s. m. (cyfrwng—tafl) Interjection.**

**Cyfringdawl, s. m.—pl. cyfringdodau (cyfrwng)**

**Mediation, interposition.**

**Cyfringedig, a. (cyfrwng) Intermediate, mediate**

**Cyfringedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfringedig)**

**The act of going between, intermediacy.**

**Cyfringedigawl, a. (cyfringedig) Intercedent.**

**Cyfringfarn, s. m. (cyfrwng—barn) An empire's**

**award.**

**Cyfringiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrwng) Intervention;**

**a mediating, or interposing.**

*Cydwylod yw gwreiddyn cyfringiad.*

*Conscience is the root of mediation. Trioedd Dyfawol.*

**Cyfringwydd, s. m. (cyfrwng) Mean state.**

**Cyfringv, v. a. (cyfrwng) To mediate.**

**Cyfringwr, s. m.—pl. cyfringwyr (cyfrwng—**

**gwr) A mediator, or intercessor; an umpire.**

**Cyfringwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfringwr)**

**Mediatorship, the office of a mediator.**

**Cyfringydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfrwng) A mediator.**

**Cyfringyddawl, a. (cyfringydd) Mediatorial.**

**Cyfringyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfringydd) Me-**

**diatrix.**

**Cyfringyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfringydd)**

**Mediatorship; the office of an umpire.**

**Cyfrys, a. (rhys) That rushes, or comes in contact.**

**Cyfrysawl, a. (cyfrys) Apt to rush together.**

**Cyfrysedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrys) Contention.**

*Cyfrysedd Gwenhwyfar a Gwenthwyfuch à barn y gad camlan.*

*The contention of Gwenthwyfar and Gwenthwyfuch caused the battle of Camlan.*

*Trioedd.*

**Cyfrisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrys) A striving to-**

**gether; a quarrelling, or wrangling.**

**Cyfrw, a. (rhyw) Homogeneous, similar, like.**

**Cyfrwyad, s. m. (cyfrw) Assimilation.**

**Cyfrwiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrw) Homogeny.**

**Cyfrwiau, v. a. (cyfrw) To make homoge-**

**neous; to become of the same nature.**

**Cyfrwiauwl, a. (cyfrw) Homogeneous.**

**Cyfu, v. a. (cyf) To accord, or fit together.**

*Ni chyfyd diriaid à dia.*

*The wicked was not made to match with the good. Adagr.*

**Cyfnob, s. m. (cy—much) Gloom; darkness.**

**Cyfnach, a. (uch) Of equal height. adv. Equally**

**high.**

**Cyfnuchiad, s. m. (cyfnach) A making equally high,**

**or of equal altitude.**

**Cyfnuchaw, v. a. (cyfnach) To make of one height.**

**Cyfnu, a. (un) United, agreeing, accordant.**

**Cyfnuaw, v. a. (cyfnu) To unite together; to**

**agree, accord, or consent; to combine.**

*Pob rhyw gyfrith ystyfnedd ar ni bo gwrthwyneb lldd yn*

*ystyfnedd a ddyfyr ei chadw hyd pan gyfunant y penderg a'i*

*wlad i ddieu bono.*

*Every sort of written law, to which there is no opposition writ-*

*ten, should be kept in force, until the sovereign and his country*

*shall consent to abrogate it. Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfunawd, s. m. (cyfun) Accordance, agreement.**

**Cyfunawl, a. (cyfun) Tending to unite, agreeable.**

**Cyfunbwys, a. (cyfun—pwys) Of equal weight.**

**Cyfundawd, s. m.—pl. cyfundodau (cyfun) Con-**

**cord, or agreement, unity.**

*Efoedd—*

*Efoech, doeth, cyfoeth cyfundawd.*

*He was stiles, wise, and the concord of the common-wealth.*

*Cynddelw.*

**Cyfundeb, s. m. (cyfun) Unity, confederacy.**

**Cyfundon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfun—ton) Sympho-**

**ny. a. Having unity of, or agreeing in sound.**

**Cyfundedig, a. (cyfun) That is made to accord.**

**Cyfunedd, s. m. (cyfun) Unity, connection.**

**Cyfunhyd, s. m. (cyfun—hyd) Equal length.**

**a. Of equal length.**

**Cyfunhydfan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfunhyd—ban) A**

**verse of equal length with another. a. Having**

**lines of equal length.**

**Cyfuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfun) A joining, or**

**uniting together; connection, or conjunction.**

*Tri nod priodoldeb celfyddyd; lawm achaws, lawm ymdrefn, ac*

*lawm gyfnewid.*

*The three marks of propriety of an art: Just came, just arrange-*

*ment, and just connection. Barddas.*

**Cyfunilef, s. m. (cyfun—llef) Unity of sound.**

**a. Agreeing in sound; symphonious.**

**Cyfunryw, a. (cyfun—rhyw) Homogeneous.**

**Cyfunawdd, a. (cyfun—sawdd) Agreeing in qua-**

**lity; of the same nature.**

**Cyfunwedd, a. (cyfun—gwedd) Uniform, equal.**

*Dylai fod un gyfunwedd ahhylw yn treiddlenwl y gerdd, ac au*

*brif-awcan yn dwyn oll o'r ddyfchymy arni.*

*There ought to be one uniform idea filling and pervading the*

*poem, and one leading design attracting to itself the whole of the*

*invention. Barddas.*

**Cyfurdd, a. (urdd) Equal in rank, quality, or order**

**Cyfurddator, ger. (cyfurdd) Equally honouring.**

*A'rh gyfeirch cerdder cyfurddator,*

*A'rh gyfarfai well peil perior.*

*So shall greet thee the minstrel in mutually honouring, or shall*

*I greet thee well, far to be caused to reach. Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Cyfurddaw, v. a. (cyfurdd) To make equal in rank.**

**Cyfurddawg, a. (cyfurdd) Holding equal rank.**

**Cyfurddawl, a. (cyfurdd) Of equal rank or esteem.**

*Cyfurddolion o gyfeirch anawdd y bennir y naw gorchan.*

*The nine primary canons are deemed coequal ones in rank ori-*

*ginal in their nature. Barddas.*

**Cyfurddawr, s. m.—pl. cyfurddorion (cyfurdd)**

**A compeer, or one of equal rank; also a peer.**

**Cyfurddedig, a. (cyfurdd) Being of equal rank.**

**Cyfurddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfurddedig)**

**Co-equality of rank, order, quality, or condition.**

**Cyfurddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfurdd) A levelling.**

**Cyfurddoldeb, s. m. (cyfurddawl) Coequality of**

**rank, or order.**

**Cyfurddores, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfurddawr) A fe-**

**niale of coequal rank; a peercess.**

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**Cyfurddoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfurddawr)** Coequality of rank, or honour; also peerage.  
**Cyfuwch, a. (uwch)** Of equal height; so high.

*Cofler nad oes neb cyfuwch.  
 Nid oes radd nad yw eyr swch.*

Let it be remembered that there is none equal in height, there is not a degree but he is higher. *Coronno Owain.*

**Cyfuwchder, s. m. (cyfuwch)** Equality of height.  
**Cyfwag, a. (gwag)** Being squeezed together.  
**Cyfwagaw, a. (cyfwag)** Compressive; apt to close to.  
**Cyfwagiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfwag)** Compression; a closing or pressing together.  
**Cyfwagu, v. a. (cyfwag)** To press together.

*Weithiau e ellir cyfwagu dwy sill yn on.*

Sometimes two syllables may be compressed into one. *Gr. Roberts.*

**Cyfwedd, s. f. (gwedd)** Consimilarity.  
**Cyfweddawl, a. (cyfwedd)** Being of joint likeness.  
**Cyfweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfwedd)** A comparison; a mutually resembling.  
**Cyfweddu, v. (cyfwedd)** To resemble each other.  
**Cyfweddu, a. (cyfwedd)** Tending to conform; meet, or suitable.  
**Cyferth, a. (gwerth)** Equivalent, equal in value.  
**Cyferwerthedd, s. m. (cyferwerth)** An equivalence.  
**Cyferwerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyferwerth)** A rendering equivalent or of equal value.  
**Cyferwthu, v. a. (cyferwerth)** To make of equal value.

**Cyfwlch, a. (bwlch)** Intersectant, fitting, used to a breach; suitable, convenient, commodious.

*I'm hyfyd yn cymryd cyfch  
 Gae llyw cyfch, llew cyfch—*

For my pleasure taking a circuit with the chief of fens, the lion familiar with the breach. *Cynaddeu.*

**Cyfwng, s. m.—pl. cyfyngau (wng)** Intermediate space, intersection, intervention; separation.  
**Cyfwrd, a. (gwrd)** Of equal power or dignity.

*Hywel, ar y gwynnt cynhaf a gefas, a ddol i—yng Prydain;  
 ac oddiym Arthur a'i harfioles o'r enbydded y gweddai arfoli  
 gwr cyfwrdd a hwnw.*

Hywel, with the first wind he got, came to the tale of Britain; and then Arthur received him with that honour suitable in receiving a person of such dignity as him. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyfwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwriad)** A jointly projecting, a mutually designing.  
**Cyfwriadu, v. (cyfwriad)** To combine together.  
**Cyfwrw, v. a. (bwrw)** To cast, or project together.  
**Cyfwyl, s. m. (gwyl)** Presence. *a. Opposite.*  
**Cyfwyneb, a. (gwyneb)** Face to face, confronted.  
**Cyfwynebawl, a. (cyfwyneb)** Being confronted.  
**Cyfwynebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfwyneb)** Confrontation, a coming face to face.  
**Cyfwynebu, v. a. (cyfwyneb)** To confront.  
**Cyfwyrain, s. m. (gwyrain)** A rising up together.

*Dy gaered, dy ged, dy gwyrain,  
 Dy gynnif, dyll dedid gynnaf.*

Thy company, thy bounty, thine universal exaltation, thy flowing anxiety how much it is assuaged. *Gwaichmat.*

**Cyfwyrain, v. a. (gwyrain)** To rise up together.

*Aeolus Nam Iddan  
 Cyfwyrain masur-dan.*

A terrific spreading flame the mighty fire sends on high together. *Tallieria.*

**Cyfwyre, s. m. (gwyre)** A rising up altogether.

*Pan ddiggyrwy Owain—  
 Rhag peidrydan dandde,  
 Rhag calarn gyfyre,  
 Gychwedd a'm dddyre.*

When Owain descended before the four way-spraying inflammation, before the mighty rising, a remour visited me. *Tallieria.*

**Cyfychw, s. m. (mychw) Universal light.**

*Gwr a wnaeth llewch o'r gorllewin,  
 Haul, a floor addoer, addel leu,  
 A'm gwel radd uchel, rwy cyfychw,  
 Cyfnew awen awydd Prydain.*

Him that made reflection blushing from the west, the sun, and chilling moon, in splendid orbs, I crave to make me high the rank, to be a guide of intellectual light, and fall of that high flow muse which fired Myddia's rage. *Id. hinfar.*

**Cyfyfed, s. m. (yfed)** A drinking together.  
**Cyfyfed, v. a. (yfed)** To drink together.

*Addwyn alyd awy sonedd cyfyfed;  
 Arall addwyn i am gorn cyfyfed.*

Pleasant is the joy that doth not hinder the mental exertion; again, pleasant round the horn to be drinking together. *Tallieria.*

**Cyfyl, s. m. (byl)** Contiguity. *a. Nigh, or near to; hard by, over against, or in presence of.*  
**Ni bu efe ar ei chyfyl, he has not been near her.**

*Dysgyrch, genad, cyfl mordwy gwyrdd,  
 Gorduraf ei gylchwy,  
 Dywan o'r trawen-trawwy,  
 Dywed y down Ardudwy.*

He then, messenger, towards the green laving sea, with tumultuous limit, separate for the sake of making a third less the journey, say we shall traverse Ardudwy. *Owain Cyfiliog.*

**Cyfylichig, a. (cyflich)** In the form of a gap.  
**Cyfylin, s. m.—pl. t. au (gylin)** A beak that is even, or equal. *a. Having an even beak.*  
**Cyfymborth, s. m. (ymborth)** Joint messing.  
**Cyfymborthawl, a. (cyfymborth)** Jointly messing.  
**Cyfymborthi, v. a. (cyfymborth)** To mess together.  
**Cyfymbwyll, s. m. (ymbwyll)** Mutual counsel.  
**Cyfymbwyllaw, v. a. (cyfymbwyll)** To reason together; to reason mutually.

*Na chais gyfybwyll ond a doethion.*

Seek not mutually to reason but with the wise. *Catwg.*

**Cyfybmwys, s. m. (ymbwys)** Correspondence.  
**Cyfybmwysaw, v. a. (cyfybmwys)** To equiponderate; to become an equipoise.  
**Cyfybmwysawl, a. (cyfybmwys)** Correspondent.  
**Cyfymdanc, s. m. (ymdanc)** A joining mutually in amity. *v. a. To join in mutual amity.*  
**Cyfymdrech, s. m. (ymdrech)** A mutual struggle.  
**Cyfymdrechawl, a. (cyfymdrech)** Apt to strive together; mutually contending.  
**Cyfymdrechiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfymdrech)** Collocation; a mutually striving.  
**Cyfymdrechlu, v. a. (cyfymdrech)** To collocate, to strive together.

**Cyfynglo, a. (ymglo)** Mutually closing.

*Yn myn cyfynlaid cyfynglo ni wasanetha i'r au fod heb ei chymard.*

Amongst consonants that mutually connect together it will not serve for one to be without its fellow. *Gr. Roberts.*

**Cyfynglôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfynglo)** Interjunction; a mutually closing.  
**Cyfynglôl, v. a. (cyfynglo)** To interjoin.  
**Cyfyngydiaw, v. a. (ymgydiaw)** To become mutually joined or connected.  
**Cyfyngyrch, s. m. (ymgyrch)** Mutual attraction.  
**Cyfyngyrchawl, a. (cyfyngyrch)** Attractive.  
**Cyfyngyrchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfyngyrch)** Mutual attraction.

**Cyfyngyrchu, v. a. (cyfyngyrch)** To attract.  
**Cyfyngliw, v. a. (ymliw)** To expostulate mutually; mutually to upbraid.

**Cyfyngliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfyngliw)** Mutually chiding, accusing, or upbraiding.  
**Cyfyngliwiad, v. a. (cyfyngliw)** To chide mutually; to upbraid mutually.  
**Cyfyngliwawl, a. (cyfyngliw)** Apt to chide, charge, or upbraid each other.  
**Cyfyngliwied, v. a. (cyfyngliw)** To upbraid each other mutually.  
**Cyfynglyn, a. (ymlyn)** Mutually adherent.

**Cyfymlynawl, a. (cyfymlyn)** Mutually adherent.  
**Cyfymlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfymlyn)** A cleaving mutually; a following each other.

**Cyfymlynw, v. (cyfymlyn)** To adhere together.  
**Cyfymran, a. (ymran)** Having equal share.

**Cyfymranawl, a. (cyfymran)** Proportionate.  
**Cyfymraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfymran)** A proportioning, or adjusting equally.

**Cyfymranu, v. a. (cyfymran)** To proportionate.

**Cyfyng, a. (cyfyng)** Narrow, strait, or close.

**Cyfyngawl, a. (cyfyng)** Apt to straiten.

**Cyfyngder, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfyng)** Narrowness, straitness; a strait, or difficulty; perplexity.

*Yn mhob dewys y mae cyfyngder.*

*In every choice there is perplexity. Adage.*

**Cyfyngedig, a. (cyfyng)** That is unarrowed.

**Cyfyngfor, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyfyng—mor)** A strait, or narrow sea.

**Cyfynggyngbor, s. m. (cyfyng—cyngbor)** A distraction, or perplexity of mind, a quandary.

**Cyfyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfyng)** A narrowing, contraction.

**Cyfyngu, v. u. (cyfyng)** To make narrow.

**Cyfyngwedd, a. (cyfyng—gwedd)** Of a narrow form, or appearance.

*Crist Cell, bywyd celfydd a gwar*

*Cyn ddisgwyl cyfyngwedd gyfar.*

*Christ the mysterious One, may I be instructed and meek, before I am consigned to the narrow-veining secret. D. Benfras.*

**Cyfyrdy, s. m.—pl. cyfyrdydyr (cyfer—dar)** A second cousin.

*Nid cenedlawg ond cyfyrdy.*

*No tribe so numerous as cousins. Adage.*

**Cyfyrdery, s. m.—pl. cyfyrderydyr (cyfyrdy)** A second cousin.

**Cyfyys, s. m. (ys)** A universal devouring or eating.

*Llathral iafn o'i law ar gyfys*

*Llathral ghaer yn ser yn dyrys.*

*The blade would gleam from his hand on the hawc, splendidly bright in the slaughter during onward. Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

**Cyfyys, a. (ys)** Devouring, voracious, gnawing.

*Wythfed locust*

*Llydau eu clust*

*Ffodas cyfys*

*The eighth the broad eared slower devouring locusts. Taliesin, i'r dag pla.*

**Cyfyssawl, a. (cyfys)** Devouring; corrosive.

**Cyfyssedig, a. (cyfys)** That is devoured.

**Cyfyssgwn, a. (yagwn)** Mutually rising up.

**Cyfyssgwr, a. (ysgwr)** Covered, or encircled.

*Ni fy cyfyssgwr heb noeth,*

*Nid oes raiith nad fo pueneth.*

*The covered with armour will not flee without the naked, there is no law where there is no head. Llejoed.*

**Cyfyssgwn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfyssgwn)** A universal or joint rising up, a mutual rising up.

*Plan y bodd dan y bryn!*

*Bodd gwr gwidd y'ngyfyssgwn;*

*Bodd Cyron mab Clydno Eiddyn.*

*Whose grave that below the hill! the grave of a man mighty in the mutual uplifting; the grave of Cyron the son of Clydno Eiddyn.*

**Cyfyssgynawl, a. (cyfyssgyn)** That rise together.

**Cyfyssgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfyssgyn)** A rising, ascending, or uplifting together.

**Cyfyssiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfys)** A devouring, or eating; corrosion.

**Cyfyssolrwydd, s. m. (cyfysawl)** Corrosiveness.

**Cyfystlys, a. (ystlys)** Equilateral, collateral.

**Cyfystlysawl, a. (cyfystlys)** Being side by side.

**Cyfystlysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfystlys)** A placing collaterally, or side by side.

**Cyfystlysu, v. a. (cyfystlys)** To place collaterally.

**Cyfystrawd, s. m.—pl. cyfystrodan (ystrawd)** A saddle with its furniture.

*Rhwdd yn rhoddol—*

*Cyfystrawd aurgleich myrr-faich myged,*

*Mygedawg farfawg (dorch yn eiddo)*

*Freely to me was given the gold-covered saddle, gaily proud and honourable, by the honoured knight of the flying steeds. Cynddelw, m. Cadwallawn.*

**Cyfystyr, a. (ystyr)** Being of like meaning.

*Tair ffordd yr amallir iath: amryfiedl goiriaw cyfystyr, amryfodd gylmeiriaw, ac amryddull ymadrawd.*

*Three ways may a language be made copious: by diversifying synonymous words, by a variety of compound epithets, and a multiplicity of expressions. Barddas.*

**Cyfystyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfystyr)** A becoming of like import; sameness of meaning.

**Cyfystyrieth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfystyr)** A sameness, or likeness of import.

**Cyfystyriaw, v. a. (cyfystyr)** To synonymise.

**Cyfystyriawl, a. (cyfystyr)** Of the like meaning.

**Cyfyssu, v. a. (cyfys)** To devour; to consume.

**Cyff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—yff)** A stock, stem, trunk, or body; a stump. *Cyff pren*, a stump of a tree; *cyff pandy*, the box for fulling cloth;

*cyff gwenyn*, a bee hive; *cyff cler*, a butt of ridicule; *cyff elusen*, a poor's box; *cyfflon*, stocks;

*cyff cenedl*, the stock of a tribe; *cyff cynnalawdr*, the same as *gwelygordd*, the stock of him that holds tenure, which signifies the original possessor of land, and being such as the parties who are at law for a real estate dispute their claim of descent from.

*Nid tan heb gyff.*

*It is no fire without a block. Adage.*

**Cyffaid, s. m. (cyff)** The quantity of cloth that fills the box of a fulling mill, which in quantity of wool is 7 *puys cyffion*, or 7 stoncs.

**Cyffaieth, s. m.—pl. cyffaiethiau (ffaieth)** A confect, or mixture of enriching liquids, or substances; manure; also preparations for dressing leather.

**Cyffawd, s. m. (ffawd)** Mutual pleasure, or joy.

**Cyffaiethdy, s. m. (cyffaieth—ty)** A confectory.

**Cyffaiethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffaieth)** An enriching confect; a confecting, or preserving.

**Cyffaiethiaw, v. a. (cyffaieth)** To enrich, or to cultivate; to conserve, or preserve fruits, or the like. *Cyffaiethiaw crwyn*, to dress skins; *cyffaiethiaw tir*, to manure land.

**Cyffaiethiawl, a. (cyffaieth)** Tending to enrich, or cultivate; being conserved, or candied.

**Cyffaiethiedig, a. (cyffaieth)** Being enriched.

**Cyffaiethiedydd, s. m. (cyffaiethiad)** A confectioneer.

**Cyffaiethiwr, s. m.—pl. cyffaiethwyr (cyffaieth—gwr)** One who prepares, dresses, or cultivates; a confectioneer.

**Cyffaiethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyffaieth)** A cultivator; a confectioneer.

**Cyffelyb, s. m. (cyfal)** Something that is like, a. like, or similar.

*Pob cyffelyb â ymgula.*

*Every thing like will strive. Adage.*

**Cyffelybiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffelyb)** A comparison; a comparing, or likening.

**Cyffelybiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffelyb)** Similitude, likeness.

**Cyffelybiaethawl, a. (cyffelybiaeth)** Parabolical.

**Cyffelybiaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffelybiaeth)** A drawing a comparison, or simile.

**Cyffelybiaethu, v. a. (cyffelybiaeth)** To draw a simile; to form a comparison.

**Cyffelybrwydd, s. m. (cyffelyb)** Similitude.

**Cyffelybu, v. a. (cyffelyb)** To compare, to liken.

**Cyffelybwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyffelybwyr** (*cyffelyb-gwr*) A comparer, one who makes a comparison.  
**Cyfferi**, *s. pl. aggr.* (*ffer*) Confects; medicines.  
**Cyfferineth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyfferi*) Pharmacopœia.  
**Cyfferiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyfferiwywr** (*cyfferi-gwr*) One who mixes, or prepares medicines.  
**Cyffes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (*ffes*) Confession, or acknowledgment. *Ym cyffes a ddygaf iti*, I confess to thee.  
**Cyffesawl**, *a.* (*cyffes*) Tending to, or relating to confession, acknowledgment, or owning.  
**Cyffesaf**, *s. f.*—*pl.* **cyffesfeydd** (*cyffes-ma*) A confessionalary.  
**Cyffesgell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (*cyffes—cell*) A confessional, or place for confession.  
**Cyffesiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffes*) A confessing.  
**Cyffesu**, *v.* (*cyffes*) To confess, to acknowledge.  
**Cyffeswr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyffeswyr** (*cyffes-gwr*) One who acknowledges; a confessor.  
**Cyffiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyff*) A becoming rigid; **Cyffiaw**, *v. a.* (*cyff*) To benumb, or become torpid.  
**Cyffiawl**, *a.* (*cyff*) Torpent; of benumbing quality.  
**Cyffedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cyffiad*) The torpedo.  
**Cyffin**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (*ffin*) A confine, or limit; the marches, or frontier of a country.  
**Cyffini**, *s. m.* (*cyffin*) Limitation, or bound.  
**Cyffiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffin*) A bounding upon.  
**Cyffiniaw**, *v.* (*cyffin*) To bound, about, or limit.  
**Cyffiniawl**, *a.* (*cyffin*) Adjacent, bounding, or bordering. *Cyffiniol*, abutments, or limits.  
**Cyffiniad**, *s. m.* (*cyffin*) Abutment; a boundary.  
**Cyffiniden**, *s. f.* (*cyffinid*) A spider; a cobweb.  
**Cyffinydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cyffin*) A confine.  
**Cyffoden**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffawd*) A concubine.

*Collaf heb glod gyffoden;  
 Ni cholodd a galodd gwen.*

*I have lost, without credit, a mistress, the fair one has not lost what she got.  
 G. ab I. ab Ll. Fychan.*

**Cyffodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffawd*) Mutual happiness; a becoming mutually fortunate.  
**Cyffodiaw**, *v.* (*cyffawd*) To happen fortunately.  
**Cyffodiawg**, *a.* (*cyffawd*) Mutually prosperous.  
**Cyffraw**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyffrôau** (*ffraw*) Concussion, agitation, commotion; a motion; a stir. *Cornor y cyffraw*, the leader of a faction.

*Trî cyffraw dial y dydd; diaspadau caruon, gwelod clawr eu car, a gwelod beidd eu car heb ynddiwyau.*

*The three investigations to revenge; the howling of female relatives their seeing the hier of their kin, and seeing the grave of their kin without having been avenged.  
 Welsh Laws.*

**Cyffrawd**, *s. m.* (*ffrawd*) Impulse, influence, motion.  
*a.* Having impulse, or activity.

*Manred Gwynned, nor fu defawd  
 A gafas Cyuddylan cynran cyffrawd.*

*Cymned, of gentle pace, how great the disposition which Cyn-dylan had, the active chieftain.  
 Merion.*

**Cyffrawd**, *s. m.* (*ffrawd*) Activity, impulse.

*Gallu gyffrawd gyffrawd, uawdd gywir,  
 Gwyd gyffrawd gyffrawd ni ffôr.*

*The fiery cause of activity, faithful in giving refuge, a defence in battle whose rage cannot be escaped from.  
 Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

**Cyffre**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (*ffre*) Pervasion, a blending together. *a.* Pervasive, pervading.

*Astraw chwell—  
 All yrth, all yrth se,  
 All gawdd gwegnawd gyffre.*

*A woeful tale! like the shock, like the fall of stars, like the repelling of light wont to be pervasive.  
 Gwalchmai.*

**Cyffred**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*ffred*) Comprehension; cause, or reason; a whole, entirety, or fulness.  
*Trwy gyffred y ffwyddyn*, through the whole

course of the year; *trwy gyffred einioes*, through the whole course of life.

*Gruddodd a orfa rhag lla gwyth rydd,  
 Odi rhag Castell Mon mor digerydd;  
 Dyba o'i gyffred gwared boddyd.*

*Gruddodd overcame both the wrathful host; the battle against the castle of Mon how free from blame; there was by reason of him the deliverance of faith.  
 Keilyr.*

*Cynan cad gyffred  
 A'm saillof gnd.*

*Cynan the cause of battle bestowed on me treasure.  
 Taliesin.*

**Cyffred**, *v. a.* (*ffred*) To comprehend, to comprise.  
**Cyffred**, *a.* (*ffred*) Universal; wholo. *Yn gyffred*, together, all under one, at once; *trwy y dydd cyffred*, through the whole day.

**Cyffredadwy**, *a.* (*cyffred*) Comprehensible.  
**Cyffredawl**, *a.* (*cyffred*) Universal, whole, entire.  
**Cyffrededig**, *a.* (*cyffred*) That is comprehended.  
**Cyffrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffred*) Comprehension, inclusion.

**Cyffrediaith**, *s. f.* (*cyffred—iaith*) Communication.  
**Cyffredin**, *a.* (*cyffred*) Universal, common; impartial; regular. *Y cyffredin* the commonality, the common people; *arglydd gwir cyffredin*, the lord of universal truth.

*Cas cyffredin heb gyfrith.*

*Odious is a rabble without law.*

*Adag.*

**Cyffredinaw**, *v. a.* (*cyffredin*) To make universal, or general; to publish, or to proclaim.

*Mae yn darfod i ni, y Prydeiniaid, fel na chyffredinod heb gŵn ni, naq ar fydd, naq ar ddiaid, naq chysghor.*

*It is become necessary for us, the Britons, that none should have communications with us, nor in meat, nor in drink, nor in advice.  
 Caradog.*

**Cyffredinawl**, *a.* (*cyffredin*) Universal, or general.

**Cyffredinder**, *s. m.* (*cyffredin*) Universality.

**Cyffredinedd**, *s. m.* (*cyffredin*) Universality.

**Cyffrediniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffredin*) A rendering universal.

**Cyffrediniaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffredin*) Generality; universality.

**Cyffredinolr**, *s. m.* (*cyffredinawl*) Commonness.

**Cyffredinolrwydd**, *s. m.* (*cyffredinawl*) Generalness.

**Cyffredinrwydd**, *s. m.* (*cyffredin*) Universality, commonness. *Cyffredinrwydd y saint*, communion of saints.

**Cyffredinwch**, *s. m.* (*cyffredin*) Commonness; generality.

*O daw pleidiau i ateb, gater iddynt; a berwydd yr hawl ac yr ateb barnar cyffredinwch, a cheosr y neb a ddygwyddo.*

*If parties shall come to answer, let them be suffered; with respect to the complainant and the answer let a general verdict be judged and let him that is cast be punished.  
 Statute of Rhuddlan.*

**Cyffreud**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffre*) A flowing together, a communication.

**Cyffreuedig**, *a.* (*cyffre*) That is made to pervade.

**Cyffreuedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffreuedig*) Communication.

**Cyffrôad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffraw*) A concussing.

**Cyffrôadwy**, *a.* (*cyffraw*) Agitating, or disturbing.

**Cyffrôadawl**, *a.* (*cyffraw*) Impulsive, moving.

**Cyffrôedig**, *a.* (*cyffraw*) That is agitated, moved, or actuated; disturbed. *Da cyffrôedig ac ang-hyffrôedig*, moveable, and immovable goods.

**Cyffrôedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffrôedig*) Agitation, or stir.

*Gan gyffrôedigaeth y gwynt c a gwympal un o'r dail crison o faen y pren i a'r ddafar.*

*With the agitation of the wind there fell one of the withered leaves from the top of the tree to the ground.  
 Desmption.*

**Cyffrôedigawl**, *a.* (*cyffrôedig*) Tending to move.

**Cyffroi, v. a. (cyffraw)** To concuss, agitate, move, or stir; to disturb, or trouble; to ruffle, to flurry; to be moved; to be troubled.

Pwy byng a fyao gyffroi hawl am dir a dalar, cyffrodd pan fyao o newid dydd Cahan gawf allan, new o newid dydd Mial; canys yn yr amserodd hyn y bydd egorod cyfruth am dir a dalar.

Whoever that may want to commence a suit for landed property, let him commence it when he likes from the ninth day of November forwards, or from the ninth day of May; for on those times the law is open for landed property.

**Cyffröwr, s. m.—pl. cyffröwyr (cyffraw—gwr)**

An agitator, mover, or stirrer; a disturber.

**Cyffröydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyffraw)** An agitator

**Cyffrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (ffrwy)** A mutual aid.

**Cyffrwyaw, v. a. (cyffrwy)** To conduce, to produce

Addfyrn Gae'r y sydd ai cyffrwy codan,  
Oedd new ei ryddas a ddawen.

A pleasant town there is that is supported with gifts, gentle were its lords, which I should love.

**Cyffrwyawl, a. (cyffrwy)** Conducive, bringing on:

**Cyffrwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffrwyth)** Produce.

**Cyffryd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffryd)** Protection.

**Cyffrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffryd)** A protecting

**Cyffrydiawl, a. (cyffryd)** Defensive, protecting.

**Cyffrydiwr, s. m.—pl. cyffrydiwyr (cyffryd—gwr)**

A protector, or a defender.

Tafawd un arawd Aneurin gwand-glaw  
Teg cyffrydiwr serai cyffryd.

A tongue of the same eloquence as Aneurin of splendid song, the fair protector in battle of the common homes.

**Cyffrydn, v. a. (cyffryd)** To defend or protect.

**Cyffryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyff—rhyn)** Agitation.

**Cyffrynawl, a. (cyffryn)** Apt to tremble or shake

**Cyffurf, a. (ffurf)** Conform, of the same form.

**Cyffurdiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffurf)** Configuration

**Cyffurdiaw, v. a. (cyffurf)** To configure.

**Cyffylawg, s. m.—pl. cyffyllogod (cy—hyl)** A

woodcock. **Cyffylawg y mor**, the fin-footed runner.

Nid wrth ei big y mae prynu cyffylawg.

The woodcock is not to be bought by its bill.

Nid llechiad ond cyffylawg.

There is no such skulker as the woodcock.

**Cyffyloca, v. a. (cyffylawg)** To catch woodcocks.

**Cyffyllawg, a. (ffylliawg)** Abounding with wilds.

**Cyffyr, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ffyr)** Substance, matter; ingredient.

**Cygly, s. m. (cly)** The sense of hearing.

**Cyglyu, v. a. (cygly)** To hear, to hearken.

A phan gyglyu y ferech yr amedroddion hynny wylaw a orag.

And when the maid heard those sayings she wept.

Gr. ab Arthur.

**Cygnawg, a. (cwgn)** Full of knobs, knotty.

**Cygnoi, v. a. (cnoi)** To devour, or to consume.

All cygnoes

ffrwyth cood a maes.

Next there was devoured the fruit of the trees and the field.

**Cygydiaw, v. a. (cydiaw)** To conjoin; to fasten together.

**Cyhalaf, a. (hafal)** Similar, like, or resembling.

Pwy byng a fal arafach, ac ychydig nos i gura gwirionedd, hwas, megis gelyn ryne Prydain a ddistrwyd; ac o'r diwedd pob peth o'r garai Duw, ei gwas o gyhalaf frawd y gwneyn, ond bod yn garuach ganddyn yr hyn a gwasai Duw.

Whoever that should be more gentle, and a little nearer to love the truth, him, as the enemy of the Isle of Britain was destroyed; and at length every thing which God loved, they would hate in the like manner, except that what God should hate was more lovely with them.

Gr. ab Arthur.

**Cyhalafad, s. m. (cyhalaf)** A making similar.

**Cyhalafau, v. a. (cyhalaf)** To make similar, or

like; to compare, or to liken, to resemble.

**Cyhefelydd, a. m. (cyhafal)** A ressembler; a type.

Gorfamhau cywiw cyhefelydd,  
Goblyg radd wenyg ryd Derwenydd.

Of the pure tint of the dazzling flame the twisting course of the wave of the ford of Derwenydd was the resemblance.

Iorwerth Fychan.

**Cyhoedd, a. (hoedd) Public. Ar gyhoedd, publicly. s. m. The public.**

O'r cyfarwydd o' y gan ei elymon, eafly y cywilydddyd cyffredin gyhoedd Rhufain.

Should he have been vanquished by his enemies, thus would the whole Roman Public have been shamed.

Gr. ab Arthur.

**Cyhoeddadwy, a. (cyhoedd)** That may be published.

**Cyhoeddawg, a. (cyhoedd)** That is made public.

**Cyhoeddawl, a. (cyhoedd)** Public, manifest, open

**Cyhoeddedig, a. (cyhoedd)** That is published.

**Cyhoeddigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhoeddedig)** A

publication, announcement, proclamation.

**Cyhoeddi, v. a. (cyhoedd)** To publish, divulge, or

disclose; to proclaim, to declare.

**Cyhoeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhoedd)** A publish-

ing, or announcing; a publication.

**Cyhoeddogrwydd, s. m. (cyhoeddawg)** Publicness

**Cyhoeddogrwydd plygyl**, the face of the commu-

nity.

**Cyhoeddwr, s. m.—pl. cyhoeddwyr (cyhoedd—gwr)**

A publisher; a proclaimer.

**Cyhudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hudd)** An impeachment.

**Cyhuddadwy, a. (cyhudd)** That may be accused.

**Cyhuddaw, v. a. (cyhudd)** To accuse, to impeach.

Ys of a hudd a gyhudd.

He that will kill will impeach.

Adage.

Car yu cyhuddaw arall!

Howd! 't' hew gyhuddo'r llaith.

A friend accusing another! It is easy for one hand to accuse the other.

T. Alad.

**Cyhuddawg, a. (cyhudd)** Apt to impeach.

Bid gyhuddawg ceisiod, bid gyniadd gwyr,

A bid gwynnys ddilled:

A rare hardid bid hardid roddied.

Let the bullif be apt to impeach, let evil be a tormentor, and let garments be easy: he that loves a hard lot him be a handsome giver.

Llywarch Hen.

**Cyhuddawl, a. (cyhudd)** Accusative.

**Cyhudded, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyhudd)** An accusation.

**Cyhuddedig, a. (cyhudd)** That is accused:

**Cyhuddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhuddedig)**

Accusation, impeachment, crimination.

**Cyhuddgar, a. (cyhudd)** Apt to impeach, accusing

Gwell pren cyhuddiad na dyn cyhuddgar.

The tree of accusation is better than an accusing person.

Adage.

**Cyhuddgarwch, s. m. (cyhuddgar)** Aptness to

accuse.

**Cyhuddgwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyhudd—cwyn)** An

indictment.

**Cyhuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhudd)** Accusation,

crimination, or arraignment; an accuser.

Boddawg ei rodawg i rodaw torfoedd,

Twrif cyhoedd cyhuddiad.

Pleased is his car to range through the hosts of the public tumult of the accuser.

Cynddelio, i O. Cyfelliawg.

**Cyhuddiant, s. m. (cyhudd)** Arraignment, charge.

**Cyhuddrwydd, s. m. (cyhudd)** A denouncement.

Y seren—

Yn arwydd cyhuddrwydd ced,

Gest'r Breamin gogoned.

The star taken of the announcement of a treasure, the birth of the King of glory.

**Cyhuddwr, s. m.—pl. cyhuddwyr (cyhudd—gwr)**

An accuser, or informer.

**Cyhwrd, s. m.—pl. cyhyrdau (hwrdd)** A meeting

**Cyhwrrd, v. a. (hwrdd)** To come in contact, to touch, or to hit; to meet.

*Cynt y cyhwrrd dau dydd no dau fynydd.*

Sooner two men will meet than two mountains. *Adage.*

**Cyhyd, a. (hyd)** Of equal length; so long.

**Cyhydded, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyhyd)** Equal length, or coextension; the equator; also metricity, a term in prosody. *Cyfraith cyhydded*, the law of equation, or equal division; this took place when the weight of evidence, damages or trespasses, on both sides were equal; for in such cases the verdict, directed the cause of action to be equally divided between the plaintiff and the defendant. *Tir cyhydded*, land of equal value; also land divided equally amongst relatives of the third descent.

*Ni ddyl neb gychwynu o'i ddyn cyfreithiaw i gelli gaffael cyhydded am dano o dir arall.*

None ought to depart from his lawful tenement if he should be able to get an equivalent for it of other land. *Welsh Laws.*

*Naw cyhydded y dydd, ac ynddynt y gwreiddia holl golofnau cerdd dafawd; sef yw cyhydded, y rhif a'r sillau a rodder mewn ban, neu fraich o beusill er gwneuthur ei hyd.*

There are nine metricities, and in them all the canons of vocal song have their origin; the metricity implies the number of syllables that are put in a verse, or line of a stanza to form its length. *Barddes.*

**Cyhyddedawl, a. (cyhydded)** Equatorial.

**Cyhyddediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhydded)** Coextension; a rendering of equal length.

**Cyhyddedn, v. a. (cyhydded)** To coextend; to divide equally, or into equal portions.

*Ni ddyl na nat, nag ewythr, na rhanu, nag adranu, na chyhyddedn.*

Neither nephew, nor uncle ought to divide, nor to subdivide, or to coextend. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyhydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhyd)** A coextension.

**Cyhydiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhyd)** The parolimon, a term in prosody.

**Cyhydr, a. (hydr)** Of equal power or strength.

*Ydoedd—  
Ym ged gyhydr gad hydr by.*

There was to me a treasure of equal might of the daring intrepid battle. *Ll. P. Mech.*

**Cyhydrawl, a. (cyhydr)** Apt to strive together.

**Cyhydreg, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyhydr)** A striving together; a coming in contact.

*Oedd terwyn Owain tyrrh rhag eurfedd  
Cyn oer-fedd gyhydreg.*

Pierce was Owain that gave the golden gift to the multitude before the coming to the cold grave. *Prwydded Dycheu, m. O. ab Gruffudd.*

**Cyhydreg, v. a. (cyhydr)** To encounter, to come together, to meet, or come in contact.

*O bydd i ddyn ielffaint gyhydreg i dyn uchelffaint, o gwna yr uchelffaint wasad ar yr ielffaint, ni ddyl ei ddiffyn, am na ddylai gyhydreg ag un uch el ffaint nag ef.*

If a man of low degree shall encounter with a man of high degree, if he of high degree shall bring blood on him of low degree, he ought not to have his satisfaction, because he should not encounter with one of a higher order than himself. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyhydriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhydr)** Contention.

**Cyhydrn, v. a. (cyhydr)** To contend together.

*Ac wedi gweld o Bell nad oedd neb yn y deyrnas a gyhydrall ag ef, nag a wrthwynebai iddo, namyn bod yn eiddaw ef yr holl ryw o'r mor pwygylld, ef a gadarnaw yna y cyfreithian ar a wneuth oedd ei dad.*

And when Bell had seen that there was none in the kingdom that could cope with him, or that could oppose him, but that the whole island was his from one sea to the other, he then strengthened the laws which his father had made. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyhyda, v. (cyhyd)** To make of equal length.

**Cyhynt, a. (hynt)** Of the same course. *Cyhynt ei glod*, concomitant is his fame.

**Cyhyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (hyr)** The muscular flesh.

**Cyhyraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhyr)** The muscular system. *Cyhyraeth o ddyn*, a man that is a mere skin and bones.

**Cyhyrawg, a. (cyhyr)** Abounding with muscles, muscular. *Y cyhyrawg*, the brawn.

**Cyhyrawl, a. (cyhyr)** Muscular, or muscular.

**Cyhyrddawl, a. (cyhwrrd)** Contiguous, touching.

**Cyhyrddedig, a. (cyhwrrd)** That touches, touching.

**Cyhyrddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhwrrd)** A contact, a mutually touching.

**Cyhyrddoldeb, s. m. (cyhyrddawl)** Contiguity.

**Cyhyrddn, v. a. (cyhwrrd)** To come together.

**Cyhyredd, s. m. (cyhyr)** Muscularity, brawniness.

**Cyhyrogrydd, s. m. (cyhyrawg)** A brawniness.

**Cyhyrwaew, s. m. (cyhyr—gwaew)** Muscular pain.

*Nf's ladd—  
Na chyhyrwaew, na chwaren.*

Nor pain in the muscles, nor plague will kill him. *Adage.*

**Cyhyrwbh, s. m. (cyhyr)** Brawniness; firmness.

**Cyhyryn, s. m. dim. (cyhyr)** A piece of lean flesh.

*Cyhyryn canstr yw cig lledrad a ddol hyd y gaeaf law.*

A piece of flesh of a hundred recurves is stolen flesh that shall come to the hundredth hand. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyhys, a. (hys)** That jointly stirs, or stirs.

**Cyhysaid, a. (cyhys)** Of a contentious nature.

**Cyhysed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyhys)** Contention.

*Post Prydain urddain wrdd cyhysed,  
Penlader llafr-dar llaw egorod.*

The honoured pillar of Britain mighty in the contention, the chieftain with the steely blade, and open-handed. *Llygad Gw.*

**Cyhysedd, s. m. (cyhys)** Contention, debate.

*Ys mi a fellaer o'r gyhysedd,  
Gweryd i'r gwag-iedrdd i'w gwag-hoffedd.*

If I shall be disgraced from the contention, the grave to the empty bars of vain desires. *Phylip Brydydd.*

**Cyhyseiddaw, v. (cyhysaid)** To be contentious.

**Cyhyseiddawg, a. (cyhysaid)** Contentions.

**Cyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—yl)** What surrounds, encloses, or hems in; a kiln, a furnace.

*Dewlynt tri chant yn Carthago es bwrw i gyl poeth yn hytrach  
nog aberthu i culun.*

Three hundred chose, in Carthage, to be thrown into a hot furnace, rather than sacrifice to an image. *C. Edwards, H. y Ffydd.*

**Cylafaredd, s. m.—pl. t. au (llafaredd)** A parley

for settling differences; a conciliation.

**Cylafareddadwy, a. (cylafaredd)** Able to reconcile.

**Cylafareddawl, a. (cylafaredd)** Conciliatory.

**Cylafareddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylafaredd)** Dignification, or the decision of a difference.

**Cylafareddn, v. a. (cylafaredd)** To parley, or to

discourse together; to reconcile a difference.

**Cylafareddus, a. (cylafaredd)** Conciliatory.

**Cylafareddwr, s. m.—pl. cylafareddwyr (cylafaredd—gwr)** A peace-maker, an arbitrator.

**Cylch, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyl)** A circle, zone, cycle, or round; a compass, or brim; a hoop; a circuit; a course, or turn. *Cylch yr haul*, the

cycle of the sun; *tri chylch llanod*, the three circles of existences; *cylch clera*, the circuit of

the peregrination of the minstrels, every three

in the years; *cylch-gynad*, a judge of a circuit. In

the years; *cylch* signifies a yearly custom of pro-

visions, or other things, paid to the king's offi-

cers, or servants, by those who held land under

him; such were the *cylch dyfrwyn*, *cylch heb-*

*ogyddion*, and *cylch ystalon*. In the extent of

Anglesea the terms *cylch-rhaglawn*, and *cylch-*

*rhaglawn* occur, which seemingly implied a

court leet.

**Cylch, prep. (cyl)** About, round, with respect to,

or concerning. *Cylch ty Ddaw*, about the house

of God; *ynghylch tair blynedd*, about three

years; *y'nglych y wlad*, all round the country; *cylch o gylch*, round about; *yn fy nghylch*, round about me.

*Gwisgall i'n cylch rhag sâgen.*

*Groes Ddu—*

*I will wear about me against harm the cross of God.*

*H. Daf.*

**Cylchaid**, *a. (cylch)* Circular, or of a round form.  
**Cylchanfon**, *v. a. (cylch—anfon)* To send round.  
**Cylcharwain**, *v. (cylch—arwain)* To lead about.  
**Cylchawg**, *a. (cylch)* Having circles; having hoops.  
**Cylchawl**, *a. (cylch)* Circular; periodical.  
**Cylchdaith**, *s. f.—pl. cylchdeithiau (cylch—taith)* A round journey; a circuit.  
**Cylchdeithiaw**, *r. a. (cylchdaith)* To go a circuit.  
**Cylchdor**, *s. m. (cylch—tor)* A circular cut.  
**Cylchdorïad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchdor)* A circumsion: it is also called *blaendoriad*.  
**Cylchdro**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cylch—tro)* A circular motion, or revolution.  
**Cylchdrôad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchdro)* A turning round; a circumvolution.  
**Cylchdrôawl**, *a. (cylchdro)* Circumrotatory.  
**Cylchdroi**, *v. a. (cylchdro)* To circumvolve.  
**Cylchdroiawg**, *a. (cylchdroi)* Full of turns.  
**Cylched**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (cylch)* A circumference; what goes round, or encloses; a bound; a vestment. *Gwely a't gylchedaw*, a bed and its furnishings; *fy nghylched groenen gafr*, my garment the skin of a goat.  
*Pan rygo pawb ar gylched,*  
*Ni csiwg Daw pas rhy gward.*  
*When all shall sleep on the rampart, God will not sleep when he gives deliverance.*  
*Adage.*

**Cylchedlen**, *s. f.—pl. t. i (cylched—llen)* A certain.  
**Cylchedydd**, *s. m. (cylched)* Circumferentor.  
**Cylchedd**, *s. m. (cylch)* Circumference, or circuit.  
**Cylcheiddrwydd**, *s. m. (cylchaid)* Circularity.  
**Cylchen**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (cylch)* A circuit, or compass. *Y'nglychen tair blynedd*, in the compass of three years.

**Cylchfrith**, *a. (cylch—brith)* Ring-streaked.  
*Gwartheg cylchfrithion*, ring-streaked cattle.  
**Cylchgrwydr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylch—crwydr)* A wandering round.

**Cylchgrwydrai**, *s. m.—pl. cylchgrwydreion (cylchgrwydr)* A circuiteer; one who wanders about.

*Ellef ac Eidal diysale alltiedion,*

*Cenwon cylchgrwydrai;*

*Meid Meibion Meigen meirch mal.*

*Ellef and Eidal foreigners free from frailty, the progeny of the wanderer; the sons of Meigen reared the steeds of battle.*

*Breddau y Miliwyr.*

**Cylchgrwydraw**, *v. a. (cylchgrwydr)* To wander.  
**Cylchgrwydrawl**, *a. (cylchgrwydr)* Apt to wander about, circumvagant.

**Cylchgyfarchwyl**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cylch—cyfarchwyl)* A surveying all round; a patrolling.  
**Cylchgyfarchwylïad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchgyfarchwyl)* A surveying, or watching all round.

**Cylchig**, *s. f. dim. (cylch)* A circlet, small circle.  
**Cylchlif**, *s. m. (cylch—llif)* A circling flood.

**Cylchlifaw**, *a. (cylchlif)* Circumfluent.  
**Cylchlifeariant**, *s. m. (cylch—llifeariant)* A flowing round, circumfluency.

**Cylchlifeariaw**, *v. a. (cylch—llifeariaw)* To flow round, to circulate.

**Cylchlifeariawl**, *a. (cylch—llifeariawl)* Circumfluous; tending to surround with water.

**Cylchlifant**, *s. m. (cylchlif)* A circumfluency.  
**Cylchlywyr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylch—llwybr)* A path of revolution; an orbit.

**Cylcholrwydd**, *s. m. (cylchawl)* Circularness.

**Cylcholwg**, *s. m.—pl. cylcholygion (cylch—golwg)* A circular view, or prospect.

**Cylcholygiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylcholwg)* A viewing round.

**Cylcholygu**, *v. a. (cylcholwg)* To take a circular view; to patrol, to look about.

**Cylchred**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion (cylch)* A circular course.

**Cylchredawg**, *a. (cylchred)* Circumambient.

**Cylchreddeg**, *v. a. (cylchred)* To run round.

**Cylchrediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchred)* Circumvolution.

**Cylchu**, *v. a. (cylch)* To compass about, encircle, or encompass; to form a ring; to hoop.

**Cylchwr**, *s. m.—pl. cylchwyr (cylch—gwr)* Hooper.

**Cylchwyr**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion (cylch)* A circle, a round; a circumference; a border; a shield.

*Gorwyn ffawd tafawd ger Teili gylchwyr,*

*Gorwyn arwyd aerddor seugi.*

*Spelling the property of the tongue by the border of the Teili, Gorwyn's protection that tramples the host of slaughter.*

*Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

*Llechar fy nghleddyf, lluch ydd arwyd glew,*

*Llewychedig aur ar fy nghylchwyr.*

*Gleaming is my sword, swift as lightning it protects the brave, glittering is the gold on my round shield.*

*Gwalchmai.*

**Cylchwyl**, *s. f.—pl. t. ian (cylch—gwyl)* A circuit feast; an anniversary.

**Cylchyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylch)* A circlet; a circle.

*Yn nghylchyn*, in a circle; *t'w gylchyn*, about him, or it.

*A dyddw i Raffudd waewraidd-elys,*

*Gwin a gwyr gofau yn ei gylchyn.*

*And bear to Raffudd the foe with the ruddy spear, the wine with clear glass in his compass.*

*O. Cyfeiliang.*

*Dewr yth wneuthu Duw yn an dyn haelaf*

*Hyd aethl haul o'i gylchyn.*

*Happily did the only God make thee one man most generous as far as the sun hath gone round about him.*

*Ll. P. Mich, t. L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cylchynawl**, *a. (cylchyn)* Circuits; periodical.

**Cylchynedig**, *a. (cylchyn)* That is circumscribed or surrounded; circumambient, encompassing.

**Cylchyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchyn)* Circumitition; circumambieny, a surrounding.

**Cylchynoldeb**, *s. m. (cylchynawl)* Circularness, circularity; roundness.

**Cylchynu**, *v. a. (cylchyn)* To encompass.

*Sef a wael iwl Caisar cylchyn y mynydd a'i lu, a myn gwarchau Caewallaw yn y lle hwn.*

*What did Julius Caesar do was encompassing the mountain with his army, and causing Caewallaw to be besieged in that place.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cylchynwr**, *s. m.—pl. cylchynwyr (cylchyn—gwr)* A circumscriber, one who surrounds.

**Cylchysawl**, *a. (cylch—ysawl)* Consuming round.

**Cylchysn**, *v. a. (cylch—ysn)* To eat all round.

**Cylion**, *s. pl. aggr. (cwl)* Flies in general; gnats.

*Cylion paradwys*, cantharides. Beelzebub is called *duw y cylion*, in *Buchedd S. Margaret*.

*Ynwthyn i bob man byfryd, megis haid o gylion gwanes yn tyrs i baddell o ddŵr a mel, ac yn soddi ynddo.*

*They obtruded themselves into every pleasant spot, like a swarm of voracious flies gathering into a pan of water and honey, and sinking in it.*

*Parck. Theo. Evans.*

**Cylionawg**, *a. (cylion)* Abounding with flies.

**Cylionen**, *s. f. (cylion)* A fly; also a gnat.

*Y gylionen cryn oddu yn rhedeg dan ganu gan ytelis mwr, a hi arganfu yr arddog yn ei lochw.*

*Once on a time the gnat was flying and singing along the side of a wall, and she beheaded the spider in her retreat.*

*Dumaglion.*

**Cylionwr**, *s. m.—pl. cylionwyr (cylion—gwr)* Fly-catcher.

*Gwylis yno gylionwr.*

*Take care there of a fly-catcher.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cylionyn**, *s. m. (cylion)* A gnat; a wasp.

2 R



**Cylmael, s. f.—pl. cymaelian (cwl—ael)** The joining of the eyebrows, the brow; the forehead.

*Blawer gwallh y rhos (hawddamawr for hael)  
Eurusg helm at y cymael.*

Many a time did he place (prosperity to the generous chief) the golden helmet on the brow. *Iolo Goch.*

**Cylmair, s. m.—pl. cymeliriau (cwl—gair)** A compound word, a compound epithet.

**Cylmu, v. a. (cwl—m)** To tie, to form a knot.

**Cylor, s. pl. aggr. (llor)** Bunium, earth nuts.

**Cylora, v. a. (cylor)** To gather earth nuts.

**Cylu, v. a. (cwl)** To vex; to find fault, to blame.

**Cylus, a. (cwl)** Culpable, or blameworthy.

**Cyluswydd, s. m. (cylus)** Culpableness.

**Cylmyiad, s. m. (cwl—m)** A tying together.

**Cylmu, v. a. (cwl—m)** To tie, to knot.

**Cylyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (cyl)** A kiln, a furnace.

**Cylla, s. m.—pl. t. on (cwl)** The maw; the stomach. *Cylla gwyn, the paunch.*

**Cyllaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwl—æth)** Melancholy, grief, or sorrow.

**Cyllagwat, s. m. (cyl—gwst)** Pain or griping of the stomach.

**Cyllaig, s. m.—pl. cylieigiau (cwl—aig)** A stag in season.

*Ni bydd golwython cyffwrthawl yn bydd brenin, namyn o wyl Guryg hyd gwlau gausf; ac ni bydd cyllaig brenin yntau, namyn tra fo y golwython breninawl ynddo.*

There are no lawful places in a king's stag, but from the feast of Curyg, the sixteenth of June, to the first of November; neither is it also a king's stag in season, but whilst it has in it prime pieces. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cylllell, s. f.—pl. cylllell (cwl)** A knife. *Cylllell glau, a dagger; cadw wrth ffa y cylllell, to keep on short allowance.*

**Cylllellaidd, a. (cylllell)** In the form of a knife.

**Cylllellawd, s. m. (cylllell)** A cut with a knife.

**Cylllellawg, a. (cylllell)** Carrying a knife.

**Cylllellawr, s. m.—pl. cylllellorion (cylllell)** Knife-man, or one who uses a knife.

*Ni wan cylllellawr cleddyfawr maelwr.*

The swords of the men of conflict will not stab the puny dagger-drummer. *Taliesin.*

**Cylllellbren, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylllellbren)** Cutting woods; probably two flat pieces of wood put together in the form of tweezers.

*Ni allir myniant a bari Dillan oaid ac ef yn fyw y tynir o'i farf, a'i guthllaw a chylllell brenau.*

The beard of Dillan cannot answer except it can be plucked and he being alive, and that he be twitched with wooden tweezers. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

**Cylllelliad, s. m. (cylllell)** A cutting with a knife.

**Cylllellu, v. a. (cylllell)** To cut with a knife.

*Y neb a gyllellu anfel marw i ddyn arall taled anfel tarbwyr ac un wrth ag ef drosto, a thair lin camlwrw i'r brenin.*

He that cuts up a dead beast of another man let him pay a beast of the same sort and same value for it, and three cows as a fine to the king. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cylllellwr, s. m.—pl. cylllellwyr (cylllell—gwr)** A cuttler, or a dealer in knives.

**Cyllen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwl)** A chopper.

**Cyllestr, s. m.—pl. t. au (callestr)** Fire-stone.

**Cyllestrawl, a. (cyllestr)** Flinty or siliceous.

**Cyllestrig, a. (cyllestr)** Flinty, or siliceous.

*Ergyrnaf cyllestrig cŵn,  
Gan wledig gwlad anorphen.*

I will dread the flinty covering, from the covering of boundless space. *Taliesin.*

**Cyllestrigawl, a. (cyllestrig)** Of a siliceous quality.

*Argwydd Dad nam gad cyllestrigawl dan  
Yno mae poeth-fan peth ufferawl.*

Lord the Father leave me not to the flinty fire, where there is the scorching place of the infernal matter. *Bleddyn Fardd.*

**Cyllid, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwl)** A contribution of provision; income, rent, or tax.

**Cyllidaw, v. a. (cyllid)** To pay rent, to pay tax.

*Pwy bynnag a dalio dyl'r gylidaw, cyllidid drosto i'r argwydd;  
cany rhydd y dyl y tir fod i'r neb y taler llo.*

Whoever that shall part with land in satisfaction for murder let him pay tax for it to the lord; for the land ought to be free to whom it shall be given up. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyllidawg, a. (cyllid)** Having income, or revenue; having a large income, wealthy.

**Cyllidus, a. (cyllid)** That pays rent, or tax. *Tir cyllidus, land liable to pay rent.*

**Cyllidwr, s. m.—pl. cyllidwyr (cyllid—gwr)** A tax gatherer; a rent gatherer; a collector.

**Cyllidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyllid)** A collector of a tax; a collector of custom duties.

**Cyllig, a. (cwl)** Separating, or parting.

*Collt eua cyllig Gwynydd.  
Call a glew, small el gield!*

Losing the separating chief of Gwynedd, prudent and courageous, whose sword was destructive. *Iolo Goch.*

**Cylliso, s. m. (cwl—iso)** A shroud, burial cloth.

**Cylltawr, s. m.—pl. cylltorion (cwl)** A coult; a plough-share.

**Cylltrawg, a. (cwltr)** Having a coult.

*Cyryll tir gwydd rhydd ytrawg.  
Call-dreus wrddedig cylltrawg.*

It will long till the free sable land with its oblique and coulted form. *Iolo Goch, i'r ardd.*

**Cyllu, v. a. (cwl)** To make a separation. *Cym, a prefix in composition (cy)* It is commutable with *CYF*, the change depending on the connection which either has with the succeeding letter, productive of harmony; and, like *CYF*, it gives that force to words which denotes a mutual act, quality, or effect.

**Cyma, adv. (yma)** Here; to here, look here.

**Cymaeth, a. (maeth)** Nourished, or fed together.

**Cymaethadwy, a. (cymaeth)** That may be jointly nourished, reared, or brought up.

**Cymaethawl, a. (cymaeth)** Constructions.

**Cymaethedig, a. (cymaeth)** Being fed together.

**Cymaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymaeth)** Connutrition, a nourishing together.

**Cymaethlu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cymaeth—llu)** A family reared together.

**Cymain, a. (cymaint)** Of equal bigness; as much.

*Dy gared, dy god, dy gwyfyrn,  
Dy gynnaf dyl' dedid gymain—  
Dymgoriwydd.*

Thy parent, thy treasure, thy exaltation, thy sowing wrath, as many that appease, it will insure my success. *Gwynethmau, i R. ab Owain.*

**Cymaint, a. (maint)** Of equal bigness, quantity, or number, as big; so great, so much, so many.

**Nid oes yma gymaint ag un, there is here not so much as one.**

*Nid cymaint Bleddyn a'i drwt.*

Bleddyn is not so great as his noise doth indicate. *Adgr.*

**Cymal, s. m.—pl. t. au (mal)** A joint; a knuckle.

**Cryd cymalus, the rheumatism.**

**Cymalaidd, a. (cymal)** Like a joint; like a knot.

**Cymalawg, a. (cymal)** Having a joint, full of joints, jointed; knotty; large-limbed.

**Cymaledig, a. (cymal)** That is jointed.

**Cymaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymal)** Articulation, a jointing, or forming joints.

**Cymalu, v. a. (cymal)** To joint, to be jointed; to join, or connect with joints.

**Cymalus, a. (cymal)** Tending to joint.

**Cymalwat, s. f. (cymal—gwst)** Pain of the joints; rheumatism.

**Cymalwstawg, a. (cymalwst)** Having pain of the joints; athritical; rheumatic.

**Cyman, a. (man)** Complete, perfect, or entire.

*Yn gymben, yn cyman ysgmaid  
Y gwneith Daw deffnawg ar bonaid.*

Eloquently and completely a judge, hath God made the curber of assurance.

*Lt. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.*

**Cymanfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cyman—ma)** A congregation; assembly, or meeting.

**Cymanfaaw, a. (cymanfa)** Congregational.

**Cymath, a. (math)** Of the same sort; similar.

**Cymathadwy, a. (cymath)** Assortable.

**Cymathawl, a. (cymath)** Apt to assimilate.

**Cymathedig, a. (cymath)** That is assimilated.

**Cymathiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymath)** Assortment, assimilation.

**Cymathu, v. a. (cymath)** To assimilate.

**Cymaws, s. m. (maws)** Complacency. **a. Mutually** affable, kind, or complacent.

*Ef yn mynd, yn mawrfyrd yn Mon,  
N' Nghomle y'ngby maws deon.*

He in life, in magnanimity in Mon, in Cemele in the complacency of the deity.

*Lt. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.*

**Cymdaith, s. m.—pl. cymdeithion (cy—ymdaith)** That bears company, or sojourns with. **Cymdeithion da**, good companions.

**Cymdeithas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymdaith)** Society.

**Cymdeithasawg, a. (cymdeithas)** Consociate.

**Cymdeithasawl, a. (cymdeithas)** Sociable, social.

**Cymdeithasgar, a. (cymdeithas)** Sociable, of a friendly disposition.

**Cymdeithasgarwch, s. m. (cymdeithasgar)** Sociableness; neighbourly disposition.

**Cymdeithasiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymdeithas)** Association; a being sociable.

**Cymdeithasrwydd, s. m. (cymdeithas)** Sociableness.

**Cymdeithasan, v. a. (cymdeithas)** To associate.

**Cymdeithaswr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymdaith)** Consociation, a joining, or associating together.

**Cymdeithiaidd, a. (cymdaith)** Apt to associate.

**Cymdeithiaw, v. a. (cymdaith)** To consociate.

**Cymdeithiawg, a. (cymdaith)** Having a mate.

**Cymdeithiawl, a. (cymdaith)** Jointly sojourning.

**Cymdeithiog, v. (cymdeithiawg)** To associate.

*Mi thâl dim gwraig a gymdeithioedd i phob gwr.*

A woman that associates with every man is good for nothing.

*Adast.*

**Cymdeithiwr, s. m.—pl. cymdeithwyr (cymdaith—gwr)** A consociate, an associate.

**Cymdeithwraig, s. f.—pl. cymdeithwreigedd (cymdaith—gwraig)** A female companion.

**Cymdeithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymdaith)** Companion; a consociate.

**Cymediw, s. m.—pl. t. au (mediw)** A compliment, a token of respect; a present; a yearly custom, or gift, presented by a tenant to his landlord.

**a. Complimentary.**

**Cymedru, v. a. (cymedr)** To quadrate, to regulate, to direct, conduct, or guide.

*Gofwydd y twyn-hael o'y uchder, i ddyngus i'r rhad a eto-  
ddedni mewn ynyllwch, ac y'ngwasgawd angen, er cymedru ein  
tued i flordd tangwedd.*

The day-spring from on high hath visited us, to give light to them that sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace.

*W. Salisbury.*

**Cymedrawl, a. (cymedr)** That is suited, or in due proportion; competent; moderate.

**Cymedredd, s. m. (cymedr)** Proportionateness.

**Cymedriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymedr)** A proportioning, or adjusting; a regulation.

**Cymedrolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymedrawl)** Proportionality, adjustment, orderly state.

*Creaduriau nof nawdd diolachaint  
Cyrroffiant, gyniatat cymedrolaeth!*

Creatures of heaven the refuge of separation of the saints of forgiveness, how great the regularity!

*Lt. P. Moch.*

**Cymedroldeb, s. m. (cymedrawl)** Moderation.

**Cymedrolwr, s. m. (cymedrawl)** Moderator.

**Cymedroled, s. m. (cymedrawl)** Moderateness.

**Cymedroli, v. a. (cymedrawl)** To moderate, to proportion; to adapt. **Cymedroli dilledyn**, to fit a garment.

*Gwr doeth—  
Y drail a gymedrola.*

A wise man, the expense that will moderate.

*H. Daf.*

**Cymedrolwr, s. m.—pl. cymedrolwyr (cymedrawl—gwr)** A moderator; or regulator.

**Cymedr, s. m.—pl. cymedroedd (medr)** Commensurability; knowledge, or skill. **Cael cymedr ar beth**, to attain the knowledge of a thing. **a. Quadrate**; commensurate; fit.

*Ac yn gymedr ag y canaf yr ybryd ef, ei dryllid, ac ef a gwympet i'r llawr ar y ddalir.*

And directly as the spirit saw him, he tore him, and he fell downward on the earth.

*W. Salisbury.*

**Cymeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymain)** A making of equal magnitude; a proportioning.

**Cymeiniaw, v. a. (cymain)** To equalize. In the Laws, it is the partition of real estate the third time, or amongst relatives in the fourth degree.

**Cymeiniawg, a. (cymain)** Being of the same quantity, magnitude, or number.

*Tri chymeinawg gyild; amobry, ac chedw, a gofwrwy cwtyn:  
y fal y bo nall y bydd pob un, iale talar.*

The three taxes that are of equal magnitude: malden commutation, heriot, and fee of seisin: as one is so shall every one be where it shall be paid.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cymeiniawl, a. (cymain)** Proportionate.

**Cymeintiawl, a. (cymaint)** Proportionate.

**Cymeintioleth, s. m. (cymeintiawl)** Evenness of proportion; equalization; proportionality.

**Cymeintiol, s. m. (cymeintiawl)** Proportionateness; sameness, or equality of magnitude.

**Cymer, s. m.—pl. t. au (mer)** A mutual taking, or receiving; a junction; a confluence.

**Cymer deu-ddwfr**, a confluence of two waters.

Several places in Wales have this appellation, from their situation on the junction of rivers.

*Pan laddir Saeson y'ngmer trin,  
Gwyu eu byd lwy Gynmryr wein.*

When the Saxons shall be slain in the meeting of battle, hapsy their condition, the Welsh populace.

*Myrdain.*

**Cymeradwy, a. (cymer)** Acceptable; esteemable, worthy of regard. **Arian cymeradwy**, current money.

*Myl wyf oll yn ei cyda'r eegyllion; myll wyf gymeradwy gyda gwr ddaion; hebof d'i enwair dim yn y nef, a hebof d'i ni elwir gwnethur dim daion ar y ddalir.*

I am all in all with the angels; I am acceptable with good men; without me nothing is done in heaven, and without me no good can be accomplished on earth.

*Merchawg Crwydrad.*

**Cymeradwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymeradwy)** A making acceptable, or suitable; acceptance.

**Cymeradwyaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymeradwy)** The act of making acceptable; estimation.

**Cymeradwyaw, v. a. (cymeradwy)** To make acceptable, or suitable; to qualify.

**Cymeradwyawl, a. (cymeradwy)** Tending to qualify, adapt, or to make acceptable.

**Cymeradwyedig, a. (cymeradwy)** Qualified.

**Cymeradwyoldeb, s. m. (cymeradwyawl)** Acceptableness, or suitableness for reception.

**Cymeredig, a. (cymer)** That is received.

**Cymeredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymeredig)** Reception, acceptance, or the act of taking.

*Yr hwn a ddaw'rddia amawdd yr holl dda, sef yw hwnw cas gwrionedd, yngyd a'i aunddiawyr cariad celydd, a thwyll, a brad, cymeredigaeth drwg troedd.*

This that would eradicate the quality of every good, namely the hatred of truth, together with its supporters, the love of falsehood, deception, and treachery—the acceptance of evil for good.

*Marchwng Cwydrad.*

**Cymeredigawl, a. (cymeredig)** Receptive.

**Cymeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymer)** A taking, or receiving; acceptance, acceptance, or reception; reputation, or esteem; also a term in prosody, for the repetition of words, or letters, at the beginning of several verses with the same letter—the *Acromonogrammaticum*. **Cymeriad-*au* cyfreithlaen**, lawful undertakings; *mae hi mewn cymeriad maur*, she is in great esteem.

**Cymeriadawl, a. (cymeriad)** Receptive.

**Cymeriadoleb, s. m. (cymeriadawl)** Receptibility; fitness for acceptance.

**Cymeriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymer)** The act of taking to, or receiving; undertaking.

*Prynw ei ddwyg—*

*A gwed'n wir gwadu a wneith*

*Y mor a'i holl gymeriaeth.*

Purchasing his instruction, and then afterwards truly he disowned the sea, and all his undertaking.

*Tho. Fry.*

**Cymeryd, v. a. (cymer)** To take, to accept, or to receive.

*Nid oes o ddin ond fal y cymerer.*

There is of nothing but as it is taken.

*Adage.*

**Cymes, s. m.—pl. t. au (mes)** A mean, medium, or mediocrity.

*Rhodri—*

*A rydd budd i bawb ei cymes.*

Rhodri will give benefit to every one his sufficiency. *Ll. P. Moch.*

*Pedr*

*Forthw a gymedr cymes delth.*

Peter a door keeper that will regulate the medium of qualifications.

*Maltr.*

**Cymesawl, a. (cymes)** Commensurate, equal.

**Cymesur, a. (cymes)** Suitable, proper, meet.

**Cymesuradwy, a. (cymesur)** Commensurable.

**Cymesuraw, v. a. (cymesur)** To proportion; to adjust, to suit, or to fit; to make suitable.

**Cymesurawl, a. (cymesur)** Commensurate.

**Cymeredig, a. (cymesur)** Commensurate.

**Cymeredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymesuredig)** Commensurableness, equal proportion.

**Cymesuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymesur)** Commensuration; a fitting, or adapting.

**Cymesurrwydd, s. m. (cymesur)** Mediocrity, moderation; a suitable quantity; sufficiency.

**Cymgres, a. (ymgres)** Being combined together.

**Cymhar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (par)** A partner.

*Pob edn a cdywn ei cymhar.*

Every bird knows his partner.

*Adage.*

**Cymharawg, a. (cymhar)** Having a fellow.

**Cymharawl, a. (cymhar)** Being coupled.

**Cymhars, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymhar)** A partner.

**Cymhariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhar)** A coupling together; a comparison.

**Cymhariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhar)** A being coupled, or assorted together; a comparison.

**Cymhariaethawl, a. (cymhariaeth)** Comparative.

**Cymharu, v. a. (cymhar)** To make even or equal, to couple together; to compare.

*Cymeriad llythrenau yw cymharu y llythren dechreuauw ag un o'i rhyw yn nghysellu pob brach.*

Literal acency is to couple the initial letter with one of its sorts in the beginning of every verse.

*W. Middleton.*

**Cymharwr, s. m.—pl. cymharwyr (cymhar—gwr)**

A comparer, one who assort; a coupler.

**Cymhedeirranu, v. a. (pedeirranu)** To quarter mutually.

**Cymhelri, s. m. (pelri)** Perturbation, trouble.

*Gwared di Gymru ynghylhelri;  
Tair cenedl, gwythlawn o lawr deithi;  
Gwyddyl, a Brython, a Rhomaat,  
A wahan dyhedd a dyfysgi.*

Deliver thou the Welsh in tribulation: three nations, cruel from true dispositions, the Gwyddelians, and Britons, and Romans, shall separate tranquillity and tumult.

*Telietia.*

**Cymhell, s. m.—pl. t. au (pell)** Constraint, an offer; in law, the distress, or seizure of goods; also an instigation; an offer.

*A fyne cymhell bld gfa.*

He that would have an offer let him seem sick.

*Adage.*

**Cymhell, v. a. (pell)** To compel, constrain, or force; to instigate; to offer.

*Y mor ysydd yn ein cymhell ni ar a gelysion i'r tir i'ya lland, ac yn gelysion a'n cymhellasat i'r mor i'na boddi.*

The sea is driving us upon our enemies to the land to be slain, and our enemies have driven us to the sea to be drowned.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cymhelladwy, a. (cymhell)** Compellable, that may be instigated.

**Cymhellai, s. f.—pl. cymhelleion (cymhell)** A spur; it is also called *gypardun*.

**Cymhellawl, a. (cymhell)** Compulsive, impulsive.

**Cymhellledig, a. (cymhell)** That is instigated.

**Cymhellriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhell)** An instigation; an impelling, or urging; a spur.

**Cymhellwr, s. m.—pl. cymhellwyr (cymhell—gwr)** One who impels; an instigator.

**Cymhen, a. (pen)** Complete; finished; eloquent, pert in discourse.

*Ni bydd cymhen neb, ond lo yafyd cyfedi.*

No body will be pert—except he be the principal fool.

*Adage.*

**Cymhenawl, a. (cymhen)** Apt to be pert or saucy.

**Cymhendawd, s. m. (cymhen)** Eloquence; pertness.

**Ymryson cymhendawd**, to contend in witticisms.

**Cymhendraws, a. (cymhen—draws)** Cynical.

**Cymhenddoeth, a. (cymhen—doeth)** Smarthy acute.

**Cymheniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhen)** A completion; a finishing; a being smart; an adornment.

**Cymhenrwydd, s. m. (cymhen)** Smartness.

**Cymhennu, v. a. (cymhen)** To complete, to finish; to trim, deck, or set off; to discourse smartly; to rail at, or detract.

*Llywd yw awyr y dwyrain*

*Llywd llyd dechreu lland fain—*

*Ac am llyn a cymhennwyd,*

*Nid gwis gwneuthur llw ond llywd.*

Grey is the sky of the east, grey is the beginning of the slender moon; and after all this that has been said, it is of so me to make any colour but grey.

*R. Goch Iwyl, i'w Faw.*

**Cymhennu, a. (cymhen)** Apt to be smart or pert.

**Cymhenwr, s. m.—pl. cymhenwyr (cymhen—gwr)** One who adorns, or sets off; a wit.

**Cymhercyn, a. (hercyn)** That is tottering; feeble.

**Cymherchen, a. (perchen)** That jointly holds.

**Cymherchenawl, a. (cymherchen)** Jointly owning.

**Cymherchenig, a. (cymherchen)** Jointly possessing.

**Rhagennau cymherchenig**, reciprocally possessive pronouns.

*Gr. Roberts.*

**Cymherfedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (perfedd)** A centre.

*Ydd oedd y brenin yn ei le yn y cymherfedd.*

The king was in his place in the centre.

*H. Cor. Mag—Mabingion.*

**Cymherfedd, a. (perfedd)** Concentral.

**Lletty y brenin y fydd y ty cymherfedd yn y dref.**

The king's lodging shall be the most central house in the town.

*Welsh Law.*

**Cymherfeddawl, a. (cymherfedd)** Concentral.

**Cymherfeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymherfedd) A** concentrating; a making central.

**Cymberthynas, s. m.—pl. t. au (perthynas) Mutual** connection; or correspondence.

**Cymhiâu, s. pl. aggr. (pib) The** windpipe and the liver. These were reckoned one of the twelve parts of a stag in season. The hemorrhage is sometimes called *Cymhibau*.

**Cymbibiawg, a. (cymbiban) Having** tubes joined together; abounding with pipes.

*Mynded a orwg y mab ar orwydd—a ffrwy aur-gymbibiawg yn ei ben, a chyfrwy sar-llawdd y dano.*

The youth went on a horse with a golden interlarded bridle in his mouth, and a saddle richly adorned with gold under him.  
*H. Culwch—Mabinogion.*

**Cymhill, s. m. (cy—pill) Joint aid, or conver-**gency. *Ciud cymhill*, a convergent movement.

**Cymblianfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (planfa) A** nursery for plants, or trees, a plantation.

**Cymblegyd, s. m. (plegyd) A** cause, concern, or respect for. *prep.* concerning, because of.

*Differ â, fy Rhî, Rhwyf ysbrydawl,  
Dewr Arglwyd hyrwydd bael buddgyawl,  
Difid Ddi, rhag brad breustl gymblegyd  
Dygna ebyd benyd ben uffernawl.*

Protect me, my King, spiritual Leader, powerful Lord, the prosperous triumphant gracious one of the perfect Father, from consuming destruction as to the severely awful penance of the infernal torment.  
*Gwaichmael.*

**Cymbleth, s. f.—pl. t. ion (pleth) Intertexture.** a. complicated, twisted, or weaved together.

**Cymblethadwy, a. (cymbleth) That** may be entwined; that may be interwoven.

**Cymblethawg, a. (cymbleth) Complicate.**

**Cymblethedig, a. (cymbleth) Being** interwoven.

**Cymblethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymbleth) An** interweaving, or twisting together; a folding together; a complication.

**Cymblethu, v. a. (cymbleth) To** entwine together.

**Cymblith, a. (plith) That** is blended together.

**Cymblithadwy, a. (cymblith) That** may be blended, mixed together, or combined.

**Cymblithaw, v. a. (cymblith) To** blend together.

**Cymblithawl, a. (cymblith) Tending** to combine.

**Cymblithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymblith) A** combining, blending, or mingling together.

**Cymhlyg, a. (plyg) Complex; folded** together.

**Cymhlygadwy, a. (cymhlyg) That** may be interwoven, folded, or doubled together.

**Cymhlygawl, a. (cymhlyg) Apt** to fold together.

**Cymhlygedig, a. (cymhlyg) That** is interwoven.

**Cymhlygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhlyg) Complica-**tion, or a folding together.

**Cymhlygiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhlyg) Com-**plicity; the state of being folded together.

**Cymhlygn, v. a. (cymhlyg) To** complicate, to fold.

**Cymhorth, s. m.—pl. t. au (porth) Assistance,** aid, or succour. *Cerw cymhorth*, ale of contribution. It is customary for poor people, in Wales, to brew ale, or to provide any other entertainment, and invite the neighbourhood to partake, when a collection is made on the occasion; and they have a *prïadas cymhorth*, or marriage of contribution, to which every guest brings a present of some sort of provision, or money, to enable the new couple to begin the world.

**Cymhorth, v. a. (porth) To** assist or support.

**Cymhortha, v. a. (cymhorth) To** beg the assistance of the neighbourhood by contribution.

**Cymhorthadwy, a. (cymhorth) That** may be aided.

**Cymhorthaid, a. (cymhorth) Tending** to assist.

**Cymhorthawl, a. (cymhorth) Tending** to aid.

**Cymhorthawr, s. m.—pl. cymhorthawyr (cym-**horth—gwr) One who seeks aid, or help, a petitioner.

*Llawen fyddall gwan pob gwr  
Wrth Ddieu cymhorthawr.*

Pleasant need to be the snail of every one to Deio, the sealer after gifts.

**Cymborthedig, a. (cymhorth) That** is assisted.

**Cymhorthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhorth) A** succouring, assisting, or helping; assistance.

**Cymhorthus, a. (cymhorth) Apt** to assist or aid.

**Cymhorthwr, s. m.—pl. cymhorthwyr (cymhorth—gwr) A** supporter, helper, or succourer.

**Cymhorthydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymhorth) An** aider, or succourer.

*Ymborth ar dy cymhorthydd,  
I'rh galon, drwy ffyddion fydd.*

Live on thy supporter, with all thy heart, through perfect faith.  
*H. U. ab Iwan.*

**Cymhrraff, a. (praff) Of** equal thickness, as thick.

**Cymhrraffder, s. m. (cymhrraff) Equal** thickness.

**Cymhrrain, s. f. aggr. (prain) A** family, or society.

*Pasgawr cymhrrain Prydala briawd,  
Handoedd gad gylfaw o Anarawd.*

The nourisher of the peculiar community of Britain, the mover of the battle is descended from Anarawd.  
*Meliyr.*

**Cymhrudd, a. (prudd) Universally** dejected.

*Rhag Gerslud, gelym dyhad,  
Gwladu i feirch cymhrudd o gad.*

Before Gerslud, the terror of the foe, I saw steeds altogether dejected from the battle.  
*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cymhrwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (prwy) A** general advantage or benefit.

**Cymhrwyaw, v. a. (cymhrwy) To** cause general benefit.

*Pan cymhrwy rhyfel rhybwr,  
Pan cymwr gwledwr yd gylwr.*

When war affords general good it is over valued, when gallantry secures hold it is heard.  
*Cynadeu.*

**Cymhryd, a. (pryd) Of** equal beauty, as fair.

**Cymhryder, s. m.—pl. t. au (pryder) Anxiety.**

**Cymhryderawl, a. (cymhryder) Jointly** anxious.

**Cymhryderu, v. (cymhryder) To** care mutually.

**Cymhryderus, a. (cymhryder) Mutually** anxious.

**Cymhwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (pw) Affliction.**

*Crist a ddyddoeddod—  
Trwy gethrau, a chrau, a chymhwy.*

Christ hath suffered by the nails, and spilling of blood, and affliction.  
*Cynadeu.*

**Digon o gymhwy a gofid ydd ar y gwr briwedig.**

There is enough of affliction and pain on the wounded man.  
*H. Gerslud—Mabinogion.*

**Cymhwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwy) A** beating or pounding together; a troubling, or vexing.

**Cymhwyadwy, a. (cymhwy) That** may be vexed.

**Cymhwyaw, v. a. (cymhwy) To** afflict; to vex.

**Cymhwyawg, a. (cymhwy) That** is irritated.

*A Chenau mab Coel, byddid cymhwyawg lew,  
Cyd atnalid o wylid nebawd.*

And Cennan the son of Coel, he would be a tormented lion ere he would give a pledge to any one.  
*Taliesin.*

**Cymhwyawl, a. (cymhwy) Afflictive, vexatious.**

**Cymhwyedig, a. (cymhwy) That** is afflicted.

**Cymhwyedig, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwyedig)**

Vexation, affliction, the act of tormenting.

**Cymhwyedd, s. m. (cymhwy) Vexatiousness.**

*Pellid son Saecon sail cwyredd  
A'r Brython haelon, lli cymhwyedd!*

How far the Saxons proclaim the cause of strife with the generous Britons, the sons of trouble!  
*Myrddin.*

**Cymhwywr, s. m.—pl. cymhwywyr (cymhwy—**

gwr) A vexer, afflicter, or tormentor.

**Cymhwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pwyl) Argument, or reason; a discourse; a mention; principle.**

A gylwedi a gaet Husli  
Mab Caw, cymhwyl arall;  
Mynych y prif meirion a gaeili.

Heard thou heard what was sung by Husli the son of Caw, whose argument was just: often will an ill wish drop from the bosom.  
*Ensignion y Cymed.*

**Cymhwyl, v. a. (pywl) To argue, or to reason; to discourse; to intimate, or call to mind.**

Di gan yw Daw o'i gymbwyl  
Dechreu'r byd, diocir ei bywl.

Without a turning is God should he be contemplated, the origin of the world, of unshaken discernment.  
*Dr. S. Cent.*

**Cymhwylad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwyl) A reasoning, or arguing; a discoursing.**

**Cymhwylaw, v. a. (cymhwyl) To argue, to reason, to ratiocinate; to discourse; to declare the mind, or will, to intimate; to make mention.**

Geyr a seth Gatrathedd foddfeith foddw,  
Pyrir ffyrthlawr; oeddi cam na's cymhwylw;  
Ym lafnawr coch gorllawr gwrnw,  
Dwys dengyn ydd ymloddyr a'rgw.

Men went to Gatrathedd drunk by the feasting on meat, potent and fruitful; it was a fault that I should mention them not; around the mighty murky crimson blades, incensantly and fiercely the dogs of war would fight.  
*Aneurin.*

**Cymhwylawg, a. (cymhwyl) Argumental.**

**Cymhwylawl, a. (cymhwyl) Argumentative.**

**Cymhwylawr, s. m.—pl. cymhwylorion (cymhwyl) One who mutually reasons.**

**Cymhwylledig, a. (cymhwyl) That is treated of.**

**Cymhwyliad, s. m.—pl. cymhwyliaid (cymhwyl) A reasoner, or arguer; a discourser.**

El gogel gogan cymhwyliaid,  
El gogwawr gylw camwawr ceinaiid,  
El gogwylid galon—

He avoids the snare of the reasoner, the director of the conflict satisfies the mindless, he overthrows the foe.  
*Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.*

**Cymhwyliaid, s. m. (cymhwyl) Ratiocination.**

**Cymhwylus, a. (cymhwyl) Ratiocinative.**

**Cymhwylwr, s. m.—pl. cymhwylwyr (cymhwyl) —gwr) A reasoner, or arguer; a discourser.**

**Cymhwylwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwylwr) The deduction of a reasoner.**

Cwm clyw, cam cenyw cymhwylwriaeth  
Cain Llywawr Crowsdr, credwyr rhywneith;  
Cant cadwawr presort prewyliaeth a's hydr,  
Canyw bres mal gwyr hydr hudoliaeth.

Since ratiocination hears, since it sees the magnificent Governor and Creator, let us believe in what he has done; hundreds keep the present fleeting habitation as their dependence, but brittle as glass is the reliance on delusion.  
*Ll. P. Moch.*

**Cymhwyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymhwyl) A co-reasoner; a reasoner.**

**Cymhwyllyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwyllydd) The deduction of a reasoner.**

**Cymhwys, a. (pwys) Proper, suitable, meet, convenient. Cymais cymhwys, of the same quantity and weight.**

Bry'n cymhwys, heb hen gamas,  
A hwr i'w llw gwr barbas.

Living suitably without the old going on; will cause the offspring of a man to continue.  
*W. Llew.*

**Cymhwysaw, v. a. (cymhwys) To suit, to adapt.**

Nid hawdd cymhwysaw pren ar ol lloio dyfa dros hir amser yn gan, yr an gylwili yw deall dyn.

It is not easy to adjust a tree after it has grown for a long time crooked, similar to that is the understanding of man.  
*Ed. Dafydd.*

**Cymhwysawl, a. (cymhwys) Tending to adapt.**

**Cymhwysodig, a. (cymhwys) That is adapted, or fitted.**

**Cymhwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwys) Adjustment; a fitting, regulation, disposition.**

**Cymichdan, v. a. (michdan) To squeal, or squeak.**

**Cymid, a. (mid) Darting or moving together.**

Llew Aneur, aeriawr writhd eithir,  
Aeriawr llyw boddid eithir;  
Llyw gylw gylw-draws y'gofdi,  
Llew lortfarian a'w gylid.

Aneur has been slain, the lion of slaughter with the fire's destructive wrath, whose spear caused the death of the blustering lion; the leading chief conspicuously arrogant in the toils, the lion of host with a shield moving about in battle.

*Cynaddeu, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Cyminad, s. m.—pl. t. au (min) A contact.**

**Cyminawd, s. m. (min) A contact; a striking edges together; a cutting at each other.**

**Cyminawg, a. (min) Having edges together;**

**s. m. What is in contact, a confine.**

Am gylch cyminawg cymynid Sacton,  
Ar swydd Wynogion yd gwynygai.

Around the conchas he would have down the Saxons, on the district of Gwynogion his wrath would kindle.

*Cynaddeu, m. Cadeuallan.*

**Cymined, s. f.—pl. t. au (min) Conjunction.**

**Cyminedd, s. m. (min) A contact; a junction of the edges of weapons; a conflict, or battle.**

Gwylid writhd writhd writhd gylwneid,  
Gwr writhd a'w writhd gylwneid.

Mild to the mild in the social country, fierce to the fierce in the hour of conflict.  
*Cynaddeu, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Cymmaran, a. (baran) Opposite one another.**

Cyn na phar cyfyrwyl  
Cymmaran tarw,  
Gwys y dros gwranda,  
Y'r dros, ai dalur a grys,  
Ai mawr a ddyrys?

Since the rising up will not cause striking fronting one another, porter do thou listen what should be the dial is it the earth that quakes, or is it the sun that swells!  
*Taliesin.*

**Cymmed, s. f.—pl. t. au (bed) A stile over a hedge; also called *esgwen* and *camfa*.**

**Cymerwr, a. (berw) That boils up together.**

**Cymerwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymerwr) Concoction; elixation.**

**Cymerweddig, a. (cymerwr) Boiling together.**

Alban hagen o wres cymerweddig cardawd a gynnal Amphibol  
Cyffwr o law y rhai a'i lloidd.

Alban then, from a fervent zeal of charity, took Amphibol the Confessor out of the hands of those that would have slain him.

*Gr. ab Artur.*

**Cymerwri, v. a. (cymerwr) To concoct, or to boil together.**

Yr oedd yr afon yn cymerwri megys tas.

The river was boiling together like fire.  
*Breuddafydd Peni.*

**Cymmlawdd, a. (blawdd) Mutually active.**

Cynaddeu! Bowys, hen ymddrawdd gwr  
Uch gwirawd aer gylwneid,  
Yn neb llyw, yn neb llyw a'w llyw,  
Wyd o'w awr ar law llywneid.

It is the disposition of Powys, whose men are first in discourse over the beverage of the mutually active conflict, that in every court, in every difficult place, there should not come on their hands a stain.  
*Cynaddeu.*

**Cymmlle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ble) A common field.**

**Cymmod, s. m.—pl. t. au (bod) Concord, agreement; peace; reconciliation, or reconciliation.**

Llaw ar gylled, arall ar groos,  
Gogled pawb ei dionos,  
Gan Gynad cymmod nid oes.

A hand on a sword, another on a cross, let every one seek to save his life: reconciliation with Cynad there is not.  
*Myrdin.*

**Cymmod, v. n. (bod) To be agreeable with, or reconciled. Ni chymmod af d'ni, he did not become reconciled with me.**

Ni chymmodd dedwydd a dalian.

The prudent will not be reconciled to dispute.  
*Idagr.*

**Cymmodadwy, a. (cymmod) Reconcilable.**

**Cymmodawg, a. (cymmod) Tending to reconcile.**

**Cymmodawl, a. (cymmod) Apt to reconcile.**

**Cymmodedig, a. (cymmod) That is reconciled.**

**Cymmodi, v. a. (cymmod) To reconcile, to be appeased, or to be pacified.**

**Cymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmod)** A reconciling, or appeasing; reconciliation.  
**Cymmodlon, a. (cymmod)** Contented; agreeable.  
**Cymmodlonawl, a. (cymmodlon)** Appeasing.  
**Cymmodlondeb, s. m. (cymmodlon)** Contentedness.  
**Cymmodlonedd, s. m. (cymmodlon)** Complacency, affability; reconciliation.  
**Cymmodloni, v. a. (cymmodlon)** To reconcile.  
**Cymmodloniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmodlon)** Pacification, reconciliation; an appeasing.  
**Cymmodlonrwydd, s. m. (cymmodlon)** Contentedness; reconciledness.  
**Cymmodlonus, a. (cymmodlon)** Apt to compose.  
**Cymmodlonwr, s. m.—pl. cymmodlonwyr (cymmodlon—gwr)** A pacifier, or reconciler.  
**Cymmodoldeb, s. m. (cymmodawl)** Amicableness.  
**Cymmodolrwydd, s. m. (cymmodawl)** Reconcilableness; a pacified state.  
**Cymmodroddawl, a. (cymmod—rhoddawl)** Appeasing, pacificatory.  
**Cymmodroddi, v. a. (cymmod—rhoddi)** To endeavour to reconcile, pacify, or appease.  
**Cymmodroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmod—rhoddiad)** An endeavouring to reconcile.  
**Cymmodroddwr, s. m.—pl. cymmodroddwyr (cymmod—rhoddwr)** A reconciler, or mediator.  
**Cymmodwr, s. m.—pl. cymmodwyr (cymmod—gwr)** A reconciler, appeaser, or mediator.  
**Cymon, a. (mon)** Compact, in good order; regular. *Mae o yn gymon iawn, it is in very good order. Sil.*  
**Cymondeb, s. m. (cymon)** Stability; order.  
**Cymonedig, a. (cymon)** That is adjusted.  
**Cymonedd, s. m. (cymon)** Stability; regularity.  
**Cymones, s. f.—pl. t. an (cymon)** A mistress.  
**Cymoni, v. a. (cymon)** To dispose, or set in order; to put together; to make compact.  
**Cymoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymon)** A making compact; a putting together in order.  
**Cymonwr, s. m.—pl. cymonwyr (cymon—gwr)** A disposer, regulator or arranger.  
**Cymmrud, s. m.—pl. t. au (brad)** A conspiracy.  
**Cymmrudw, a. (cymmrud)** Perishable; faded, decayed.  
*Be grynari a cymmrudw.  
 A cymmrudw, a hir-gadwr hir-gwyn!*  
 There was honour under affliction, and the consuming and long keeping of lingering grief. *Gwaelchmai.*  
**Cymmrudwch, s. m. (cymmrud)** Perishableness.  
**Cymmrudwy, a. (cymmrud)** Ruinous, demolished.  
**Cymmraeg, s. f. (Cymmru)** The Welsh language.  
**Cymmraes, s. f.—pl. t. au (Cymmru)** A Welshwoman.  
**Cymmraint, s. m.—pl. cymmreintiau (braint)** Equal of privilege. *a. Having equal privilege.*  
*O derfnydd ymdorfysu rhwng deus-wyr gynnwraint am dir, ac y naill yn ierlysu hyd rhawr, ac y llall hyd ynn, a thrygu o bob plaid, bynas y trydydd lle y rhau cyfrailth yn dda hammer.*  
 If there should be a fixing of bounds between two men of equal rank with respect to land, and one bounding as far as there, and the other so far as he, and each party swearing, this is the third instance where the law divides in half. *Welsh Laws.*  
**Cymmraig, a. (braisg)** Coequal in size; potent.  
*Oedd cymmraig, oedd cymmru dyniaith,  
 Oedd ygwyr, oedd twn balaith ei darian,  
 Oedd cadarn cyfarwaith.*  
 He was great, he was the sword of the Welsh, he was exalted, the front of his shield was broken, he was the mighty of conflict. *D. Ll. Maw, i O. Gwynedd.*  
**Cymmraw, s. m. (braw)** Consternation, terror.  
*A phau weytat y Ffrainc hyry, cymmraw a chythredd a al ynddyn, o debyg fod fwy nos ydd oed y lle.*  
 And when the French saw that, consternation and dismay filled them, supposing the army to be greater than it was. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cymmrawd, s. m.—pl. cymmrodion (brawd)** A confrere; a consociate, or fellow; a compact; a polity. *a. Social.*

*Mawr o gwyn cymmrudw er dwyn cymmrawd draig  
 Dwy genid y Dridodw.*

Great is the cry of affliction for taking away the dragon's covelet, by the permission of the Trinity. *Ll. P. Mech.*

**Cymmrawd, s. m. (brawd)** Confabulation.

**Cymmrawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmraw)** A mutually, or universally terrifying.

**Cymmrawu, v. a. (cymmraw)** To terrify; to be in consternation, to be affrighted or terrified.

**Cymmre, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (bre)** A hill joined to another.

*Eddewis eur-was chaw cymmrud  
 Cennwos Mordai, mynogi rydd,  
 Dyddwyrtho Owain.*

The gay knight of the region of connected mountains promised the sons of Mordai, of liberal manners, that Owain should be ruled up. *Meilyr.*

**Cymmreig, a. (cymmraeg)** Welsh, Welsh-like.

**Cymmreigaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmreig)** A wallciaing.

**Cymmreiglaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (cymmreig)** A wallicism.

**Cymmreigiaidd, a. (cymmraeg)** Welshified.

**Cymmreiglaw, v. a. (cymmraeg)** To render in Welsh.

**Cymmreigawl, a. (cymmraeg)** Welshified.

**Cymmreigiaiddaw, v. a. (cymmreigiaidd)** To wallicise.

**Cymmreigiwr, s. m.—pl. cymmreigiwyr (cymmraeg—gwr)** A critic, one skilled in the Welsh.

**Cymmreigydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymmraeg)** A critic in the Welsh.

**Cymmri, s. m.—pl. t. au (bri)** Repute. *a. honourable, having universal regard.*

*Mor yw gwael o goldi,  
 A gwlad Gymmru mor gryn!  
 Nid modd iau doli heb holl gwyr oeddyn;  
 Ffynnyddu eu modd.*

How pitiable that they should be overwhelmed, and the country of Wales so honourable; it is not my nature to be silent without declaring who they were: they merited to be praised. *Gwaelchmai.*

**Cymmriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmri)** A dignifying; reputation.

**Cymmriaw, v. a. (cymmri)** To make of high privilege, or honourable.

**Cymmriawl, a. (cymmri)** Honourary; that is honourable, or of high privilege.

**Cymmriw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (briw)** A contusion.

*Nid oes arnaf fi o'n cael cymmrw; nac arbollau yn mblith hys o nifer.*

I have no fear of getting a contusion or wounds among such a number. *H. Pwyll—Mabington.*

**Cymmriwaw, v. a. (cymmriw)** To bruise together; to render or become broken.

*Hwn a ddag ragor rhagoch, wyr Cymmru,  
 Cymmrwdd ddu fochloch  
 Pan fa lew Lloegrwys loeloch,  
 Pan oedd ll Cefriw llw coch.*

This one bore superiority over you, men of Cymmrw, as was wont to bruise the steel edge to edge, when the havoc of the Lloegrwys was gallant, when the flood of Cefriw was of a ready hue. *Ll. P. Mech, i R. ab Hywel.*

**Cymmriwawl, a. (cymmriw)** Tending to bruise.

**Cymmriwiel, s. f. (cymmriw)** A mortar.

**Cymmriwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmriw)** A bruising together.

**Cymmro, s. m.—pl. Cymmry (bro)** That is original with the country: a aboriginal native; a Welshman.

**Cymmroiaidd, a. (cymmro)** Relating to Wales.

**Cymmroiaiddaw, a. (cymmrawd)** Of a social nature; pacific. *Y cymmroiaiddaw e'r dynion, the most pacific of men.*

**Cymrodawl, a. (cymmrwd)** Apt to be social.  
**Cymrodawr, s. m.—pl. cymmodorion (cymmrwd)** A consociate, associate, or fellow.  
**Cymrodedd, s. m. (cymmrwd)** Arbitration; reconciliation, or pacification; concord.

Ni chala Sals i drais ei droedfedd o'i fro,  
 Nid oes o Gymro ei gymrodedd.

A Saxon will not get into possession his foot's length of his country; there is not of a Welshman his fellow.  
*Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Gruffudd.*

**Cymmodeddawl, a. (cymmodedd)** Conciliatory.  
**Cymmodedd, v. a. (cymmodedd)** To arbitrate, or settle differences; to reconcile, or to pacify.  
**Cymmodeddus, a. (cymmodedd)** Of social nature.  
**Cymmodeddwr, s. m.—pl. cymmodeddwy (cymmodedd—gwr)** An arbitrator.  
**Cymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrwd)** Consociation, confederation.  
**Cymmodial, v. a. (cymmrwd)** To consociate.  
**Cymmodoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmodawr)** consociation, or confederacy, affiliation.  
**Cymmodoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmodawr)** Confraternity; a civil community.  
**Cymmr, s. f. (cym—bru)** The land of Cymmr, or Wales.

**Cymmrnaidd, a. (Cymmr)** Being like Wales.  
**Cymmrnaid, a. (Cymmr)** Having a Welsh character.  
**Cymmrwd, s. m. (brwd)** A mortar, or plaster.  
**Cymmrwyn, a. (brwyn)** Altogether grievous.

Beunydd y cerddon i'm cymmrwyn driawedd.

Daily would I be going in my grievous sad appearance.  
*Dafydd Ddu.*

**Cymmrwynawl, a. (cymmrwyn)** Apt to grieve.  
**Cymmrwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrwyn)** A grieving, or afflicting universally; vexation.  
**Cymmrwyniant, s. m. (cymmrwyn)** Compunction.  
**Cymmrwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwys)** A universal luxury or abundance. **a. Very luxuriant.**

Y'agorhowsy llaith rhydwys  
 Parch a chymmrwys, a medd meesodwys.

In the tranquillity of the circle he did uphold honour and general plenty, and the precious mead.  
*Taliesin.*

**Cymmrwysaw, v. (cymmrwys)** To yield greatly.  
**Cymmrwysawg, a. (cymmrwys)** Abundant.  
**Cymmrwysawl, a. (cymmrwys)** Apt to yield.  
**Cymmrwysg, a. (brwysg)** Enormous; overbearing.

Ei oedd—  
 Cymmrwysg rhwysg rhwyf gawr.

He was of gigantic course, the leader of the shout.  
*Cynddelw.*

**Cymmrwysgaw, v. a. (cymmrwysg)** To bear down, to overwhelm.

**Cymmrwysgawl, a. (cymmrwysg)** Tending to bear down or overwhelm.

**Cymmrwysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrwysg)** A bearing down, or an overwhelming.

**Cymmrwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrwys)** A becoming, or rendering luxuriant.

**Cymmryd, a. (bryd)** Unanimous, of one mind.

**Cymmrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrwd)** A plastering, daubing, or mixing with mortar.

**Cymmrydu, v. a. (cymmrwd)** To plaster.

**Cymmrydwr, s. m.—pl. cymmrydwyr (cymmrwd gwr)** A plasterer; one who mixes mortar.

**Cymmrys, a. (brys)** Altogether hasty, or quick.

Hyfro Gymro gymmrys ei bar,  
 Hyfryd, aergrydwyr egrwyd anfar.

A patriotic Welshman whose spear is mutually hasty, punting for battle, stalking through slaughter, terribly encompassed with wrath.  
*Einion Offeiriad.*

**Cymmurthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (burthiad)** A mutually disturbing, or molesting; a molestation.

**Cymmurthlaw, v. a. (burthlaw)** To attack; to disquiet mutually.

**Cymmurthlawl, a. (burthlawl)** Apt to disturb.

**Cymmurthiwr, s. m.—pl. cymmurthiwr (burthiwr)** One who jointly attacks, or molests.

**Cymmwedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (bw)** A jesting.

Maddew—  
 Ein can ehad,  
 A'n cymmwedd.

Forgive our fickle error, and our scoffing. *Gr. Grrg.*

**Cymmwedd, v. a. (bw)** To jest, to joke; to scoff.  
**Cymmwyd, a. (bwyd)** Living or eating together.

Cilydd mab Celyddon Wledig a fynaf wraig cymmwyd ag ei; o'i gwraig a fynaf Goleuddydd.

Cilydd the son of Celyddon Wledig would have a wife jointly eating with him; namely the wife that he took was Goleuddydd.  
*H. Culach—Mabingion.*

**Cymmydawl, a. (cymmw)** Neighbourly.

**Cymmydaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmw)** Vicinage.

**Cymmydiaw, v. a. (bydiaw)** To live together.

**Cymwd, s. m.—pl. cymydau (mwd)** A subdivision of a hundred; a wapentake.

**Cymweddi, s. m. (ymweddi)** Mutual affiance.

**Cymwyn, a. (mwyn)** Yielding enjoyment; productive, or profitable. *Dafad gymwyn, an ewe big with lamb.*

Arnaf crynwyd—  
 A hir-gor o'i ddolur ei ddwyn;  
 Ac i Ddau o'i ddawn  
 Ydd arddafu ei arch lawr,  
 Awdl ffyrwythlaw ffyrwy gymwyn.

I am under affliction, and lasting smart of pain that he should be taken away; and to God from his bounty I will crave a just request, a mead fruitful of fruit yielding consolation.  
*Gwedeu, i. Dafydd.*

**Cymwynas, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymwyn)** Kindness, good turn.

Yr aeddyd hon nens cudd driall!  
 Mwy gortydduall ei chynghrair  
 Cymwynas cymwthas Owain.

This hearth, is it not obscured by brambles? more congenial would have been its being visited by the endearment of the society of Owain.  
*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cymwynasgar, a. (cymwynas)** Apt to do a kindness, good natured, courteous.

**Cymwynasgarwch, s. m. (cymwynasgar)** Courteousness, kindness, or complaisance.

**Cymwynasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymwynas)** A rendering courteous, or complaisant.

**Cymwynasau, v. a. (cymwynas)** to act kindly.

**Cymwynaswr, s. m.—pl. cymwynaswyr (cymwynas—gwr)** One who is complaisant, or civil.

**Cymwyth, a. (mwyth)** Mutually complacent.

**Cymwythach, s. m. (cymwyth)** Mutual flattery.

**Cymwythaw, v. a. (cymwyth)** To flatter mutually.

**Cymwythawl, a. (cymwyth)** Apt to flatter.

**Cymwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymwyth)** A flatterer, or being mutually over civil.

**Cymydat, s. c.—pl. cymydeion (cymwd)** A neighbour; a companion or associate.

**Cymydawg, a. (cymwd)** That has a common home.

**s. m.—pl. Cymydogion, a neighbour.**

Ychydig o'i chymydeion; a'i'n geraint, i'r malot a'i'n geraint a thal yn ffr yn y byd, a fal yn lawd ganddynt o'i ch a'i'n haddwy.

Few of thy companions, and relatives, how much sorer they may have loved thee and thou alive in the world, would be ready to look upon thee this day. *Yndyddion yr Eidd e'r Corff.*

**Cymydeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymydaeth)** A rendering neighbourly; a dwelling together.

Bei traethal dafawd a wyal cawdawd  
 Ni byddai gymydawg neb rhaf.

If the tongue was to relate what the bosom knew not may would be as neighbours.  
*Adgar.*

**Cymydeithiaw, v. a. (cymydaeth)** To become a neighbour.

**Cymdeithiawl, a. (cymdaeth) Neighbourly.**  
**Cymdeithiwr, s. m.—pl. cymdeithwyr (cymdaeth—gwr) A male companion.**  
**Cymdeithwraig, s. f. (cymdaeth—gwraig) A female neighbour or partner.**

*Crochell Duw gymdeithwraig i Adde o hono, ac ei gelwis Efa.  
 God created a female companion for Adam from himself, and did call her Eve.  
 Deim y Eyd.*

**Cymydiaw, v. a. (bydiaw) To live together.**  
**Cymydogath, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymydawg; Neighbourhood.**

**Cymydogathawl, a. (cymydogath) Relating to a neighbourhood.**

**Cymydogadd, a. (cymydawg) Neighbourly.**  
**Cymydogawl, a. (cymydawg) Neighbourly.**

**Cymydoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymydawg) A female neighbour.**

**Cymydu, v. a. (cymwd) To associate together.**  
**Cymyg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (myg) Fancy; an enigma.**

*Rhedain gorwydd, rhyddid pob trach,  
 Cymyg mynawg marchogeth.  
 Fleet is the steed, free from obstruction in every track, the fancy of the warrior is clarity.  
 Lirford.*

**Cymygawl, a. (cymyg) Enigmatical; fanciful.**  
**Cymygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyg) A rendering enigmatical; a fancying.**

**Cymygyr, s. m.—pl. cymygywr (cymyg—gwr) One who is skilled in enigmas.**

**Cymyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myn) A bequest.**

*O bydd i'm ymron rhwyd dau am gyfyn da, a dywedid o'r nall,  
 I'm y cymydd, o'r lall, i'm ymyn y cymydd.  
 If there should be a dispute between two for the legacy of goods, and one saying, to me he bequeathed, and the other saying, to me he bequeathed—  
 Welsh Laws.*

**Cymynaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymyn) A bequeathing; a testament.**

**Cymynai, s. m.—pl. cymyneion (cymyn) One who commends to, or bequeaths to, a testator.**

**Cymynawl, a. (cymyn) That is bequeathed.**

**Cymynedig, a. (cymyn) That is enjoined.**

**Cymynedigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymynedig) The act of willing, or enjoining; a testament.**

**Cymynediw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyn) A behest.**

*Rhydd yw yr yngnad llyso bob cymynediw y gân ei arghwydd.  
 The judge of the palace is free from every demand by his lord.  
 Bryslaw, a orugynt, a gwraigau pawb ei arfau am dano, ac uf-  
 yddau i gymynediw, ac i orchymyn Dyfrig.  
 They hastened, and each of them put on his armour and obeyed the injunction and command of Dyfrig.  
 Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cymyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyn) An injunction; a bequeathing.**

**Cymynu, v. a. (cymyn) To commend; to bequeath, or leave by will. Yr Arglwydd a gymynas ei adefaid i Bedr, The Lord commended his sheep to Peter.**

*Cymyniad gorf adref,  
 I'r nec, a'n enaid i'r nef.  
 I commend thy body home to the roof, and thy soul to heaven.  
 D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cymynwr, s. m.—pl. cymynwyr (cymyn—gwr) One who commends, or enjoins; a bequeather.**

**Cymyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myr) Confidence.**

**Cymyrath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyr) A state of confiding; estimation.**

**Cymyred, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymyr) Estimation, respect.**

*Cwn pob parth al cyfarthai,  
 Cymyred a chud ni chad.  
 The dogs of every place would bark at him, esteem or gift he would not receive.  
 D. ab Gwilym, i R. Morgan.*

**Cymyredd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyr) Esteem.**

*A'm rhoddes rodd ar ymyredd,  
 A'i rhoddy Tridawd trugaredd!  
 He that gave me the honourable gift of ruddy gold, may the Trinity gift him mercy.  
 Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Cymyreddawl, a. (cymyredd) Being respected.**

**Cymyreddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyredd) A respecting; a confiding, or trusting in.**

**Cymyreddu, v. a. (cymyredd) To honour.**

**Cymyreddus, a. (cymyredd) Causing respect, or trust; acceptable; arrogant, or assuming.**

*Sef a orug Cordella—cymyred amllder o aur ac arfan, ac amllder y llaw y gward, ac erchyl myned a'i thad oddi yno—ac a thymyred aml drit ughla marchawg, ac eu cywerau yw harud gymyred o ferch, a dillad, ac arfau.  
 What Cordella did was the taking a profusion of gold and silver, and seed in the hand of the messenger, and command to take her father from thence, and that he should take to him three score horsemen, and furnish them elegantly superb as to horses, garments, and arms.  
 Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cymyredduswydd, s. m. (cymyreddus) Estimation, respectableness.**

**Cymyru, v. a. (cymyr) To confide; to esteem.**

*Cymyru o bodd i byder  
 Yngorwydd glas-fre rhag glas-fre—  
 He trusted his life to a dependance in a steed of the green hill from the blue spear.  
 Cymdeith.*

**Cymysg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mysg) A mixture, a mixt, or compound. Cymysg-fab, a son of a native woman by a foreigner.**

**Cymysgadwy, a. (cymysg) Compoundable.**

**Cymysgawl, a. (cymysg) Tending to compound or mix together.**

**Cymysgedig, a. (cymysg) That is compounded.**

**Cymysgedd, s. m. (cymysg) A commixture.**

**Cymysgetor, ger. (cymysg) Being in mixture.**

**Cymysgfa, s. f.—pl. cymysgfeidd (cymysg) A place of confusion; a chaos.**

*Trwy y gymysgfa fawr arwydd ni a dorem o'r diwedd silan i'r llaw chwith.  
 Through the huge frightful chaos we at length broke out to the left hand.  
 Ellis Wyn, Bardd Cwng.*

**Cymysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymysg) Commixture; a blending together.**

**Cymysgliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cymysg—lliw) A motley colour.**

**Cymysgraith, s. f.—pl. cymysgraithau (cymysg—raith) A mixt, or party jury, part natives, and part foreigners.**

**Cymysgryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cymysg—rhyw) A mongrel breed. a mongrel, of a mixed breed.**

**Cymysgu, v. a. (cymysg) To compound, or mix together.**

**Cymysgwr, s. m.—pl. cymysgwyr (cymysg—gwr) A compounder, or mixer.**

**Cymmro, s. m.—pl. Cymmyr (cy—bro) A Welshman. Cymmyr is the universal appellation by which the Welsh call themselves, and every other people of the same race, and language wheresoever situated; and the name is undoubtedly the origin of the Cimbric, and Cimmeric, in ancient authors.**

**Cymmr, s. f. (cym—bru) Wales. The name might be written three ways, agreeable to so many different derivations; as Cymru, from Cy and bru; Cymmr, from cym and bru; and Cymru, from cyn and bru. The import of all the names is nearly the same, namely the common or first place of existence, or country.**

**Cymu, v. a. (cym) To close together; to accord.**

**Cymun, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—ymun) Communion.**

**Cymunaw, v. a. (cymun) To communicate, to administer, or to receive the sacrament.**

*Ni chymersaf gymun gan ezyman feneuach  
 Ac eu twysau ar eu clun;  
 A'm cymuno—Daw e hun.  
 I will not receive a sacrament from the detested monks, with their gowns on their haunches; may I be administered the communion by God himself.  
 Myddin.*

**Cymundeb, s. m. (cymun) Communion; concord.**



**Cymuniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cymun)** Communion.  
**Cymunwr, s. m.—pl. cymunwyr (cymun—gwr)**  
 A communicant, that receives the sacrament.  
**Cymwaew, a. (cym—gwaew)** That teems with  
 pain or throbbing.

*Cyn benn cain faglwyd benn arian,  
 Oedd gyfwrwch fy mbar.*

*Ere I appeared on crutches I was comely, my lance was tem-  
 pered with pain. Llywarch Hen.*

**Cymwawd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—ymwawd)** A comedy.  
**Cymwedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (ymwedd)** A blending  
 of habits, or natures; a connexion; a mar-  
 riage of a native with a foreigner.  
**Cymwedd, v. a. (ymwedd)** To unite together.

*Canyo ydwr hennat yn cymwedd a th.*

*For that old age is uniting itself with thee. Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cymweddawl, a. (cymwedd)** Conjective; united.  
**Cymweddedig, a. (cymwedd)** Conjoined in habit.  
**Cymweddi, s. f. (cymwedd)** A union of habits.  
**Cymweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cymwedd)** A unit-  
 ing together; consociation; conjunction.  
**Cymwedd, v. a. (cymwedd)** To assimilate or to  
 blend together.

*I was hennat yn cymwedd a th  
 O'm gwallt i'm dalst.*

*Old age doth connect itself with me from my hair to my teeth.  
 Llywarch Hen.*

**Cymweddus, a. (cymwedd)** Mutually assimilative.  
**Cymwl, s. m.—pl. cymylau (cym—gwl)** A cloud.  
**Cymwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cym—gwyd)** Mutual,  
 or joint sin; being mutually guilty.

*Gwrw gwydd gwydd  
 Yn clydd ym mlynydd.*

*Terrible the mutual guilt of a country destroying itself by  
 slaughter. Cynddelw.*

**Cymylawg, a. (cymwl)** Cloudy; overcast.  
**Cymyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymwl)** A clouding.  
**Cymylogrwydd, s. m. (cymylawg)** Cloudiness.  
**Cymyla, v. a. (cymwl)** To become cloudy.  
**Cymyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—myn)** A cut, or excision.

*Dirper of sagad—  
 Bwv dachodd gynnodd gynnyn.*

*His grasp will come the fearful end of the cutting off by the con-  
 sist of edges. Cynddelw.*

**Cymynad, s. f.—pl. t. an (cymyn)** The stroke of  
 an axe; a hewing, felling, or cutting down.

*Pan grysiad Garadawg i gad,  
 Wal bodd oedd trwydwa lrychid  
 Tawr byddia yn arian gwydd,  
 E llyddi wyddgw o'i sagad.*

*When Garadawg to the battle bled, like the cyran bear's savage  
 tearing was the Awer of the bull of war in conflict, he cutted the  
 wild dogs by his grasp. Awerin.*

**Cymynai, s. f.—pl. cymyneion (cymyn)** A hatchet.  
**Cymynawg, a. (cymyn)** Striking with a hatchet.  
**s. m. he that cuts with a hatchet or battle axe.**

*Tri chyfarf rhag tarf, rhag torf haelion,  
 Tri chlodfa gwaith-lon, gwaith frodorion,  
 Goleiyst on deudod, deud welion, o gad,  
 Gwedd gynnyn gynnynion.*

*Three with arms united against flight before a host of generous  
 ones, three high famed ones of the embattled fields, comrades of  
 heroes, they were used to wash their cheeks coming from battle,  
 gallant youths! the reaping of the destroying ones.  
 Cynddelw, i feth. Cadwallon.*

**Cymynedd, s. m. (cymyn)** Excision, destruction.

*Eur-dwrn oedd ei lath yn ei lofen,  
 Ew glodd cymynedd cymyn ben.*

*Golden-billed was his blade in his hand, with the golden sword  
 of destruction he would fell a head. Cynddelw, i Rhyd.*

**Cymyniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cymyn)** A hewer.

*Ei flawd cyfrin, ei ffeiddia yn arian,  
 Ei gynnyn gynnyniad.*

*He the activity of confederated chiefs, he a ravager in difficulty,  
 he the feller of the adversary. A. F. Meek, i D. ab Owain.*

**Cymynian, v. a. (cymyn)** To hew, or cut down.

**Cymyn, v. a. (cymyn)** To cut, or to hew; to fell.

*Bwyg lufan y'nghraa y'nghraa cetaedd  
 Cymynedd cymyn!  
 Gwedd holl Teth derydd!  
 Gweddian gwyra llyr ei llawar!  
 Gwyach rudd gorfudd gorfudd,  
 Ar donlar gwyar gonaedd!*

*Sullen blades in crimson fluid in the heat of the courage of the  
 meeting of edges he would reap; the overwhelming salt stream of  
 Teth he would thicken, the streaming gore of men and the ocean  
 would fill it; the ruddy sea-mew for a festive treasure loudly  
 screams, swimming with difficulty on a wave of blood.  
 Cynddelw, s. O. Gwynedd.*

**Cymynwr, s. m.—pl. cymynwyr (cymyn—gwr)**  
 A hewer, one who fells, or cuts down.

**Cymynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymyn)** A cutter.

**CYN, s. m. r.—pl. t. au.** The first, or foremost  
 part. **a. first, chief, or foremost.** **prep. before.**  
**adv. before, ere, sooner than.** It is used also  
 as a prefix to words, implying first, chief,  
 excellent, singular, and the like; as **Cynedd**,  
 the front of battle; **Cynllun**, a prototype.

*Ond y wyl y bydd Bdridd, a Chymynyddion y wyl, yn hwr  
 cyn deiont i weid gwirionedd a chyflawnder y wyl y rudd y  
 hyn o lyth.*

*I am afraid that the Bards, and Welsh Critics in the country,  
 will be long before they come to see the truth and business of the  
 instruction that is given in this book. Ed. Dafydd.*

**Cyn, a prefix in composition, being the mutation  
 of Cyd.** It only occurs in words the other com-  
 ponent parts of which begin with N, or with D,  
 and T, the N, being commutable with those let-  
 ters; as for example, **cynadlus**, to debate to-  
 gether, is from **cyd** and **dadlu**; and **cynhewu** to  
 grow warm, is from **cyd** and **tesu**. But **Cy** is  
 a better prefix for words beginning with T, as  
**cynhesu**.

**Cyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—yn)** A wedge; a chisel.

*Gyr y cyn a gwrdd.*

*To drive the wedge that will go. Adu.*

**Cyna, v. a. (ci)** To go after or follow the dogs,  
 as a salt bitch doth.

**Cynaber, s. m.—pl. cynebyr (cyn—aber)** The  
 head of a stream.

**Cynach, s. m. (cyn—ach)** A seedling plant or tree.

**Cynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwn)** A projection; a  
 rising of a hill, or ascent. **Ty ar y cynad**, a  
 house on the ascent. **Sil.**

**Cynaid, a. (cyn)** Cuneal, or like a wedge.

**Cynailg, a. (cyna)** Apt to follow dogs, salt.

**Cynair, s. m.—pl. cyneirion (cyn—air)** Etymon.

**Cynall, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—gall)** The first, or  
 primary power; first principle.

*Dydd gynnall a north awen drynwyl ar bethau a wneud, a gyl-  
 tawr berthynas, amryfoll rannau y gwrdd, o bethu a wyl, a wyl,  
 dyfalled; eithr cynall yw eithr parhwr ac eithr y gwrddion  
 diffeol.*

*There ought to be the primary principle, and strength of a  
 thoroughly vigorous genius as to things that shall produce, from  
 just analogy, various parts in a song, as to sound, spirit, and de-  
 scription; but the primary principle is the utmost purity, and  
 clearness of the uttering truth. Eiridia.*

**Cynallu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cynall)** First power.

**Cynamser, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—amser)** Anti-

quity; the first or primary time.

**Cynamserawl, a. (cynamser)** Primeval, primitive.

**Cynan, s. m.—pl. t. an (cyn—an)** A speech.

*Arthur adderchawg cynan,  
 O myn o fodd gwaith rhas,  
 Wyl gadarn gwaith gwan.*

*Arthur of illustrious speech, if thou wouldst obtain a share of  
 good, from the mighty, let thy hope be wail.  
 Yndd. Arthur at Eborac.*

**Cynanawl, a. (cynan)** Relating to utterance.

**Cynaniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cynan)** Enunciation,

utterance, prolation, or pronunciation.

**Cynansawdd, s. m.—pl. cynansoddion (ansawdd)**

First principle.

**Cynasoddawl, a. (cynasawdd)** Relating to first principle.

**Cynau, v. a. (cynau)** To prelate, to speak.

*Nid ydyw yn fyw,  
Ni ddrw ni ddybyr,  
Ni chyan, ni chlyr,  
Ni chid molaud.*

*He is not alive, he will not come, he is not come, he will not speak, he will not hear, that will not gather fame.*  
*Gwladhwal, i Fed. ab Meredudd.*

**Cynar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—ar)** First ploughing.

**Cynaraeth, s. f.—pl. cynareithian (cyn—araeth)** Prolegomena, or preface.

**Cynarawd, s. f.—pl. cynarodion (cynarawd)** An exordium, a preface, or prelude.

**Cynarbed, v. a. (cyn—arbed)** To spare, or put by beforehand.

**Cynarbedawl, a. (cynarbed)** Sparing beforehand.

**Cynarbediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynarbed)** A sparing beforehand.

**Cynarch, s. f.—pl. cyneirchion (cyn—arch)** Pre-requisite; a primary request.

**Cynarchwaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—archwaeth)** Foretaste.

**Cynarchwaethawl, a. (cynarchwaeth)** Pregustable

**Cynarchwaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynarchwaeth)** Pregustation, a tasting before.

**Cynarchwaethu, v. a. (cynarchwaeth)** To fore-taste

**Cynarddelw, v. a. (cyn—arddelw)** To affirm beforehand; to warrant primarily.

**Cynarddelwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynarddelw)** A vouching, affirming, or claiming beforehand.

**Cynaraethiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynaraeth)** A speaking by way of exordium or introduction.

**Cynareithawl, v. a. (cynaraeth)** To prelude.

**Cynareithiau, a. (cynaraeth)** Prelusive.

**Cynareithiwr, s. m.—pl. cynareithwyr (cynareith—gwr)** A prefacer, one who prefates.

**Cynarfaeth, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyn—arfaeth)** Premeditation, a first intention.

**Cynarfaethawl, a. (cynarfaeth)** Premeditative.

**Cynarfaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynarfaeth)** A premeditating; a predisposing.

**Cynarfaethu, v. a. (cynarfaeth)** To premeditate.

**Cynarfer, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyn—arfer)** Original or primary usage.

**Cynarfod, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—arfod)** An opportunity beforehand.

**Cynarmerth, s. m. (cyn—armerth)** Provision.

**Cynarmerthawl, a. (cynarmerth)** Forecasting.

**Cynarmerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynarmerth)** A providing, or preparing beforehand.

**Cynarmerthu, v. a. (cynarmerth)** To preconcent.

**Cynarpar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—arpar)** A first preparation.

**Cynarparawl, a. (cynarpar)** Pre-established.

**Cynarpariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynarpar)** Predisposition; a concerting or preparing beforehand

**Cynarparu, v. a. (cynarpar)** To predispose.

**Cynauaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—gauaf)** Autumn, harvest time. *Mac yn jawr ei gynauaf*, he is full of bustle.

**Cynauafa, v. a. (cynauaf)** To get in harvest. *Cynauafa gwafr*, to make hay.

**Cynauafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynauaf)** A harvest getting; a harvesting.

**Cynauafu, v. a. (cynauaf)** To gather in harvest.

**Cynauafwr, s. m.—pl. cynauafwyr (cynauaf—gwr)** A harvest gatherer, or a harvester.

**Cynawg, a. (cwn)** That is superior. *a. m. a chief.*

**Cynawl, a. (cwn)** Rising; apt to rise; prime.

**Cynawr, s. m.—pl. cynorion (cwn)** A dog trainer; a hunter with dogs.

**Cynbech, s. m. (cyn—pech)** A first sin or crime.

**Cynbechawl, s. m.—pl. cynbechodan (cynbech)** Original sin.

**Cynbechawl, a. (cynbech)** Relating to original sin.

**Cynbechu, v. a. (cynbech)** To transgress first.

**Cynblant, s. pl. aggr. (cyn—plant)** The first born

*Cynblant y tiodion a ymborthant, ac y rhai anghenus aforoddant mewn diogelwch.*

*The firstborn of the poor shall feed themselves, and those that are necessitous shall be down in safety.* *Isaiah xiv. 30.*

**Cynblanta, v. (cynblant)** To produce a firstborn.

**Cynblentyn, s. m.—pl. cynblant (cyn—plentyn)** A first-born child.

**Cynbrawf, s. m.—pl. cynbrofion (cyn—prawf)** Rudiment; a first essay.

**Cynbryd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—pryd)** A prototype; a model.

*Ac y byd, braw cynbryd gwn,  
Idde rag o dderogwn.*

*Let the world go, a pale emblem of disgust, with the curse of fate.*

**Cynbyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—pyll)** A pre-conception, forethought.

**Cynbyllaw, v. a. (cynbyll)** To preconceive.

**Cynbyllawg, a. (cynbyll)** Having a foresight.

**Cynbylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynbyll)** A pre-conceiving, precogitation.

**Cynbyllus, a. (cynbyll)** Precogitative.

**Cyncad, s. f. (cyncad)** The front of battle.

*Egyr wnew cynad ar feirch cynan,  
Erydd ddaidd, fawdd cynan.*

*He doth push the spear of the front of battle on white-headed steeds, the foremost pursuer, the wolf of the front rank.*

*Cynddole, i F. ab Meredudd.*

**Cyncan, a. (can)** White-headed, white-fronted.

*Myrddyn oed ei feirdd, ei fawdd gwaith na  
Mawr myrddyn cynan can.*

*Amble the discipline of his birds, a part of his ample bounty is the splendid fairy roared white-headed steeds.*

*Cynddole, i O. Cyfrillawg.*

**Cyndad, v. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—dad)** First parent.

**Cyndaeth, s. m.—pl. cyndeithi (cyn—taeth)** The first essence.

**Cyndardd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—tardd)** A first spring or shoot.

**Cyndarddawl, a. (cyndardd)** Shooting of first buds.

**Cyndarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyndardd)** A first springing; a first budding.

**Cyndarddun, v. (cyndardd)** To shoot the first buds

**Cyndawd, s. m. (cyn)** Antecedence, or priority.

**Cyndeb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—teb)** A prototype.

**Cydeyrn, s. m.—pl. t. eidd (cyn—teyrn)** A chief.

**Cyndrwh, s. m.—pl. cyndrychion (cyn—trwh)** First cat, slab, or slice

**Cyndrychawl, a. (cyndrwh)** Precident, cut off.

**Cyndrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyndrwh)** A fore cutting.

**Cyndrychu, v. a. (cyndrwh)** To precind.

**Cyndwf, s. m.—pl. cyndyfon (cyn—twf)** A first, or early growth.

*Ef a wneuth ddaer, cyndwf ei lloen,  
Fry o not yn cael.*

*He made eath, whose loom is covered with early growth, high from heaven he surveys.*

*Iddeyrn Sile.*

**Cyndy, s. m.—pl. t. au (ci—ty)** A dog kennel.

**Cyndyn, a. (tya)** Obetinate, stubborn, perverse.

*Dynion cyndynion ddaerth,  
Hijilon, erchyllion a chorh.*

*Men, stubborn ones and void of strength, ugly ones, frightful ones and dangerous.*

*L. O. Cech.*

**Cyndyniaw, v. a. (cyndyn)** To become obetinate.

2 3 2

**Cyndyniawg, a. (cyndyn)** Contumacious, stubborn

*Tri chyndyniawg Ynys Prydain; Eiddig Gôr, a gweirgwyd Fawr, a Thrystan.*

*The three contumacious ones of the isle of Britain; Eiddig the dwarf, Gweirgwyd the great, and Thrystan.*

**Cyndyniawl, a. (cyndyn)** Apt to be obstinate.

**Cyndyrwydd, s. m. (cyndyn)** Stubbornness.

**Cynddadgan, v. a. (dadgan)** To recite beforehand.

**Cynddaganiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddaggan)** A primary recital.

**Cynddagudd, a. (dagudd)** Revealed beforehand

**Cynddaguddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddagudd)**

A predisposing; a revealing before hand.

**Cynddaguddiaw, v. a. (cynddagudd)** To reveal beforehand; to predispose.

**Cynddadi, s. f.—pl. t. au (dadl)** A first debate or dispute.

**Cynddadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddadi)** A pre-

arguing; a disputing beforehand.

**Cynddadln, v. a. (cynddadi)** To debate beforehand.

**Cynddail, s. pl. aggr. (dail)** The first leaves.

*Cord well eillaw pob caluc.*

*Cynddail o wial ieuol.*

*A wood with every branch placed in order, the first leaves from young twigs.*

*D. ab Gwilym, yr banadl.*

**Cynddant, s. m.—pl. cynddaint (dant)** First tooth.

**Cynddangaws, v. a. (dangaws)** To premonstrate;

to preminate, to show beforehand.

**Cynddangosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddangaws)** A

premonstrating, a foretelling.

**Cynddar, a. (cyn—dar)** Distracted in the head.

**Cynddarbod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—darbod)** Fore-

thought, or preconception.

**Cynddarbod, v. (cyn—darbod)** To preconceive.

**Cynddarbodaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddarbod)**

A preconception, a preconcerting.

**Cynddarbodus, a. (cynddarbod)** Apt to provide.

**Cynddaredd, s. m. (cynddar)** Madness, distraction.

**Cynddarmerth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—darmerth)**

A provision, or supply beforehand.

**Cynddarmerth, v. a. (cyn—darmerth)** To provide,

or get sustenance beforehand.

**Cynddarmerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddarmerth)**

A providing beforehand, a preconcerting.

**Cynddarpar, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—darpar)** Pre-

disposition, a previous regulation, or order.

**Cynddarpar, v. a. (cyn—darpar)** To predispose.

**Cynddarparu, v. a. (cynddarpar)** To predispose.

**Cynddawd, s. m. (cyn—dawd)** A preposition.

**Cynddawn, s. m.—pl. cynddoniau (cyn—dawn)**

An inherent gift, or endowment.

**Cynddeall, s. m. (cyn—deall)** First knowledge.

**Cynddeall, v. a. (cyn—deall)** To preconceive.

**Cynddealliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddeall)** Pre-

conception.

**Cynddeddf, s. f.—pl. cynddeddfau (cyn—deddf)**

an original, or inherent law.

**Cynddeddfawl, a. (cynddeddf)** Having an instinct

**Cynddeddfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddeddf)** An

endowing with inherent guide, or instinct.

**Cynddefawd, s. f.—pl. cynddefodau (cyn—de-**

**fawd)** A fundamental rule, or precept.

**Cynddefnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—defnydd)**

Original matter, or fundamental principle.

**Cynddefnyddawl, a. (cynddefnydd)** Relating to

first matter, or fundamental principle.

**Cynddefodawl, a. (cynddefawd)** Preceptual.

**Cynddefodi, v. (cynddefawd)** To pre-constitute.

**Cynddeilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—deilliad)** Ori-

ginal derivation, or first proceeding from.

**Cynddeilliaw, v. a. (cyndeilliaw)** To derive, spring, or proceed from originally.

**Cynddeiriawg, a. (cynddar)** Mad, rabid; outrageous, furious. *Ci cynddeiriawg, a mad dog.*

**Cynddeiriogawl, a. (cynddeiriawg)** Tending to enrage or to madden.

**Cynddeiriogi, v. a. (cynddeiriawg)** To madden.

**Cynddeiriogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddeiriawg)** A

raving, a being, or becoming enraged.

**Cynddeiriogrydd, s. m. (cynddeiriawg)** Out-

rageousness, madness.

**Cynddelw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—delw)** An arche-

type; a pattern, or model. A proper name of

men.

**Cynddelwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddelw)** A pre-

figuring; a prefiguration; exemplification.

**Cynddelwi, v. a. (cynddelw)** To prefigure.

**Cyndderbyn, v. a. (cyn—derbyn)** To receive first.

**Cynderbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynderbyn)** A

first receiving, or accepting.

**Cynderbyniawl, a. (cynderbyn)** First taken.

**Cynddethol, v. a. (cyn—dethol)** To pre-elect.

**Cynddetholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddethol)** A

first choosing, pre-election.

**Cynddewis, v. a. (cyn—dewis)** To pre-elect.

**Cynddewisawl, a. (cynddewis)** That is pre-elected.

**Cynddewisad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddewis)** Pre-

election; a primary choosing.

**Cynddirnad, s. m. (cyn—dirnad)** A prearrange-

**Cynddirnad, v. a. (cyn—dirnad)** To prearrange.

**Cynddirnadawl, a. (cynddirnad)** Prearranged.

**Cynddodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddodiad)** Prepo-

sition.

**Cynddoniant, s. m. (cynddawn)** Pre-endowment.

**Cynddoniaw, v. a. (cynddawn)** To pre-endow.

**Cynddosbarth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—dosbarth)** A

premonstration, an illustration beforehand.

**Cynddosbarthawl, a. (cynddosbarth)** Premon-

strative.

**Cynddosbarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddosbarth)**

A demonstrating, or illustrating beforehand.

**Cynddosbarthu, v. a. (cynddosbarth)** To illustrate,

or demonstrate beforehand.

**Cynddrwg, a. (cyn—drwg)** Equally bad, as bad.

**Cynddrych, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—drych)** An

object.

**Cynddrychedig, a. (cynddrych)** That is made to

be present; represented.

**Cynddrychedigawl, a. (cynddrychedig)** Repre-

sentative.

**Cynddrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddrych)** Pre-

sentment, or representation.

**Cynddrychiawl, a. (cynddrych)** Present, face

to face.

*Gwedi clybawli o hono yn ddian, bod y Trofaiddion yn cynddrychiawl yn y lle hono, al orphwysu ef na dydd na nos yn ceddud hyd pa ddyfys hyd yno.*

*After he had heard with certainty that the Trojans were present in that place, he rested not nor day nor night travelling until he had arrived there.*

*Or, ab Arthur.*

**Cynddrychioldeb, s. m. (cynddrychiawl)** Pre-

sentialness, presence.

**Cynddrychiolder, s. m. (cynddrychiawl)** A pre-

sentness.

*O! pa dal, y fgharedig ferch, y llifant a, ring cyndrydd, gyrchu dy kyndrychiolder, o achaw rhyport o bonaf a wrydd.*

*Oh! what retribution, my beloved daughter, shall I dare for shame to bring into thy presence, because that I have been offend-*

*ed with thee.*

**Cynddrychioli, v. (cynddrychiawl)** To presentate.

**Cynddrychiolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynddrych-**

**iawl)** A representative, or one who represents.

**Cynddrygedd, s. m. (cynddrwg)** Mischief; discord

Cynddull, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—dull) A first form, or principle. *Cynddullion*, prime figures.

Cynddulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynddull) Prefiguration; a designing beforehand.

Cynddulliaw, *v. a.* (cynddull) To prefigure, to perform, to fore-design, to plan beforehand.

Cynddwl, *s. m.*—*pl. cynddylau* (cyn—dwl) A first idea, or impression; a fore-notice.

Cynddwyre, *v. a.* (cyn—dwyre) To rise before.

Cynddydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cyn—dydd) The dawn of day, or day break; of old, or old time.

Cynddyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—dyl) A coat of mail.

Cynddylan, *s. m.* (cynddwl) A premonisher.

Cynddyledd, *s. m.* (cynddwl) Premonition; persuasiveness.

Cynddylig, *a.* (cynddwl) Influential, apt to bise.

Cynddylu, *v. a.* (cynddwl) To persuade.

Cynddylfed, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—dylfed) Original debt, or obligation.

Cynebrwydd, *a.* (cyn—brwydd) Equally quick.

Cynechwydd, *s. m.* (cyn—echwydd) The first of evening.

Cynedig, *a.* (cwn) That is exalted, or lifted up.

Cynedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynedig) Exaltation.

Cyneica, *v. a.* (cynaic) To go after dogs.

Cyneifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. cyneifiad* (cyn) A predecessor, or forerunner.

Cyneigdawd, *s. m.* (cynig) Saltiness of a bitch.

Cyneirchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. cyneirchiad* (cynarch) One who pre-requires, or demands beforehand.

Cynmyr rhag go ar brey, ac ughyn, *Cyneirchiad, cyneirchiad, un rith cywynn, Un gor, un gyngor, un es son yst.*

The Welsh against the surmise of a baron, and a prince foremost once in asking, and examples one law they complain, on meeting, one council, and of one voice they are.

*Talesin.*

Cyneyd, *a.* (genid) Primogenseal, first-born.

Cyneydded, *s. m.* (cyneyd) A primogeniture.

Cynenw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—enw) A first name.

Cynenwad, *s. m.* (cynenw) Prenomination.

Cyneuwl, *v. a.* (cynenw) To prenominate.

Cyneserchi, *v. a.* (cynarch) To pre-require.

Cynesgor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—esgor) First delivery, or the birth of a firstborn child.

Cynethol, *v. a.* (cyn—ethol) To pre-elect.

Cynfab, *s. m.*—*pl. cynefibion* (cyn—mab) First son; a first born child.

*Yn gyfath, boew arab had, Rhodaf ynae, goren i gyd.*

A first born, of sprightly joyful seed, I will give him also, the best of all.

*W. Middleton.*

Cynfaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—maeth) A first nourishment, food, or aliment.

Cynfaethawl, *a.* (cynfaeth) Nourished before.

Cynfaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynfaeth) A feeding, or nourishing beforehand.

Cynfaethu, *v. a.* (cynfaeth) To nourish before.

*Arwyraeth Owain cala cantor Arwyddid o'n cyneith cy fy hebgor.*

The pangs of Owain gully to be singing, a prince shall provide dainties for me rather than be deprived of me.

*Cyndelet, i O. Gwynedd.*

Cynfal, *s. m.*—*pl. cynefiau* (cyn—bai) Original crime; fault or sin.

Cynfaith, *a.* (cyn—maith) Of great extent.

Cynfalant, *s. m.* (cyn—balant) A first budding.

Cynfam, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—mam) A first mother; a primary mother.

*Ni bu few, Daw gwawr ai gwy! Pa an? Cyfam y cyfai.*

We was but for a little, the God of light perceived it; for why? The first mother of strife.

*R. G. Eryri.*

Cynfaran, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—baran) The fore front, or appearance; the presence.

*Gwrth ynfarau Gynolys agerdd, Anghudd gerdd, gadd olys; Aer derlyg am ei derlyg, Arthach lloeslloeseth Helyn.*

A most exalted countenance like the fierce Gwynedd, whose song was not concealed, the charmer of the foe; the result of slaughter surrounds his boundary, whose habit of liberality is like Helyn.

*Cyndelet, i O. Gwynedd.*

Cynfardd, *s. m.*—*pl. cynfeirdd* (cyn—bardd) A primitive bard, one of the original bards.

Cynfas, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—mas) A sheet of cloth; a bed sheet.

*Nid oedd o ond march cyfas i'r llall.*

He was but a stalking-horse for the other.

*Adage.*

Cynfebyd, *s. m.* (cyn—mebyd) Early age, youth.

*Cyngholl mawr Ddaw mae ddydd i neb; Cyngholl awy golub o'i gynfebyd.*

To be deprived of the mighty God how dreadful to any one; how prudent is he that seeks him from his early youth.

*Cyndelet.*

Cynfedydd, *s. m.* (cyn—bedydd) First baptism.

*Cedwallon gedaw o gynfedydd, Cynig ar gaut cula wrydd.*

Cedwallon bouscous from early baptism, the foremost distributor at a hundred festivals.

*Melnyr.*

Cynfadd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (medd) Original bias; property, or disposition; inclination.

*Yn cyfeirwl wyllis dawl Heb us ybrydawl gynfadd.*

We are accomplishing the will of the devil, without one spiritual inclination.

*Hop. T. Phylip.*

Cynfeddiannu, *v. a.* (cynfeddiant) To preoccupate.

Cynfeddiannydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynfeddiant) A preceptor; a first possessor.

Cynfeddiant, *s. m.*—*pl. cynfeddiannau* (cyn—meddiant) Preoccupation, or prepossession.

Cynfeddn, *v. a.* (cyn—meddn) To preoccupy.

Cynfeithawl, *a.* (cynfaith) Of great extent.

*Arbenig wledig wlad gynfeithawl, Arglwydd Dad nam gad gyllestrigawl.*

Sovereign ruler of the immensely extensive region, Lord and Father leave me not consuming.

*Bledwyn Ferdd.*

Cynferth, *a.* (cyn—berth) First in beauty.

*Anglilar ben caer cyfarth wrangi, Cynferth o le anferth terfyngi.*

Obscure the top of the wall where ruin meets, the firmit place of unsightly tumult.

*Gw. Daf. o Arfon.*

Cynfil, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (cyn—mil) What has not attained animal form, a monster; strife.

*Bychan fydd nam y cynfil.*

Little is the mother of mischief.

*Adage.*

Cynflaidd, *a.* (cynfil) Deformed, monstrous.

Cynflaen, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—blaen) A point.

*Hydr glodydd grynodd gynflaen llwedd, Hygrych oedd ei lly, les llywedd o'i fudd, A' llywedd gryn cyfydd.*

Bold and famous the increase of the foremost point of the tribes, much frequented was his court, the benefit of his service was his treasure, and his meadhouse of conviviality.

*Llygad Gwr, i H. ab Medog.*

Cynflas, *s. m.* (cyn—blas) A foretaste.

Cynflasu, *v. a.* (cynflas) To pregustrate.

Cynflawdd, *a.* (cyn—blawdd) First in activity.

Cynflith, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—blith) The first milk; a cow in her first calving.

Cynflithed, *s. m.* (cynflith) The forthcoming time of milk, or when a cow is near calving.

*Nid lawn daly y telw o Awst hyd wyl Fair gynfal, canys yna y bydd terfenydd y cynflithed.*

It is not proper to keep hold of the bulls from August to Lady Day, following, because then is the season of the forthcoming milk.

*Welsh Laws.*

Cynfod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—bod) Pre-existence.

Cynfod, *v. a.* (cyn—bod) To exist beforehand.

**Cynafodewi, a. (cynfod)** Pre-existent; being before; having pre-existence.

**Cynfoes, s. f. (cyn—moes)** Primitive manner.

**Cynfoesawl, a. (cynfoes)** Of simple manners.

**Cynfrait, s. m.—pl. cynfreinniau (cyn—braint)**

A prerogative. a. Enjoying prerogative.

*Difro wyf, heb rwyf, heb roddion,*

*Heb Owain, hebawr cynfreinnion.*

*I am an exile, without a leader, without gifts, without Owain, the hawk of privileged ones.*

**Cynfraith, a. (cyn—braith)** Of variegated front.

**Cynfrawd, s. m.—pl. cynfrodyr (cyn—brawd)**

The first brother.

**Cynfrith, a. (cyn—brith)** Of variegated front.

**Cynfro, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (cyn—bro)** First country.

**Cynfrodawr, s. m.—pl. cynfrodorion (cynfrawd)**

A primary associate or inhabitant.

**Cynfrwch, a. (cyn—brwch)** Blustering, bolsterous.

**Cynfrwydr, s. f.—pl. t. an (cyn—brwydr)** The front of battle.

*Oedd—*

*Brud our-gwydyr gynfrwydr gynfrith a darian.*

*Rule splendidly wandering the front of battle was his front-variegated shield.*

*Cynddale.*

**Cynfyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—byd)** Old, or former time; the old world, the antediluvian world.

**Cynfyl, s. m. (cyn—byl)** The first boundary; a native place, home, or habitation.

*Gwa llyngus gain a loogywr,*

*O gynfyl Gwyddyl a Gwyr.*

*Make a fair feast of seamen, from the confines of the Gwyddallian, and from Gwyr.*

*Iolo Goch, t. O. Glyneddfrwydr.*

**Cynffon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—ffon)** A tall; a skirt. **Cynffon y gyfraith,** a bum bailiff; **cynffon-losi,** to fawn upon; **cynffon y llygoden,** mouse-tail; **cynffon y gath,** cat's tail; **cynffon y ceiliog,** the great wild valerian; herbs so called; **cynffon-wen,** the wheat-ear, a bird so called.

*Gyda'r ci y cerdd ai gyffon.*

*With the dog will go his tail.*

*Adage.*

**Cynffonawg, a. (cynffon)** Having a tail; long tailed.

*Seren cynffonawg, a comet.*

**Cynffoni, v. a. (cynffon)** To make a tail.

**Cynffrwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—ffrwyth)** First fruit, a first produce.

**Cynhafad, s. m. (cy—tafad)** Aptness to spread about. a. Common, familiar, apt to delay.

**Cynhafawg, a. (cy—tafawg)** Luxuriantly spreading. **Haf cynhafawg,** a richly spreading summer.

**Cynhalawg, a. (cy—taiawg)** Altogether blunt.

*Cerawg cynhalawg man y deial,*

*Difenn y'minen bun medd a dai.*

*Convey the most uncivil wherever he came, without anxiety before the fair he would distribute the mead.*

*Aurwria.*

**Cynhaid, s. f.—pl. cynheidiau (cyn—haid)** The first or virgin swarm of bees.

**Cynhanfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—hanfod)** Pre-existence, an existence beforehand.

**Cynhanfodawl, a. (cynhanfod)** Primordial.

**Cynhanfodi, v. a. (cynhanfod)** To pre-exist.

**Cynhas, s. m.—pl. t. an (cy—tas)** A mutual tie.

**Cynhasawl, a. (cynhas)** That is mutually binding.

**Cynhasodd, s. m. (cynhas)** A mutual bond, or obligation; a present or fine received by the prince on making a grant of land to a person.

*A dolo gynhasodd ni thal eiddo wrth farw; sef yw cynbasodd gawryr eidd.*

*Who pays a mutual obligation for, pays no heriot at his death; whilst implied by mutual obligation present in a fine of investiture.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cynhaw, s. m. (cy—haw)** Mutual silence, or calm.

**Gynhawel, a. (cynhaw)** Universally calm or still.

*Heol oaf cyrann, seod cyhawel*

*O Ferwyn hyd awr Hirdryfel!*

*Is not the luminous world, is it not altogether silent from Ferwyn as far as the great Hirdryfel:*

*Llygod, Gwr, m. H. ab Madog.*

**Cynhawela, v. a. (cynhawel)** To silence totally.

**Cynhawelwch, s. m. (cynhawel)** Total calmness.

**Cynhawr, s. m.—pl. cynhorion (cynt)** The first, or chief one.

*Cynnydd y Dref Newydd new,*

*Cynhawr gwyr deua Cenn.*

*The prosperity of Newtown above, and the leader of men about Cenn.*

*B. T. Bach.*

**Cynhebrwng, s. m. (hebrwng)** A joint sending; a funeral.

**Cynhebrwygiad, s. m. (cynhebrwng)** A jointly sending; guidance.

*Gwybodaeth yw gwirddyn cynhebrwygiad.*

*Knowledge is the root of guidance.*

*Triad Ddwyf. 1*

**Cynhebyg, a. (cy—tebyg)** Alike, or similar.

**Cynhebygawdl, s. f. (cynhebyg—awdl)** Homoiopoton, a figure in rhetoric in which the several parts of a sentence end alike.

**Cynhebygawl, a. (cynhebyg)** Comparative, or that is capable of comparison.

**Cynhebygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhebyg)** Comparison; a comparing.

**Cynhebygrwydd, s. m. (cynhebyg)** Consimilarity.

**Cynhebygu, v. a. (cynhebyg)** To compare.

*Dwyard Arthur, se chawal efo erioed yr all gwr a gynhebydd ei nerth i hwarw, er pan fuanai yn ymladd a Rhita Gwyr.*

*Arthur said, that he had never found another man whose strength could be compared to him, since he had been fighting with Rhita Gwyr.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cynhefin, s. m. (hefin)** A growth of a year.

**Cynhen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—ten)** Contention, strife, or variance. **Corn y gynhen,** the leader of a faction.

*O wiaeth a moddfeith ydd aethant*

*I gynhen llyngwion, ni gwn iath llyngw.*

*Can llyngw eu fiesu dyddurfe.*

*Rhag Cattruch oedd struch eu lla.*

*From the feast of wine and the feast of mead they went to the strife of the mail covered men, I know of no slaughter so precipitate, so utterly they were slain; before Cattruch their line was cleaving.*

*Aurwria.*

**Cynhēnald, a. (cynhen)** Apt to be contentious.

**Cynhēnawl, a. (cynhen)** Tending to quarrel.

**Cynhēndrwst, s. m. (cynhen—trwst)** Bustle of strife; the noise of contention.

**Cynhēngar, a. (cynhen)** Contentious, bickering.

**Cynhēngarwch, s. m. (cynhēngar)** Contentiousness.

**Cynhenid, s. (cyn—hen)** Inbred, natural.

*Dym dddwyr eiddw ac eidd*

*Am llaellon haidder cynhenid.*

*There is come upon me reproof and hatred for the liberal use of native liberality.*

*Ll. P. Bach.*

**Cynhenllyd, a. (cynhen)** Quarrelsome, apt to wrangle, to dispute, or to contend.

**Cynhenau, v. a. (cynhen)** To wrangle, to contend.

**Cynhenus, a. (cynhen)** Contentious, turbulent.

*Pwybwyg o'r cynhenusod yn llyu a ei yn ebyu ddaig brawdwr cyn barn, efo a ddylly gaffael col llyu rhyngodd ag ei cyn barn ddaig.*

*Whichever of the contending ones in court shall go against the declaration of the judge before judgment, he ought to get a record of court between himself and each before he gives judgment.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cynhenusurwydd, s. m. (cynhenus)** Contentiousness.

**Cynhenwr, s. m.—pl. cynhenwyr (cynhen—gwr)**

A contentious or quarrelsome person.

**Cynhes, a. (cy—tes)** Comfortable, cheering.

**Cynhesawl, a. (cynhes)** Tending to warm.

**Cynhesiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cynhes)** A warming.

**Cynhesurwydd, s. m. (cynhes)** Warmth, or heat.

**Cynhesu, v. a. (cynhes)** To warm; to become warm; to cheer, to comfort.

**Cynheswr, s. m.—pl. cynheswyr (cynhes—gwr)** A warmer; a cheerer.

**Cynheulu, s. m. (cy—teulu)** Joint family:

**Cynhewi, v. a. (cynhaw)** To keep silence.

**Cynhewydd, s. m. (cyn—hewydd)** Early maturity

*Bendith newydd nef yn ei drefydd  
Gwynyddig iro fruit cynhewydd.*

The blessing of the nine orders of heaven be in his town, the happy region having the privilege of early maturity.  
*Llywarch Fardd, i Godfan.*

**Cynhon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—ton)** A consonance.

**Cynhonedd, s. m. (cynhon)** Agreement of sound.

**Cynhor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynt—or)** An entrance; or avenue; a porch; a door-way, or door-frame.

*Marchylfa ar darian dŵ,  
A'i gonys yn ei gynhor.*

A grant frog on the surface of the door with its tail in the entrance of it.  
*H. Daf, yr Cio Fren.*

**Cynhorawg, a. (cynhawr)** Leading, or principal.

*Caswg cynhorawg bledde mara,  
Gwefnant gedywyr torchaw an ras.*

Caswg with the foremost complacence in the rank, with amber tinted wrath around his temple.  
*Llewelyn.*

**Cynhorawr, s. m. (cynhawr)** A principal one.

*Argrwyddi cynhorawr gynhorawr  
Yn ahoir, yn nharfag byddiawr.*

The principal one of the lords of tumult in the host, in the commotion of battle.  
*Cynyddel.*

**Cynhordy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhor—ty)** A court-house, or lodge before a house; the dog-house.

**Cynhraw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—traw)** A conform.

**Cynhrawd, s. m. (cynrhaw)** Conformity.

*Trydydd gawd casawd cynhrawd o feirid  
Am ei ferid cynhrawd.*

Thirdly, it was usual for a hundred parties in connection of birds to be round his domestic board.  
*Ll. F. Mech, i R. Gryg.*

**Cynhrawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhraw)** A configuration, or conformation, a forming together.

**Cynhrawu, v. a. (cynhraw)** To configure.

**Cynhryw, s. m. (cynhryw)** An universal pervasion.

**Cynhryaw, v. a. (cynhryw)** To pervade or to penetrate universally.

**Cynhryawl, a. (cynhryw)** Pervading universal-

ly; penetrating generally.

**Cynhugi, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—hugi)** Plaited or matted work.

*Pael cynhugi celdawg a dal; pael hialn dwy gelnawg.*

A pael of plaited work its value is a penny; a pael of curraw two pence.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cynhwr, s. m.—pl. cynhwrfoedd (cy—twrf)** Commotion, motion; tumult, disturbance; trouble.

**Cynhwyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—twyth)** Mutual spring, or elastic force. a. Springing together.

*Wythfod iwyth, cynhwyth cyn-wan on deddi,  
En dewis gylfaen;*

*Llawen dorf am gort am gyfrin,  
Llaw roddion lloroddidd gartian.*

The eighth tribe, a mutual spring and first to pierce was its rule, its choice was carriage; a joyous band round the centre of the hall, and round the place of strife, the liberal handed ones, the sixteen in the conflict.  
*Cynyddel, i Brwyg.*

**Cynhwythaw, v. a. (cynhwyth)** To spring or rebound together.

**Cynhwythawl, a. (cynhwyth)** Springing together.

**Cynhwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhwyth)** A springing together; a being elastic altogether.

**Cynhwythig, a. (cynhwyth)** Having elastic quality.

*Gwawd cynhwythig cyn-las cynhawl,  
Dwfn Dyfnais.*

A spear thoroughly elastic, blue-tinted and flat-pointed, deep have I sent it.  
*Tallies.*

**Cynhryfawl, a. (cynhwr)** Motive; provocative.

**Cynhyrfedig, a. (cynhwr)** Agitated, in motion.

**Cynhyrfedig, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhyrfedig)**

The act of moving, or agitating; commotion.

**Cynhyrfedigawl, a. (cynhyrfedig)** Concussionary.

**Cynhyrfar, a. (cynhwr)** Incentive, apt to stir.

**Cynhyrfargwch, s. m. (cynhyrfar)** Agitated state.

**Cynhyrfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhwr)** Agitation,

motion, commotion, an incentive or motive.

**Cynhyrfiadawl, a. (cynhyrfiad)** Concussionary.

**Cynhyrfiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynhyrfiad)** A mover, or agitator; a disturber, one who stirs.

**Cynhyrfu, v. a. (cynhwr)** To move or stir; to actuate; to hurry, to convulse, to trouble.

*Tair swydd laith; adrawd, cynhyrfu, a dyfalu.*

The three offices of language; to relate, to actuate, and to describe.

**Cynhyrfwr, s. m.—pl. cynhyrfwyr (cynhwr—gwr)** An agitator, one who makes a stir.

**Cynhywyll, a. (cy—tywyll)** Altogether dark.

**Cyni, s. m. (cy—gni)** Anguish, anxiety, distress.

*Adwawd lefyddu cyni:  
Pan ddigynai y nghyfrif  
Pen gwr, pan gwyn a ddily.*

I know the voice of distress; when the chief man should come down to the meeting house a while far he ought to have.

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cyniad, s. m.—pl. cyniaid (cyn)** A principal.

*O'r grynifer hahan a borth cyniad,  
Ni's gwy namna Daw, ac a'i dyriad.*

Of the various cares that a leader bears, none is neglected with but God and he that speaks.

*O. Cyfriliwig.*

**Cyniannawl, a. (cyniant)** Giving precedence.

**Cyniannu, v. a. (cyniant)** To take precedence.

**Cyniant, s. m. (cyn)** Priority, or precedence.

**Cyniaw, v. a. (cyn)** To wedge, to fasten with a wedge; to work with a chisel.

**Cyniawl, a. (cyn)** Cuneal, or like a wedge.

**Cynlladd, a. (cyn—lladd)** Head-chopping, topping.

*Gwawd cyn-llaw cynlladd ei sawd,  
Gwawd cynllawd cynlladd cynllawd rhydd.  
Gwawd ygwaw caged yn mhilymawd.*

The spear of the foremost lion of head-chopping inclination, a spear the first in penetrative of the foremost wolf, with a piercing point, a spear applied quick in the conflict.

*Cynyddel.*

**Cynllaeth, s. m. (cyn—llaeth)** First milk.

**Cynllaith, s. m.—pl. cynllaithion (cyn—llaith)**

The source of wet, humidity; vapour. a. Hamid, moist.

*Gwawd dydd a thanlywch ar gynllaith gawf,  
Cynyddel cynwedd laith;  
Gwawd netwyd dalfydd yn ddiflath.*

Common is the day with a blasing fire in winter's humid season, with the eloquent foremost men of spears; it is common for the hoards of the faithless to be a desert.

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cynllewyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—llewyth)** A first tint, or ray of light.

*Ach llyw o gynllewyth haw—  
A'r yd gylfachodd.*

The pedigree of the fair one of the first tint of the brightly setting sun.

*Cynyddel.*

**Cynlliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyn—lliw)** Prime colour, a first tint.

**Cynllog, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—llog)** Common interest.

**Cynllun, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyn—llun)** A pattern.

**Cynlluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynllun)** A preformation; a first sketching, or fashioning.

**Cynllunaw, v. a. (cynllun)** To preform; to sketch, to model.

**Cynllunawl, a. (cynllun)** Being fit for a copy.

**Cynlluniedig, a. (cynllun)** That is preformed.

**Cynllunwr, s. m.—pl. cynllunwyr (cynllun—gwr)**

One who makes a pattern, a modeller.

**Cynllwst, s. m.—pl. cynllystan (cyn—llwat) A dog-kennel.**

Gwerth gellig y brenin deg ar agaiot yn ei gynllwst; gwerth canow costang yn ei gwynnau dwy gellinawg gollu, yn ei gynllwst tair splawg gollu a dal.

The price of the king's mastiff dog is thirty pence in his kennel; the price of a cur's whelp in his litter is two-pence short; in his kennel three-pence short is his value.

Welsh Laws.

**Cynllwyd, a. (cyn—llwyd) Grey, hoary headed.**

A'n delud cynllwyd i ar gygyhoarwr.

Let there come to us a hoary-headed one for a counsellor.

Ancurin.

**Cynllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—llwyn) A lying in ambush, a lying in wait, or waylaying; an ambushade; also a concealed murder.**

Llofruddiaeth a fo cynllwyn yddo, megys cuddiau celain; neu fundwrn, megys lludd dyn heb well, neu yn llofrudd llw nos.

A felony wherein there is a waylaying in it, as concealing a corpse, or murder, as killing a man without a wound, or by stealth in the night.

Welsh Laws.

**Cynllwyn, v. a. (cyn—llwyn) To lie in ambush, to waylay; to pursue, or follow after.**

**Cynllwynaw, v. a. (cyn—llwyn) To lie in wait, to set upon, to waylay.**

**Cynllwynfa, s. f.—pl. cynllwynfeydd (cynllwyn—ma) An ambushade, a lurking place.**

**Cynllwyngi, s. m.—pl. cynllwyngwn (cynllwyn—ci) A dog for a sidelay, in hunting.**

**Cynllwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynllwyn) A waylaying; a forming an ambushade.**

**Cynllwyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynllwyn) Ambuscade; the act of waylaying.**

**Cynllwynlaw, a. (cynllwyn) Full of ambushades.**

**Cynllwynwr, s. m.—pl. cynllwynwyr (cynllwyn—gwr) A lurker, waylayer, or liar in wait.**

**Cynllyfan, s. m.—pl. t. au (ci—llyfan) A leash, slip, or leading string for dogs; oppression.**

Pan dyngo y pencerydd, tynged i fywn ei gwa, a'i gyrru, a'i grynau.

When the chief huntsman swears, let him swear by his dogs, and his horns, and his leashes.

Welsh Laws.

**Cynllyfann, v. a. (cynllyfan) To lead a dog in a team or leash, to leash, or hold in.**

Dêl i'm rhan cynllyfannu  
Gi o'r llys, doed garllaw da.

Let there come to my lot to leash a dog from the hall, let the long-hammered black one come.

H. Reinallt.

**Cynllyfanwr, s. m.—pl. cynllyfanwyr (cynllyfan—gwr) One who leashes, or leads dogs.**

**Cynna, a. (cyd—da) Of equal goodness: as good.**

Duw i mal ei, nef Nêr benneth  
Dym cynna a'i gwa, a'i gwaeth.

God I like him, the Sovereign Lord of heaven a man as good he will not, he has not formed.

Lt. P. Moch.

**Cynnadgan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dadgan) A pre-recital; a prediction.**

Owr a sech Gathrath gan dydd  
Bu truan, cynnadgan gyllydd,  
El nages ei o drachwres dringllydd.

A warrior went to Gathrath with the dawn, miserable, from the prediction of fortune, was his errand from the misdeed of ambition.

Ancurin.

**Cynnadgudd, a. (cyn—dadgudd) That is revealed beforehand.**

**Cynnadguddaw, v. a. (cynnadgudd) To reveal beforehand.**

**Cynnadi, s. f.—pl. cynnadian (cyn—dadl) Colloquy; discourse, converse, intercourse.**

Dia cynnadi talawg o'i dy.

Couldst be the discoverer of the clown in his house.

Adage.

E a gerddwys Pwyll parth a'i gynnadi, ac a ddod i Lyn Cuch.

Pwyll journeyed towards his connection, and came to the vale of Cuch.

Adage.

**Cynnadia, v. a. (cynnadi) To converse.**

**Cynnadiawd, s. f. (cynnadi) A mutual discourse.**

**Cynnadlled, s. f. (cynnadi) A conference.**

Dybrdd muth-gan llong o byn gan wyot goghd,  
Ac yn Aber Daugledan eu cynnadlled.

There will arrive seven hundred ships from a course by the northern wind, and in Aber Daugledan their intercourse.

Myrdin.

**Cynnadifa, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnadi—ma) A place of conference; an assembly house.**

**Cynnadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnadi) A conversing.**

**Cynnadlu, v. a. (cynnadi) To converse together.**

**Cynnadiydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnadi) A discourser; a negotiator.**

**Cynnadyddiaeth, s. f. (cynnadiydd) A dialogue.**

**Cynnag, a. (cyn—nag) Soever. Cynnag pry, whomsoever; cynnag pa beth, whatsoever thing.**

**Cynnal, v. a. (cyd—dal) To sustain, uphold, support, or bear up; to maintain; to keep up.**

**Cynnal cyfeddach, to keep a feast, or entertainment; cynnal gwyll, to keep a holy day; cynnal pen yr iau, to bear a part of the burden; cynnal bradit llys, to maintain the privilege of a court.**

Cynnal, heb sawadalu,  
Crefydd a beddyd y bu.

Supporting, without wavering, religion and the faith he has been.

Isaac Bryddall Hw.

**Cynnaladwy, a. (cynnal) Maintainable.**

**Cynnaliad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnal) A supporting, sustaining, bearing, or staying up; supportation.**

**Cynnaliath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnal) Maintenance, sustenance, support.**

Tyt chysalliaeth awan; llywddiant, cynnabyddiaeth, a channol-iaeth.

The three supports of genius: prosperity, acquaintance, and commendation.

Berddas.

**Cynnaliawd, s. m. (cynnal) Supportance, support.**

**Cynnaliawdr, s. m.—pl. t. on (cynnaliawd) A sustainer, supporter, or maintainer.**

**Cynnaliwr, s. m.—pl. cynnaliwyr (cynnal—gwr) A supporter, one who sustains, or holds up.**

**Cynnar, a. (cyn—dar) Early; also seasonable.**

Llanlale wawd—  
Llwy cery cysnar pen Aran,  
Lloer bryd, lwyys fryd, o Lys Fran.

I composed the praise of her that is of the hue of the early morn on the top of Aran, with the countenance of the moon, with pure mind, of the court of Bran.

H. ab E. Myrddin.

**Cynnaraidd, a. (cynnar) Rather early, or soon.**

**Cynnarmerth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—darmerth) A previous supply, provision, or preparation.**

**Cynnarmerth, v. a. (cyn—darmerth) To provide or supply beforehand.**

**Cynnarmerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnarmerth) A providing, or supplying beforehand.**

**Cynnarpar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyd—darpar) Mutual preparation, provision, or regulation.**

**Cynnarpariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnarpar) A providing beforehand, a preconcerting.**

**Cynnarparu, v. a. (cynnarpar) To prepare jointly.**

**Cynnarwch, s. m. (cynnar) Earliness, seasonableness.**

Y dyn—  
O cynnar cyr hiroes  
Ni ddell yn niwedd ei oes.

The man, if he should become forward before a length of age, he will not hold in the end of his life.

T. Allen.

**Cynnad**, *adv.* (cynt) Ere now; a little while ago, lately, just now, or not long since.

I lech, gwaed nac gwen,  
I'r aeth gynnu wrth gwaen.

To conceal herself (the fair one denies) she went a little while ago, by a bin. *Iwan Dyf.*

**Cynnawdd**, *s. m.* (cyd—nawdd) Mutual protection

Cywledfodlon cyboedd nodd oedd nawdd  
Can gynawdd gynniad.

Compatriots of public strength that were the refuge of the leader, of mutual protection, and foremost soldier. *Gwalchmai, m. M. ab Merddudd.*

**Cynnawn**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynnoniau (cyn—dawn) A leading endowment, trait or character.

**Cynnows**, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* ion (cyn—naws) A prevailing passion, disposition, or inclination.

Trystan gynawddu eglur,  
Cyn cynaws llawr llafur,  
Nc wrthawd yn gar Arthur.

Trystan of conspicuous qualities, rather than the forwardness of the multitude of the fool, refuse not Arthur for a friend. *Ymdd. Gwalchmai a Tryfan.*

**Cynne**, *s. m.* (cyd—de) Ignition; a fire-breeze.

Am hyn, gwir forwyn llw gwaer fore,  
Clywaf i arhianion ion fal tandeid  
Yn llosgi eridd ar ddeidd cynne.

For this, gentle maid of the colour of the dawn of morning, I feel my broken heart like the rage of fire burning for her sake, from a kindling nature. *Ll. F. Moch, i Wentilant.*

**Cynnead**, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (cynne) A kindling.

**Cynneall**, *s. m.* (cyn—deall) Pre-apprehension.

**Cynneall**, *v. a.* (cyn—deall) To pre-apprehend.

**Cynnechre**, *s. m.* (cyn—dechre) First origin.

**Cynnechreadd**, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (cynnechre) A commencement.

**Cynnechreu**, *s. m.* (cynnechre) The first beginning

Cyfarachd Ddaw, ddaun orfoddol,  
Cynechreu donau, dinam fawredd.

I will greet God, a cause of great gladness, the first cause of graces, of unsuspected greatness. *Llygad Gwr.*

**Cynnechren**, *v. a.* (cynnechre) To give a beginning

**Cynnechreuad**, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (cynnechre) A giving a beginning, or origin; a first causing.

**Cynnechrenawl**, *a.* (cynnechren) Tending to originate; relating to first cause.

**Cynnedwydd**, *a.* (cyd—dedwydd) Causing mutual happiness; universally happy.

Malth arwyraiaid cais cynnedwydd forwyn,  
Mala wyl yn gorllwyn gorllewysydd.

Labouring the splendid praise of the maid diffusing general happiness, assiduously I pursue the excess of joy. *Ior. Fychan.*

**Cynnedwyddwch**, *s. m.* (cynnedwydd) Mutual happiness, or mutual bliss.

**Cynnedd**, *s. f.* (cyd—dedd) Natural quality.

**Cynneddf**, *s. f.*—*pl. f.* au (cyd—deddf) Primary law; natural endowment, quality, habit, disposition; instruction. *Cynneddfau da new ddrwg*, good or bad qualities.

Dodl Myngun—i gymeryd y cynneddfau gan Gwadwallawn.

Myngun came to receive the instructions from Cadwallon. *Triodd.*

Rhifedd syrru eryllianant y'nghrau  
O'rh gynnydd, o'rh gynnyddau.

The number of the stars fell in gore of thy antagonist, from thy qualities. *Ll. F. Moch.*

**Cynneddfawl**, *a.* (cynneddf) Natural, habitual.

Ni bydd yr gadarn arnau,  
Ni thyrr haw, cynneddfawl gam.

We will not be too assuming over us, we will not break a claim, a habitual wrong. *Iolo Goch.*

**Cynneddfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (cynneddf) A habituating; a becoming habitual.

**Cynneddfoledig**, *a.* (cynneddfawl) Having a quality

**Cynneddfoli**, *v. a.* (cynneddfawl) To render habitual; to become habituated. *Cynneddfoli morau*, to render morals habitual.

**Cynneddfu**, *v. a.* (cynneddf) To habituate.

Daw yn unig a dlechon gynneddfu gwyr yn ddaigrauwl at walia y weinidogaeih.

God alone is adequate to endow men sufficiently for the labour of the minister. *Jerr. Osain.*

**Cynneddfus**, *a.* (cynneddf) Tending to endow.

**Cynnefawd**, *s. f.*—*pl.* cynnefodau (cyn—defawd) Ceremony; consuetude, custom, usage.

Cynnefawd a lygro fydrith ni ddylir ei chynnal.

A ceremony that violates the law it ought not to be preserved. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cynnefin**, *a.* (cyd—defin) Accustomed, used.

**Cynnefinad**, *s. m.* (cynnefin) An accustomed, or exercising; exertion; a habituating.

**Cynnefinaw**, *v. a.* (cynnefin) To habituate, inure, or accustom; to become accustomed, inured, or used to.

**Cynnefinawl**, *a.* (cynnefin) Tending to habituate, accustom or make common.

**Cynnefinndra**, *s. m.* (cynnefin) Inurement; use.

**Cynnefinwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynnefinwyr (cynnefin—gwr) One who is accustomed, or habituated.

**Cynnefnwydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* ion (cyn—defnydd) First matter, substance or principle.

**Cynnefodawg**, *a.* (cynnefawd) That follows usages or custom.

**Cynnefodawl**, *a.* (cynnefawd) Ceremonial, ritual.

**Cynnefodedig**, *a.* (cynnefawd) Customary.

Gwyn ei fyd y byd bod gwledig glod-bwyll  
Mewn caif didwyll cynnefodedig.

Happy is the world that there is a fame-imbued sovereign in it. *Minal toll without deceit. Gwyn. Gyrnawg.*

**Cynnefodgar**, *a.* (cynnefawd) Ceremonious.

**Cynnefodi**, *v. a.* (cynnefawd) To habituate.

**Cynnefodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (cynnefawd) A becoming habituated, or habituating.

**Cynnefodig**, *a.* (cynnefawd) Accustomed; common. *Ci cynnefodig*, a dog accustomed to bite.

Cynnes ydyw'r ffyrwn fus.  
Can fwydau cynnefodig.

Comfortable is my bosom with the accustomed victuals. *Gut. Osain.*

**Cynnefodwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynnefodwyr (cynnefawd—gwr) One who follows ceremonies.

**Cynneiliad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynneiliad (cynnal) A supporter, maintainer, or upholder.

**Cynneiliaeth**, *s. m.* (cynnal) Maintenance.

**Cynneiliwad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynneiliwad (cynnelw)

One who is a pattern, or example; an original.

Cynneiliwad Prydain, wyd priddawr clod,  
Ac wyd clo byddinawr.

The example of Britain, thou art proprietor of fame, and thou art the safety of armies. *Ll. F. Moch, i h. ab Hywel.*

**Cynneilwag**, *a.* (cynnelw) An example.

Ni wyr cychell feirdd—  
Deiw ydd angrywys bywyl cynneilwag.

The wandering bards know not the manner that I demand myself that I should be as an example. *Meirg.*

**Cynneilydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* ion (cynnal) A supporter

**Cynneilyddiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (cynneilydd)

The act of supporting, or abetting.

**Cynneiliad**, *s. m.* (cyd—deiliad) Joint issuing.

**Cynneiliaw**, *v. a.* (cyd—deiliaw) To proceed or issue jointly from.

**Cynneiriawg**, *a.* (cynnar) Rapid; outrageous, furious, mad. *Ci cynneiriawg*, a mad dog. *Sil.*

**Cyneiriogl**, *v. a.* (cynneiriaw) To become mad.

**Cynnelw**, *s. m.* (cyn—delw) A pattern.

Can gwledych gwledig eir gritchwy  
Cyth huan cynnar nwy cawr.

Cynneiliad cynneiliawdd fwyfys,  
Can Cyddelw cynneilw cannorhwy.

Since the sovereign reigns that the golden compass of the early sun's course doth illumine, he is the exemplary one tending to secure more and more with Cyddelw the example of assistance. *Cyddelw.*



Cynnelwi, v. a. (cynnelw) To imitate.

Hawdd cynnelw fy rhwyf rwydd olog Mordaf,  
Rhwyg mawr-dou wrth gared.

It is easy to imitate my chief with the fluent speech of Mordaf,  
with the force of the mighty wave against the rock;  
Ela. Wan, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Cynnerbyn, v. a. (cyd—derbyn) To receive mutually; or together.

Cynnerbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnerbyn)

Joint reception; a receiving together.

Cynnerbyniawl, a. (cynnerbyn) Mutually recep-

tive; jointly receiving.

Cynnerchafael, v. a. (cyd—derchafael) To exalt

jointly; to raise up together.

Cynnerchafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd—derchafiad)

Joint preferment, advancement or exaltation.

Cynnerchafu, v. a. (cyd—derchafu) To uplift

jointly; to exalt together.

Cynnerchawg, a. (cyd—derchawg) Mutually ex-

alted; having a joint uprising.

Cynnerchedd, s. m. (cyd—derchedd) Mutual ex-

altation; the state of being jointly raised.

Cynnerchogi, v. a. (cynnerchawg) To exalt together

Cynnerth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—nerth) First

power; a primary power.

Cynnest, s. m. (cyn—dest) A trimming together.

Cyn cynest dalar, cyn gorn oedd,  
Bydd orlleu Godeolin beidd.

Before the trimming together of the earth, before the lying  
down, the border of Godeolin will be the grave. Ancerin.

Cynnethol, v. a. (cyn—dethol) To pre-elect.

Cynnetholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnethol) Pre-

election, a primary choosing.

Cynneu, v. a. (cynne) To kindle, to set on fire,

to light. Cynneu melll and cynneu dreigiau, to

lighten.

Hawdd cynneu tan yn hen seirwyd.  
It is easy to kindle a fire on an old hearth. Adage.

Cynneu, s. m. (cynne) A great fire, a bonfire.

Ae yn berwydd y gynnefawd, tri chynneu a wnaenyt f'r tri Daw.  
And according to the custom, they made three bonfires to the  
three Gods. Gr. ab Arthur.

Cynneud, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynneu) A kindling.

Cynneudawl, a. (cynneu) Apt to kindle, ignitable.

Cynneuedig, a. (cynneu) That is kindled.

Cynneuwyr, s. m.—pl. cynneuwyr (cynneu—gwr)

A kindler, one who sets on fire, a confagurator.

Cynnewis, s. m. (cyn—dewis) A pre-election.

Cynnewis, v. a. (cyn—dewis) To pre-elect, to

choose beforehand.

Cynnewisawl, a. (cynnewis) That is pre-elected.

Cynnaetha, s. m. (cyn—taeth) Prime essence.

Cynnhais, a. (cyn—tais) Flat headed; flat-pointed

Cynnedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—tedd) A gate-

way, or entrance.

Cynnhedig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—tefig) A prin-

cipal. Mesurau a gydweddo ag hwynt fal cyn-

nhedig. Meters that assimilate with them like

the principal. Barddas.

Cynnheryfn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—terfyn) The

preterit, preter, or preter-perfect tense.

Cynnheryfnawl, a. (cynnheryfn) Preter-perfect.

Cynnheryfynu, v. a. (cynnheryfn) To pre-deter-

mine, to conclude, or finish beforehand.

Cynnherig, a. (ci—terig) Following the dogs.

Cynnholi, v. a. (cyn—toli) To prescind.

Neum bu o' angad rad rapori,  
Ragor fodd, heb gudd, heb gynhollt  
Rheg-ofdd oeddwn o' ddaoin.

Had I not from his hand excellence of grace, excelling benefit  
without concealment, without first diminishing it! I was the  
bounty-master of his goodness. Cynddelw, m. Cadwallawn.

Cynnholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—toliad) A pre-

scinding, a taking off beforehand; a diminishing

Cynnhori, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—torf) An ad-

vance guard, the van of an army.

Cynnhraul, s. f. (cyn—traul) That is most lavish.

Iorwerth gad ganneth, gyd gynhor cynras,  
Cynnhraul sur a phorfor.

Iorwerth the supporter of the battle, the mutual leader of the  
tribe, the most lavish of gold and purple. Li. P. Mech.

Cynnhref, s. f. (cyn—tref) The first abode.

Cynnhrefedig, a. (cynnhref) Being first inhabited.

s. pl. cynnhrefedigion, the first inhabitants.

Cynnhreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (cyd—treth) A tribute.

A Thello a Dewi a drefwys i frenia Morgannwg dala cyathreth  
i frenia Lludwalu.  
And Tello and Dewi appointed for the king of Glamorgan to  
pay tribute to the king of London. Caradoc.

Cynnhrethawl, a. (cynnhreth) Tributary; pay-

ing tribute.

Cynnhrethu, v. a. (cynnhreth) To exact tribute.

Cynnhrig, a. (cyn—trig) First inhabited or settled

Cynnhrigawl, a. (cynnhrig) That is first inhabit-

ed. s. pl. cynnhrigolion, the first inhabitants.

Cynnhwff, s. m. (cyn—twf) The first budding.

Rho dwf, rho gynhwff Gwanwy  
A chynnal dy wall i ddaia.

Give produce, give the first growth of Spring, and gather the  
blossom to the bush. D. ab Gwilym, f'r haul.

Cynnyfawl, a. (cynnhwff) That shoot out first.

Cynnyfiant, s. m. (cynnhwff) The first budding.

Cynnyfu, v. a. (cynnhwff) To bud first.

Cynniebryd, s. m. (cyn—diebryd) A frustration.

Cynniebryd, v. a. (cyn—diebryd) To frustrate.

Ni ryddwyd rymgwyr o ddydd;  
Nid rhwydd, by gynnyf, cynniebryd.

May I be restrained from displacing the Lord who shall cause  
me to be delivered from trouble: it is not easy, if he is the adver-

sary, to prevent a frustration. Li. P. Mech, i Dewi.

Cynniif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyd—gnif) Conflict.

Traffu dydd Dafydd, diled dyddil cad,  
Oedd cadarn ei gynnif.

The day of Dafydd whilst it lasted, that was of unblemished  
course in battle, powerful was his conflict. Bledwyn Pardd, i D. Benfras.

Llywelyn, gelyn ol gwlwr!  
I dyddil cynniif cynueber.

Llywelyn, a foe is he not called! to the torrent of conflict is he  
compared. Ein. ab Gwynn.

Cynnifer, a. (cyd—nifer) Of even number; so

many, or as many.

Cynniferawg, a. (cynnifer) Having an equal num-

ber; being of equal number.

Cynniferawl, a. (cynnifer) Of equal number.

Cynniferedd, s. (cynnifer) Evenness of number.

Cynniferwch, s. (cynnifer) Evenness of number.

Cynniferwch o rifer  
Cynhydduaf ei nifer.

An equal multiplicity with the number of stars his train is com-

pared. Myddin.

Cynnyferydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnifer) A quo-

tient, in arithmetic.

Cynnyfiad, s. m.—pl. cynnyfiad (cynnif) A con-

flict; a toiler; a conqueror; a molester.

Cynnyfiad o rifer  
Cynnyfiad oedd Alexander.

A harasser of the conflict not useful, a conqueror of the dispo-

sition of Alexander. Cynddelw.

Cynnyfiaw, v. a. (cynnif) To conflict; to toil; to

molest.

A byddinaw gwdd, gwyddysied cynnyfiaw  
Yn cynnyfiaw ystwr Cwdd Daw.

And the mighty host, the tamer of the adversary, that toils on  
the tale, may God protect. Li. P. Mech, i D. Gwlad.

Cynnyfiawd, s. m. (cynnif) A conflicting.

Cynnyfiawl, a. (cynnif) Toiling, conflicting.



**Cynnrchioldeb, s. m.** (cynnrchiawl) Presentness.  
**Cynnrchiolder, s. m.** (cynnrchiawl) Presentness.  
**Cynnrchioli, v. a.** (cynnrchiawl) To presentiate.  
**Cynnrchiolwr, s. m.**—*pl.* cynnrchiolwyr (cynnrchiawl—gwr) One who places in view, or present; a representative.  
**Cynnrchiolydd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (cynnrchiawl) One who ushers into view; a representative.  
**Cynnrchydd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (cynnrch) An exemplar; a representative.  
**Cynnud, s. m. aggr.** (cynne) Fire-wood, or fuel.

Enoll a wnaeth caruonnan  
 Egin dur o'r gynud dan.

The white huffed white won the essence of steel from the fire's combustible.  
*Gutto y Glyn, i'r ffdawg.*

**Cynnull, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (cyd—dull) A collection. **Cynnull yd**, in-gathering of corn.  
**Cynnull, v. a.** (cyd—dull) To collect, to gather.  
*Medi a chynnull, to reap and gather corn.*

Y llaw a rydd a gynnull.

The hand that gives will collect.

*Adag.*

**Cynnulladwy, a.** (cynnull) Collectible.  
**Cynnullaid, s. f.** (cynnull) A collection.  
**Cynnullaw, v. a.** (cynnull) To collect; to gather together, to congregate.

Sef a orug—cynnullaw llo maswr wrth ddial angen ei gŵnad ynddi.

What he did was to assemble a great army for to revenge the death of his messenger upon them.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cynnulledig, a.** (cynnull) Collection; assembled together.

**Cynnullidigaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cynnullidig) The act of collecting, or gathering together.

**Cynnullidigawl, a.** (cynnullidig) Collection.

**Cynnullidfa, s. f.**—*pl. t. on* (cynnullaid—ma) A congregation, a multitude, or assembly.

**Cynnullidfaawl, a.** (cynnullidfa) Congregational, or relating to a congregation.

**Cynnullfan, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cynnull—man) A place of assembling; a depository.

**Cynnullgar, a.** (cynnull) Apt to collect together.

**Cynnulliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cynnull) A collecting, or gathering together; a collection.

**Cynnulliadawl, a.** (cynnulliad) Tending to collect, or bring together, collective.

**Cynnut, v. a.** (cynnud) To gather fire-wood.

**Cynnutai, s. c.**—*pl.* cynnutelion (cynnud) One who gathers, or provides fuel; a woodman.

He was the seventh officer of the secondary class in the prince's household.

Y cyntaf—ni ddylly fanyla y cynnud o'r anawdd y doto ar y march gwedy y del adref.

The woodman ought not to pile up the fuel from the condition he puts it on the horse, after it comes home.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cynnutwr, s. m.**—*pl.* cynnutwyr (cynnud—gwr) A woodman, one who gathers, or provides fuel.

**Cynnwll, s. f.** (cyn—dwl) Fair weather, or clear sky; season, opportunity.

**Cynnwyl, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—nwyl) Prime essence, primary nature.

**Cynnwylf, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cyn—nwylf) A primary passion; a first love.

**Cynnwyn, s. m.** (cyn—dwyn) First produce, or first fruits, rath fruits; the first crop.

**Cynnwyn, v. a.** (cyn—dwyn) To bring, or bear first; to bear foremost.

Dy glawwr wneawwr goch leas cynnwyn  
 Yn cynnwyn galana.

Thy spear that is carried red from the slaughter of the adversary first bringing carnage.

*Ll. P. Mech, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cynnwynawl, a.** (cynnwyn) Primitia; genial, genuine, natural, native. *Boneddig cynnwyn.*

*awl, a genyfan by birth, or one that is nobly born; gwyfod cynnwynawl, a natural fool.*

Breyr fidd bonedig cynnwynawl—Bonedig cynnwynawl fyd  
 Cynmro fun dad, heb gach, heb alltas, heb lededi ydd.

A baron is a genuine gentleness; a genuine gentleness is a Welshman by father and mother, without a slave, without a foreigner, and without any ignoble blood in him.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cynnwyrain, v. a.** (cyn—dwyrain) To lift up in front; to arise in front.

**Cynnwyrain, a.** (cyn—dwyrain) Lifted up in front; arising in front.

Arriwydd glew, ariew y dan ear-lain glead  
 Gledlyfai gwynnawrin.

A valorous lord, a lion of slaughter under the golden blade sword, the uplifted falchion.

*Cynddetic, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Cynnwyr, a.** (cyn—dwyre) First rising up.

Dyw Sulgwyn yw hyn, hyn gwynwyr glyn;  
 Hyn a ddyco glew glead ddywyr.

Whit Sunday is the first rising course of the leader; a course may it bring the brave, a glorious resurrection.

*Ll. P. Mech.*

**Cynnwyræwg, a.** (cynnwyr) That is rising first.

**Cynnwyræwl, a.** (cynnwyr) That rises first.

**Cynnwys, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (cyd—dws) Content; admission, suffrance, leave, license.

Goreu rhan rhoddid cynnwys.

The best portion is the giving leave.

*Adag.*

**Cynnwys, v. a.** (cyd—dws) To concentrate; to contain, or to comprehend; to admit, or suffer.

**Cynnwys, a.** (cyd—dws) Compact, or well-set; close, or narrow. *Mac yn o gynnwys arno, he is rather straitened for room; lle cynnwys yw hwn, this is a small place.*

Bid gynhddawg cetaid; bid gullid gwyd;

A bid gynhddawg dillid;

A garo bardd bid bardd roddid.

Let the balliff impeach; let evil be a tormentor; may garments be compactly fitted; he that loves a bard let him be a handsome giver.

*Llymarch Hen.*

**Cynnwysadwy, a.** (cynnwys) Containable; that may be straitened or confined; admissible.

**Cynnwysaw, v. a.** (cynnwys) To concentrate; to compress, to make compact, to put, or close well together; to contain, or comprehend, to admit, or to take to.

Hael archaddon,  
 Gan ennylon.

*Cynnwyseler.*

The generous archdeacon, amongst angels may he be admitted to be.

**Cynnwysawl, a.** (cynnwys) Comprehensive; summary; tending to admit.

**Cynnwysder, s. m.** (cynnwys) Compactness.

**Cynnwysedig, a.** (cynnwys) Compactile; condensed, comprehended, admitted.

**Cynnwysedigawth, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cynnwysedig) The act of making close; compressure.

**Cynnwysedigawl, a.** (cynnwysedig) Inclusive; comprehensive.

**Cynnwysfawl, a.** (cynnwys) Comprehensive.

**Cynnwysiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cynnwys) Concentration; compagination; inclusion; an epitome, or compendium; suffrance, admission, or leave.

**Cynnwyswr, s. m.**—*pl.* cynnwyswyr (cynnwys—gwr) One who makes compact; one who takes to himself; an abettor.

**Cynnwylth, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—nwylth) A leading whim, or fancy, a singularity.

**Cynnwylthaw, v. a.** (cynnwylth) To be singular.

**Cynnwylthawl, a.** (cynnwylth) Of an odd turn.

**Cynnwylthiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cynnwylth) A rendering fantastic, singular, or eccentric.

**Cynnwylthig, a.** (cynnwylth) Of odd disposition.

**Cynnyar, s. m.—pl. t. oddd (cyn—dyar)** Tumultuous; abounding with noise.

*Yn erdd, yn arfod sbar,  
Yn arfau iau canas cyynyar.*

In the havoc, in the time of carnage, in arms he was a tumultuous youth.

*Lt. P. Macb, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cynnydd, s. m. (cyn—dydd)** Increase, growth; a growing, rising, or waxing bigger.

*Golwg y perchen yw cynnydd y da.*

The eye of the owner is the increase of the stock. *Adage.*

Tri pheth sydd ar eu cynnydd: tan, sef goleuni; enaid, sef bywyd; a deilli, sef gwirionedd; a gorfod a wnaet ar bob peth, ac yna diwedd afred.

Three things are on their increase: fire, that is light; soul, that is life; and understanding, that is truth; and these will prevail over every thing else, and then the state of inchoation will cease.

*Harddu.*

**Cynnyddawl, a. (cynnydd)** Increasing, or growing

**Cynnydddeb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnydd)** Axesels, a figure whereby a subject is amplified.

**Cynnyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnydd)** Augmentation; an increasing, an amplifying.

**Cynnyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnydd)** Augmentation, or the act of increasing.

**Cynnyddu, v. a. (cynnydd)** To increase, to grow.

*Calon ni gynnydd cygid.*

A heart that will not increase let it sleep. *Adage.*

*Ni elwir cywraln ni graydd.*

He is not called ingenious that will not get forward. *Adage.*

**Cynnyddwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyddwyr (cynnydd—gwr)** One who increases; an augments.

**Cynnyfod, v. a. (cyn—dyfod)** To become first.

**Cynnyfodawl, a. (cynnyfod)** Being foremost.

**Cynnyfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyfod)** A forecoming; a first coming or appearance.

**Cynnyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dyg)** A proffer, proposal, overture, or offer. *Dyry gynnyg arno, make an attempt upon it.*

*Llawer dyn a won  
Cynnyg drwg droo oda.*

Many a man will make an attempt of evil for good. *Adage.*

**Cynnyg, v. a. (cyn—dyg)** To offer, or attempt; to tender, propose, or make an overture.

*Ne chwag awr a chas gwynnau,  
Gwal gam heb gynnyg law.*

Sleep not an hour with foolish canny, thou dost wrong without offering amends.

*T. Alod.*

**Cynnygiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnyg)** A proffering; an attempting; a proposition, or offer.

**Cynnygiadawl, a. (cynnygiad)** Propositional.

**Cynnygiadwy, a. (cynnyg)** That may be offered.

**Cynnygiawl, a. (cynnyg)** That is offered, or tried.

**Cynnygiedig, a. (cynnyg)** That is offered.

**Cynnygiwr, s. m.—pl. cynnygiwyr (cynnyg—gwr)** A proposer; an attempter.

**Cynnygn, s. pl. aggr. (cyd—dygn)** Opponents, antagonists, or adversaries.

*Cynnygn fy llyw oddd llawer,  
Cyddyat y'ugnif seith-rifer.*

The adversaries of my chief were many, they fell in the toll around the number of the stars. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Cynnygnawl, a. (cynnygn)** That toll together.

**Cynnygliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnygn)** A tolling together; a conficting, or combating.

**Cynnygnau, v. a. (cynnygn)** To persevere, to keep close to; to toll greatly.

**Cynnygnwr, s. m.—pl. cynnygnwyr (cynnygn—gwr)** One who joins in the toll; a combatant.

**Cynnygnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnygn)** One who perseveres in toll, or in conflict.

**Cynnygydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnyg)** A proponent, or one who proposes.

*Gwyr Pryddal adwythia yn Wlrd  
Gwentydd, yndai cod cynnygydd.*

The men of Britain full of ire in the host of Gwentydd, the prepared proponent of battle. *Talliaen.*

**Cynnyied, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dyled)** Original debt; a primary duty.

**Cynnyiedus, a. (cynnyied)** That is originally due

**Cynnyiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnywil)** A clearing up of the sky; a becoming fair.

**Cynnyllu, v. a. (cynnywil)** To become fair.

**Cynnynu, v. a. (cynnu)** To be rising up.

**Cynnyoddef, v. a. (cyn—dyoddef)** To suffer before.

**Cynnyoddefwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyoddefwyr (cynnyoddef—gwr)** A first sufferer, a protomartyr.

**Cynnyrch, s. pl. aggr. (cyn—dyrch)** A produce, product, or emblem; a growth, or increase.

*Cynnyrch t'wysen yw 'tlenydd,  
Ac yu y gwlad e gwyrn gwydd.*

The sunshine is the increase of the eye of dawn, and in the rain the weeds will grow. *O. Gwynedd.*

**Cynnyrchadwy, a. (cynnyrch)** Produciible.

**Cynnyrchafawl, a. (dyrchafawl)** Rising together.

**Cynnyrchafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd—dyrchafiad)** Consurrection, or a rising up together.

**Cynnyrchafu, v. a. (dyrchafu)** To rise together.

**Cynnyrchedig, a. (cynnyrch)** Made fruitful.

**Cynnyrchedigaeith, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyrchedig)** The act of increasing, or growing.

**Cynnyrchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyrch)** Production.

**Cynnyrchawl, a. (cynnyrch)** Fructiferous.

*A darfu with hau, i beth arghluth—mewn hi da, ac a roddes  
fryth tyfadyd a chynnyrchawl.*

And it came to pass in sowing, that some fell into good land, and gave fruit flourishing and productive. *Mark iv. 8.*

**Cynnyrchioldeb, s. m. (cynnyrchawl)** Productiveness; a state of increase.

**Cynnyrcholi, v. a. (cynnyrchawl)** To make productive; to cause an increase.

**Cynnyrchu, v. a. (cynnyrch)** To increase, to grow; to become productive.

**Cynnyrchwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyrchwyr (cynnyrch—gwr)** One who gives increase, a producer.

**Cynnyrddan, v. a. (cyd—dyrddan)** To raise a tumult.

**Cynnyred, s. m. (cyd—dyred)** A frequenting, a resorting, a passing to and fro, a visiting.

*Ein peryglir rhag ein arghlodd am y derfnydd hoddwy, herwydd  
nad oes un achawr y gallwn roi ateb am y cynnyred hyn.*

We shall be endangered of being chastised for this day's tumult, because there is not one reason we can give for this resort. *W. Saltbury.*

**Cynnyred, v. a. (cyd—dyred)** To resort, to visit often; to haunt; to harass; to milk.

*Y ddalen hon, mae cynnyred gwynnau  
Gwae hi o'i thysged!*

Hi ben: eien gwaed!

This leaf, is it not lacerated by the wind? was to it its fate! It is old: this year was it born. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Cynnysg, s. m. (cyn—dyag)** The first instruction.

**Cynnysgaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnysg)** An endowment; a portion, marriage portion.

**Cynnysgaethawl, a. (cynnysgaeth)** Endowed.

**Cynnysgaethedig, a. (cynnysgaeth)** Portioned.

**Cynnysgaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnysgaeth)** A portioning, endowing, or enriching.

**Cynnysgaethu, v. a. (cynnysgaeth)** To endow, endue, supply, or enrich; to portion.

**Cynnysgaethwr, s. m.—pl. cynnysgaethwyr (cynnysgaeth—gwr)** An enricher; an endower.

**Cynoddef, v. a. (cyn—goddef)** To suffer the first.

**Cynoddefawl, a. (cynoddef)** That first suffers.

**Cynoddefiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynoddef) A suffering before, or beforehand.

**Cynoddefwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynoddefwr) (cynoddef—*gwr*) One who suffers first, a protomartyr.

**Cynoes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (cyn—oes) First age, or primitive time; antiquity.

**Cynoesawl**, *a. (cynoes)* Primevous, primeval.

**Cynoesolrwydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynoesawl) Primitiveness.

**Cynon**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—on) A principal.

**Cynonawl**, *a. (cynon)* Primal, or canonical.

**Cynordy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynawr) A dog-kennel.

**Cynos**, *s. pl. aggr. (ci)* Little dogs, or puppies.

**Cynosod**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—gosod) First laying on, or placing; an onset, or first attack.

**Cynosod**, *v. a. (cyn—gosod)* To propose, to lay on first; to make the first attack.

*Cynodd! Bows cynosod yn aer,  
Yn awen eu rhacod;  
Yn mhon caduad caw arid,  
Ac yn ol dinedd-wyr dyfod.*

It is the characteristic of Bows to make the first onset in the slaughter, keeping to their spreading flame; in the front of battle watching the opportunity, and in the rear the last man that returns.

*Cynddeto.*

**Cynosodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynosod) A first laying on; a making a first onset.

**Cynosodwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynosodwyr) (cynosod—*gwr*) One who proposes, places, or lays first.

**Cynrabad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—grabad) First fruition; a state of plenty; prosperity, happiness.

*Knudaddig fy nghedd y nghyrrabad  
Llychdaen a berthos parh ac utted;  
Llawen Daw Dofydd dydd yd galfad Cadfan;  
Agored i wen ei wen agared.*

Wearied is my muse in the profusion of the warriors with costly gifts coming to thee; well pleased was God the Restorer, to thee that Cadfan was begotten; open to the poor is his white hand.

*Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Cynradd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—gradd) The first degree.

**Cynraddawl**, *a. (cynradd)* Of the primary degree.

**Cynraddiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynradd) Primeness.

**Cynraid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynreidion (cyn—rhaid) A pre-requisite; a distinguishing trait, or character.

*Gweithi bardd—yw iawn dyfais athrylith ac anian, a theithi, ac anawdd, o gyrrwys a chynraid y dyn, neu y poth a foler.*

The province of a bard is properly to represent the genius, and the nature, and the disposition, and the quality, from the constitution, and character of the man, or thing described.

*Barddas.*

**Cynrain**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynreinion (cyn—rhain) The first point, or origin; stock, or kindred.

*Iorwerth eadillydd, brifion eu hil,  
Hael gynull gynreinion.*

The progeny of Iorwerth, armed ones for their descendants, generous and accomplished tribes.

*Ein. Wan, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cynraith**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cynreithian (cyn—raith) A leading, or fundamental law; a precept.

*Cyrraw-fan falk,  
Er cadw cynraith  
Bu cyfnewin.*

The spacious place of blood, for the keeping of a precept it was adequate.

*Taliesin.*

**Cynran**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—rhan) The first, or primary part.

*Tair cynran celfyddyd: anien, lles, a phriodoldeb.*

The three essentials of an art: nature, benefit, and appropriation.

*Barddas.*

*Yn Llŷnborrh gweith ddrabodd  
Ar fain, brain ar goludd  
Ac ar ran cynran ian rudd.*

In Llŷnborrh I saw a battle on the stones, ravens on entrails, and on the chief's brow a ruddy gash.

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cynranawl**, *a. (cynran)* That is first divided.

**Cynranu**, *n. a. (cynran)* To divide the first.

**Cynreidiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynraid) A pre-necessitating; predestination, pre-ordination.

**Cynreidiaw**, *v. a. (cynraid)* To pre-ordain.

**Cynreidiawl**, *a. (cynraid)* Prerequisite.

**Cynreidrwydd**, *s. m.* (cynraid) First necessity.

**Cynreithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynraith) Precept.

**Cynreithiaw**, *v. a. (cynraith)* To make a precept; to form a first principle.

**Cynreithiawl**, *a. (cynraith)* That is preceptive.

**Cynrenin**, *a. (cynran)* Having a primary share.

*Cynrinn cedyr cynrelin  
I Gairrath, gwerin ffrith ffragol,  
Gwerth medd y nghytledd, a gwirawd gwin.*

The front shoring warriors arise together to Gairrath, a people port and passionate, the effect of mood in the hall, and the beverage of wine.

**Cynrif**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—rhif) A prime number.

**Cynrifawl**, *a. (cynrif)* That is first numbered.

**Cynrith**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—rith) A first formation; preconception, or perception.

*Dylai yr ymadrawd ddawd yn anianawl, ryw deg, o grybau  
gyrith y deall ac y pwyll.*

The discourse ought to come naturally, and congenially, from the just perception of the understanding and the reason.

*Barddas.*

**Cynrithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynrith) A shewing first; a first appearing.

**Cynrithiaw**, *v. a. (cynrith)* To appear before.

**Cynrithiawl**, *a. (cynrith)* That appears before.

*Pwy a gymer arno chwiltaw yn llywddianau yr Arabiad, ac y  
Orywiad lledgyon, heb y gunwyll yna yn gyntidawl o'u blaen?*

Who will take upon himself successfully to examine the physical class of the Arabians, and the Greeks, without this torch appearing first before them?

*H. Ferri, an dreflles.*

**Cynron**, *s. pl. aggr. (cyn—rhon)* Maggots; worms.

**Cynronawg**, *a. (cynron)* Full of maggots.

**Cynroni**, *v. a. (cynron)* To breed maggots.

**Cynronllyd**, *a. (cynron)* Apt to have maggots.

**Cynronyn**, *s. m. (cynron)* A maggot, or gentil.

**Cynrysedd**, *s. m. (cyn—rhyssedd)* A superfluity.

**Cynryw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—rhyw) Essence.

*Wedi hirfod o anner yr nghared, ac y dwg a dymunad yn eidd  
plith, llygus awen a wneudom, a chael ar arfer both ni dylai fed  
herwydd bodd Daw a chynryw gwr.*

After a long period of the unbelief, and the wickedness that have grown up amongst us, we have corrupted the muse, and brought into use the thing that ought not to be according to the will of God and the purity of truth.

*Barddas.*

**Cynrywiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynryw) Origination.

**Cynrywiaw**, *v. a. (cynryw)* To originate.

**Cynrywiawl**, *a. (cynryw)* Primogenial, original.

**Cynsaig**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynseigiau (cyn—saig) A first mess, or course.

**Cynsail**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cynseiliau (cyn—sail) A first or fundamental ground; a proposition in grammar; a subplinth in architecture.

**Cynsefydlawg**, *a. (cyn—sefydlawg)* Pre-established; having a primary settlement.

**Cynsefydliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—sefydliad) A pre-establishing; a pre-determination.

**Cynsefydlu**, *v. a. (cyn—sefydlu)* To pre-establish.

**Cynsefyll**, *v. a. (cyn—sefyll)* To stand foremost.

**Cynsellid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynsail) A preposing,

or laying a foundation; a preposition.

**Cynseiliau**, *v. a. (cynsail)* To propose, to premise.

**Cynsylw**, *s. m. (cyn—sylw)* Foresight, prescience.

**Cynsylwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynsylw) A foreseeing;

a primary observation.

**Cynsylwi**, *v. a. (cynsylw)* To foresee, to forecast.

**Cynsymud**, *v. a. (cyn—symud)* To move the first.

**Cynsymudawl**, *a. (cynsymud)* First moving.

**Cynsymudiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynsymud) A first moving;

a primary motion.

**Cynsymudydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynsymud) A

primum mobile, a first mover.

**Cynsyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—syniad) A pre-

surmise; a thinking beforehand.

**Cynsyniaw**, *v. a. (cyn—syniaw)* To presumise.

**Cynsyniawl, a. (cyn—syniawl) Precogitative.**  
**Cynsynied, v. a. (cyn—synied) To preconceive.**  
**Cynt, a. (cyn) First, earliest. adv. in time past,**  
 formerly, heretofore, before: it is also an anomalous comparison from *buas*, used for *buasach*; sooner, swifter, or quicker.

*Gelw gwia, rhyfedd am flaynt,  
 Gwel am gerod mab Gwilym gyat.*  
 Calling for wine—it is surprising they are not tired—calling for  
 the song of the son of Gwilym of ywyr. *Iwan Tiro.*

*Y lla diawlaid, lle dyfunt,  
 A fages' gaeafon gynl.*

The host of devils, wherever they come, they will sooner breed  
 malice. *L. G. Colli.*

**Cynta, interj. (cyn) Lo here! here! behold!**  
**Cyntaf, a. (cyn) First, chief, earliest. adv. in the**  
 first place. Also the superlative degree of  
*Cyn*, soonest, quickest, or swiftest.

**Cyntafanedig, a. (cynaf—ganedig) First-born.**  
**Cyntafanedigaeth, s. m. (cynafanedig) Primogeniture;**  
 a first-born state.

**Cyntafened, a. (cynaf—genid) Primogenial.**  
**Cyntaid, s. f.—pl. cyntaidian (cyn—aid) First**  
 swarm, or virgin swarm of bees.

*Llaw ddiddawl gwrawl gwr ni ddywaid nag,  
 Yr neges yw symlaid,  
 Yn addon meddion medd cyntaid,  
 Yn eryr ar llawr-wyr lleiddiad.*

The liberal handed and vigorous man that will not say no, my  
 errand is to regard, as the offspring of those who were drunk off  
 the virgin swarms, as the eagle of the common slaughterers.  
*L. P. Mach, i Redri.*

**Cyntair, s. m. (cyn—gair) A prognostic, or sign.**

*Pelleng ein celindad,  
 Cyntair lloegwys a'i gwyyddid;  
 Yn alinau pelleng  
 Ein celindad cyntid.*

Far distant is our minstrel, it is known to the owner of the Llo-  
 ggrane: in a far distant city our minstrel is superior.  
*Taliesin, i Orien.*

**Cyntanedig, a. (cyn—ganedig) Primogenial.**

*Trawodd, a laddodd, ni wneith lai, nododd  
 Gynantedig pob-ral.*

He smote, he slew, he did no less, he vexed with plague the  
 first-born of every one. *W. Muddat.*

**Cyntanedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynanedig) Pri-**  
 mogeniture, or eldership, a being first-born.

**Cyntawr, s. m.—pl. cyntorion (cyn) A principal.**

**Cyntedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—tedd) A court, or**  
 entry; a porch. **Cyntedd newadd, the entry or**  
 lower part of the hall.

**Cynteddau, s. f. dim. (cynedd) A little court.**

**Cynteddfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynedd—ma) An entry**

*Lleuas y cynteddfa a fyddant llinn mla cyfrodedd.*

The curtains of the court shall be of fine embroidered linen.  
*Ezodius xviii. 9.*

**Cyntefig, a. (cynaf) Primary, or primitive.**

*Tri chynstefig beirdd goroddedw ymys Prydain: Penynydd,  
 Alaw, a Gwron: ac ni beirdd bruiid Gorodded o'u blaen hwynt.*

The three primary ones institutional of the bards of the Isle of  
 Britain: Penynydd, Alaw, and Gwron: and there were no bards  
 holding the privilege of a Gorsedd before them. *Barddas.*

**Cyntefigiad, s. m. (cynstefig) Origination.**

**Cyntefigiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynstefig) The state**  
 of being primitive, what is primeval.

*Tri chynstefigiaeth gwynfyd: annwrg, anieidd, ac annarfiad.*

The three primitive things in the circle of felicity: cessation of  
 evil, cessation of want, and cessation of perishing. *Barddas.*

**Cyntefigiaw, v. a. (cynstefig) To render primary,**  
 to be or become primeval.

**Cyntefigrwydd, s. m. (cynstefig) Primariness.**

**Cyntefin, s. m. (cyn—tefin) The commencement**  
 of summer; the first of May, May-day.

*Calangwlad garw bla,  
 Annhebyg i Gynstefin.*

The first of November rough is the weather, unlike the first of  
 May. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Cyntefin, a. (cyn—tefin) Amphibious. Pryfed**  
*cyntefin*, amphibious animals. **Cynddaleic.**

**Cyntefyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (cyn—tefyn) An am-**  
 phibious animal, or one that lives in different  
 elements.

**Cyntëig, a. (cyn) Prime, or primal; principal.**

*Bodd Mor mawrydig ddyg unbew,  
 Post cynhen cystëig,  
 Mab Peredur Penweddig.*

The grave of Mor the majestic and serene prince, the pillar of  
 greatest tumult, the son of Peredur of Penweddig. *Taliesin.*

**Cyntenid, a. (cyn—genid) Primogenial, first born**

**Cynthun, s. m. (cyn—hun) The first sleep; a**  
 dose; a nap, or short sleep, a slumber.

**Cynthunaw, v. a. (cynthun) To dose, to slumber.**

**Cyntor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—or) A porch; a**  
 door-way, or entry.

**Cynn, v. a. (cwn) To arise, to rise to the top.**

*Y bore ddyw Sadwrn cad fawr a fu,  
 O'r pan ddwyre haul hyd pan gryn.*

The morning of Saturday, there was a great battle from when  
 the sun arose till it got to its height. *Taliesin.*

**Cynwaith, s. m.—pl. cynweithian (cyn—gwaith)**  
 First action, or work; first time.

**Cynwan, s. f. (cyn—gwan) The first opening.**

*Hwyel, howel pob cychind,  
 Hili Cynan hwyi cywanw cad.*

Hwyel, the pacifier of every supplicant, the offering of Cynan  
 whose course was the first opening of battle. *Ll. P. Mach.*

**Cynwaneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—gwaneg) First**  
 course; a first wave.

*Ar how-fon ladd-hun houn gynwaneg ddaen,  
 Pan wing ton fwynglenn gan an gary.*

The slumber breaking brightly fair one is of the hue of the first  
 course of the surge, when the overwhelming headed wave spreads  
 a mantle round a stone. *Cynydd.*

**Cynwanegu, v. a. (cynwaneg) To move on first.**

**Cynwaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwan) A first pier-**  
 cing, or a first penetrating.

**Cynwanu, v. a. (cynwan) To make the first open-**  
 ing, or entrance; to pierce or penetrate first.

*Wedi ef—*

*Necun cywant clywstai clau;*

After him am I not pierced by incontinent soundings.  
*Prydydd Dycheu.*

**Cynwarchadw, s. m. (gwarchadw) Prior conserv-**  
 ancy; preoccupation, or prior possession; pos-  
 session.

*Gwr dawed yw gwr a ddol trwydded ei hun ar dir, ac ni bo neb  
 o'i gnedd cysnog ar y dir; se felly y cyddu eu braind herwydd  
 y bo eu cynwarchadw.*

A coming man is a man that comes by himself upon land, and  
 when none of his kindred shall be before him on the land; and in  
 that way shall their privilege run as their preoccupation shall be.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cynwarchadw, v. a. (cynwarchad) To preoccupy.**

*Gwell yw breint priodwyr a gynwarchadw, nog ydd an newydd  
 ddawed.*

Better is the privilege of a proprietor that preoccupies land, than  
 the one newly come. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cynwarchae, s. m. (cyn—gwarchae) A foreclosure**

**Cynwarchædig, a. (cynwarchae) That is foreclosed**

**Cynwarchædigiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwarchæ-**  
 dig) A foreclosing; a precluding.

**Cynwarchâu, v. a. (cyn—gwarchan) To foreclose.**

**Cynwarcheidwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwarchadw)**  
 A preoccupier, prepossessor, or original keeper

**Cynwas, s. m.—pl. cynweision (cyn—gwas) A**  
 principal servant; an overseer.

**Cynwawl, s. m. (cyn—gwawl) The first light.**

**Cynwawr, s. f. (cyn—gwawr) The first dawn.**

**Cynwe, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—gwe) The end of**  
 a web.

**Cynwedd, s. f. (cyn—gwedd) First or foremost**  
 appearance; presence.

**Cynweddiawn, s. m. (cynawedd) A presence.**

*Angerddawlyf march yn iare Caeaw,  
Er lles ner, Cynas cynweddiawn flaw.*

*Flew my stand in the field of Caeo, for the benefit of the chief,  
Cynas of honoured presence.*

**Cynweisiad, s. m.—pl. cynweisiadaid (cynwas) One who is deputed to oversee, or inspect; a prime minister.**

*Tri chynweisiadaid Ynys Prydain: Gwydyr mab Alun mab Bell,  
Cawdrad mab Caradawg Freichfras, ac Owain mab Maxen Wledig.*

*The three chief ministers of the Isle of Britain: Gwydyr the son of Alun son of Bell, and Cawdrad the son of Caradawg with the Branny Arms, and Owain the son of Maxen Wledig.*

*Y saith hyn a dringwya iauith cynweisiadaid i gynaw ar yr ynys hon: a Chawdrad mab Bran yn bennaf cynweisiad arnynt.*

*Those seven constituted as the seven chief ministers to inspect over this island, and Caradog the son of Bran being the supreme prime minister over them.*

**Cynweloed, s. m. (cyn—gweloed) A foresight.**

*Gwyn ei fyd ei fyd a fawrdd yaddi;  
Mae ei fyd ei fyd i disgwyl.*

*Early to rise Early to rise  
Early to rise Early to rise*

*Happy is his mind that was honored in it; like the church of Dewi is the firm church of Cadfan completed with foresight.*

**Cynweloed, v. a. (cyn—gweloed) To foresee.**

**Cynweloed, a. (cynweloed) That is foreseen.**

**Cynweloed, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynweloed) A foreseeing; a first observing.**

**Cynwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—gwyd) Primary evil or mischief. a. Evil.**

*Seithfed taran,  
Cenllug, a than,*

*A gwlad cynwyd.*

*The seventh thunder, heathen, and fire, and destructive rain.*

**Cynwydd, s. m. (cyn—gwydd) Land first ploughed**

**Cynwyl, a. (cyn—gwy) Bashful, modest, coy.**

**Cynwyledd, s. m. (cynwyl) Bashfulness, modesty.**

**Cynwyn, s. m. (cyn—gwyn) Perturbation.**

**Cynwyrain, v. (cyn—gwyrain) To be uplifted.**

**Cynwyr, v. a. (cyn—gwyre) To ascend up.**

**Cynwyst, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—gwyst) A first or primary pledge.**

**Cynwystaw, v. a. (cynwyst) To pledge before.**

**Cynwystledig, a. (cynwyst) That is foregaged.**

**Cynwystiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwyst) A fore-pledging, a depositing, or pledging beforehand.**

**Cynydd, v. a. (cwn) To rise, to arise, to get up.**

*Pae wleis ei yn cynydd i yrrydd dydd yn fyw, yr hwn beith oed  
oedwyr yn ei dydded, ni a gollodd lawer o'm gwasanaeth ddyddion.*

*When I saw him rising the third day to life, the which thing I  
did not imagine, I lost many of my servants.*

**Cynyddaw, v. a. (cynydd) To rise, to arise.**

*Cynyddu yn cynyddaw  
Fai glaw-bedd arnaw.*

*Clews rising up, like a blue ocean upon him.*

**Cynydd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ci) A hunter with dogs.**

*Ar lwy brenin ydd hollant y cynyddion hyd galan Rhagfyr;  
oddian hyd y nawdd dydd o Ragfyr ai's cyfrasant ag ef.*

*The huntsmen hunt for the king's benefit until the first of December; from thence until the ninth day of December they are not to divide with him.*

**Cynyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynydd) The practice or act of hunting; the office of a huntsman.**

**Cynghall, s. m. (cy—gall) A co-operative power.**

**Cynghan, s. f. (cy—yngan) Speech, or discourse.**

**Cynghan, v. a. (cynghan) To talk, or to discourse.**

**Cynghlyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—gelyn) Mutual foe.**

**Cynghni, a. (cy—genl) Coeval with the birth.**

**Cynghad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—cad) A concourse.**

**Cynghadw, v. (cy—cadw) To keep mutually.**

**Cynghadwyn, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—cadwyn) A joint, or continued chain; concatenation.**

**Cynghadwynad, s. m. (cynghadwyn) Concatenation**

**Cynghadwynaw, v. a. (cynghadwyn) To concatenate, to interchain, or to link together.**

**Cynghadwynawl, a. (cynghadwyn) Concatenated.**

**Cynghaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—caf) A clinging together; the bur, in botany; called also cacomuc, criban y lleiddiau, cynghar, cynghar, and cynghawf.**

**Cynghafald, a. (cynghaf) Clinging together.**

**Cynghafan, s. m. (cynghaf) Cleavers, or goose-grass.**

**Cynghafawg, a. (cynghaf) Clinging together; embarrassed; like burs, abounding with burs.**

**The bindweed.**

**Cynghaft, v. a. (cynghaf) To cling, or to fasten together; to embarrass, or to perplex.**

**Cynghafus, a. (cynghaf) Of a clingy quality.**

**Cynghall, a. (cy—call) Very cunning, or wise.**

*Cynghall awy gobed o'i grynedyd.*

*The wise shall converse with them from his early youth.*

**Cynghallen, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cynghall) A wizard.**

*Redd a foddall cwt pob,  
Hafn i a foddall i ffordd.*

*Cleddyfawr gorffwr cynghallen.*

*Have I not chopped a hundred heads; Have I not given to Her  
pen the tremendous sword of the enchanter.*

**Cynghan, s. m. (cy—can) Harmony, consonance.**

**Cynghan, a. (cy—can) Harmonious, concordant.**

*Ydydd a ffordd yn wlad yn gghan.*

*Trumpets and acclamation harmonious in the land.*

**Cynghanawl, a. (cynghan) Harmonical, musical.**

**Cynghanedd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cynghan) Harmony.**

**In Welsh versification it is a peculiar kind of consonancy, where the accented parts of one**

**pause have echoes, corresponding sounds, or letters, in the following one. It is perfectly different from what is meant by alliteration in**

**English verse. There are three kinds of it which again branch out into many varieties.**

**Taliain, am y deg pla.**

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**Taliain, am y deg pla.**

**Taliain, am y deg pla.**

**Cyngharant**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyngheraint** (**cynghar**) A mutual or common friend; a correlative.  
**Cyngharr**, *v. a.* (**cynghar**) To love mutually.  
**Cynghas**, *s. m.* (**cy—cas**) Mutual enmity, or hatred. *Cynghas galon*, mutual enmity of foes.  
**Cynghasawl**, *a.* (**cynghas**) Apt to make odious.  
**Cynghasân**, *v. a.* (**cynghas**) To hate mutually.  
**Cynghasedd**, *s. m.* (**cynghas**) A mutual enmity.  
**Cynghau**, *v. a.* (**cy—can**) To close together.  
**Cynghaw**, *s. m.* (**cy—caw**) Intangling, intricacy, perplexity. *a.* Intangled, intricate; burdock.  
**Cynghaw bychan**, small burdock.  
**Cynghawawg**, *a.* (**cynghaw**) Full of intricacy, perplexed, or complicate.

*Tri chynghawawg cyfrith: rhaiad Galasse, a gwerth da a do-drofa, a dadi mach a chynghaw.*

The three perplexities of law: partition of homicidal contribution, the value of goods and furniture, and the debate of bail and debtor. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cynghawg**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cynghogion** (**cynghaw**) A compound, or complication; a complicate metre, one of the fifteen secondary metricities.  
**Cynghawiad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (**cynghaw**) A sticking, or clinging together; a perplexing.  
**Cynghaws**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (**cy—caws**) Co-proximity; issue at law, a suit or cause; also an advocate, or counsel.

*Un achawg y Rhyr ymad yw ei fod yn gynghaws gynt yn y ddadi hoso.*

One cause for objecting to a judge is his having been formerly a counsel in that action. *Welsh Laws.*

*Goreu cyngaws gwae diawg.*

The best advocate is a lazy servant. *Adage.*

*Lithlawg oedd Fadawg, Fedwyr naw garthan,  
 Gyrddid Mlogi y Cynghaws,  
 Codi cefndod llynedd llyaws,  
 Llied Codi llyd ddyfing draws.*

Madawg was trained up in Bedwyr's armour for conflict, he would chase the Angles in the *renewater*, the treasure of battles of numerous hosts, having the ire of Codi the irascible with the hand not apt to flag. *Safegyn.*

**Cynghawsath**, *s. m.* (**cynghaws**) Law pleadings.  
**Cynghawsawl**, *a.* (**cynghaws**) That is at issue.

**Cynghawsedd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (**cynghaws**) An issue joined; a cause, or process at law.

*Cynghawsedd wodi brand.*

Argument after sentence. *Adage.*

*Wedi dardod f'r pleidiu ymdwyedyd, dadgased yr ymad y cynghawseddau lle y clywost, ac yn barned.*

After the parties have done with arguing, let the judge declare the points at issue in their hearing, and then let him judge. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cynghawsiad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (**cynghaws**) A coming in conjunction; a joining of issue.

**Cynghawsyr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cynghawsyr** (**cynghaws**—*gwr*) One who joins issue.

**Cynghawsydd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (**cynghaws**) A pleader, or advocate.

**Cynghel**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (**cy—cel**) Privacy. *a.* Private, hidden, or concealed.

*Y pethau hyn, ac ein awr, wedi bod orlloed yn rhin a chynghel y lloedd, a wnaid yn awing.*

These things, and in our time, after having ever been in the secrecy and concealment of the birds, are made manifest. *Ed. Dafydd.*

**Cynghelawg**, *a.* (**cynghel**) That is concealed.

**Cynghelu**, *v. a.* (**cynghel**) To conceal, to hide.

**Cynghell**, *s. f.* (**cy—cell**) A joint room.

**Cyngherth**, *a.* (**cy—certh**) That overspreads.

*Mac'm lloches—*

*Yn berth glawg cyngherth gied.*

My retreat is a cheerful, warm, and overspreading bush.

*O. ab Llywelyn Mor.*

**Cyngherthaid**, *a.* (**cyngherth**) Apt to spread over.

**Cyngherthawl**, *a.* (**cyngherth**) Overspreading.

**Cyngherthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (**cyngherth**) A coming close over, a hanging over.

**Cyngherthu**, *v. a.* (**cyngherth**) To overspread.

**Cynghest**, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (**cy—cest**) A closing together; a contact state.

*Rhydderdd yf nherdd—*

*Y nghygherth gwawr a gwron,*

*Y nghygherth rorhau gorhorddon.*

My song was exhibited about in the council of manliness and heroism, in the contact of the feat of the borderers.

*Cynyddol, i H. ab Owain.*

**Cynghlo**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (**cy—clo**) A consecratory, a corollary, or demonstrated position.

**Cynghload**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (**cynghlo**) A conclusion.

**Cynghloadwy**, *a.* (**cynghlo**) That may be concluded; that may be connected.

**Cynghloadwyl**, *a.* (**cynghlo**) Connective; conclusive.

**Cynghloi**, *v. a.* (**cynghlo**) To lock together.

**Cynghliad**, *s. m.* (**clud**) A congregating together.

*Tri chorn cynghlied y sydd: corn cynhauf; corn dadlau; a chorn golgychwyl.*

There are three horns of congregating: the horn of harvest; the horn of peace; and the horn of war. *Prifoddi Dyfynol.*

**Cynghliwm**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cynghlymau** (**cy—clwm**) A connexion, conjunction, or copulation.

**Cynghliwyf**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (**cy—clwyf**) A contagion disease; a contagion.

**Cynghliwyfaw**, *v. a.* (**cynghliwyf**) To infect.

**Cynghliwyfawl**, *a.* (**cynghliwyf**) Contagious.

**Cynghliwyfedd**, *s. m.* (**cynghliwyf**) Contagiousness.

**Cynghliwyfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (**cynghliwyf**) A breeding a contagion, a contaminating.

**Cynghlymawl**, *a.* (**cynghlymawl**) Copulative.

**Cynghlymedig**, *a.* (**cynghlymawl**) That is connected.

**Cynghlymiad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (**cynghlymawl**) A tying together, or connecting; a connexion.

**Cynghlymt**, *v. a.* (**cynghlymawl**) To tie together.

**Cynghlys**, *a.* (**cy—clys**) Mutually attractive.

*Derlyddol madd meles naeghar*

*Gwyr a cer gynghlys gan wawr*

*Codi llyd Lloegrywa llydawr.*

The sweet inebriating mead would contribute to the strife of the mutually attracting battle with the dawn, the precious treasure of the Loegrian tribes. *Aneurin.*

**Cynghnaw**, *s. m.* (**cy—cnaw**) A devouring or a consuming together.

**Cynghnôad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (**cynghnaw**) A devouring, a consuming; a gnawing together.

**Cynghnol**, *v. a.* (**cynghnaw**) To consume.

*All, cynghnos*

*Ffrwyth coed a maes*

*Cwdd cyllon.*

Next a swarm of locusts consumed the fruit of wood and field.

*Taliesin, f'r Dey plo.*

**Cynghogaid**, *a.* (**cynghawg**) Complicate.

*Mac rhywys cynghogaid ar benallion dyri.*

There are compound varieties of the lyric stanzas. *Barddas.*

**Cynghogi**, *v. a.* (**cynghawg**) To complicate.

**Cynghogiad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (**cynghawg**) A blending together; a rendering complicate.

**Cyngholl**, *s. m.* (**cy—coll**) Total loss. *a.* Lost.

**Cyngholled**, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (**cyngholl**) Total loss.

*Neud cyngholled mi, coll rhyf Mechain!*

*Rhwym achaw o'lyngblyf,*

*A'r gorau ydd ymgrywyl!*

*Au gar neud aifur neud wyl!*

Is it not utter loss to me, to lose the lord of Mechain! His wounding is the cause of restraint, he that was the best to excite me onward for a friend am I not sorrowful!

*Cynddelw, m. O. ab Madawg.*

**Cyngholli**, *v. a.* (**cyngholl**) To lose altogether.

**Cyngholliad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (**cyngholl**) A losing.

**Cyngholliant**, *s. m.* (**cyngholl**) A privation; loss.

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**Cynghor, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—cor)** A council, or assembly met for consultation; or counsel.

*Nid drwg dim a wneol drwy cynghor.*

Nothing is bad that is done through counsel. *Adage.*

*Yn Aber lor yd fydd cynghor*

*Ar wyr gwedd trin treallor.*

In Aber lor there will be a consultation of men after the consuming of conflict. *Myrddin.*

**Cynghoradwy, a. (cynghor)** That may be advised.

**Cynghorawl, a. (cynghor)** Counsellable.

**Cynghoredig, a. (cynghor)** That is counselled.

**Cynghorfen, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cynghor—men)**

Malice, evil design, malignity.

*Dyw Merochr, dydd cynghorfen,*

*Y trellawr llafnawr ar ben,*

*Cydiant dau y'ngbrau Cynghen.*

Wednesday, a day of enmity, the blade was whirled about the head, two closed together in the blood of Cynghen. *Myrddin.*

**Cynghorfyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghor—myf)**

Malice, grudge, hatred, or enmity; or envy.

*Y neb a laddo ddyn o gynghorfyf, talied bodwar gwne, a phodair morwyn, a bid rydd o' gyffwrth.*

He that kills a man from malice, let him pay four males, and four females that are slaves, and let him be free from the homicide. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cynghorfyfawl, a. (cynghorfyf)** Apt to grudge.

**Cynghorfyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghorfyf)** A

bearing a grudge, or malice; an envying.

**Cynghorfynt, s. m. (cynghorfyf)** Malice, envy.

**Cynghorfyfynu, v. a. (cynghorfyf)** To bear a

grudge, malice, or hatred; to envy.

*Cynghorfyfyn a orug diawl wrth ei ddaloni ef.*

The devil did become envious at his goodness. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cynghorfyfys, a. (cynghorfyf)** Malicious.

**Cynghorfyfnwr, s. m.—pl. cynghorfyfnwyr (cynghorfyf—gwr)** One who bears malice.

**Cynghorfyfnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynghorfyf)** A

begrudger, one who bears malice; an envier.

**Cynghori, v. a. (cynghor)** To counsel, to advise.

**Cynghoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghor)** A coun-

selling, or advising.

*Tri cynghoriad farchwag Ysya Prydain: Cynon ab Clydno*

*Eiddyn, Arwa ab Cynfarch, a Llywarch Hen.*

The three knights of counsel of the Isle of Britain: Cynon the son of Clydno Eiddyn, Arwa the son of Cynfarch, and Llywarch the aged. *Triodd.*

**Cynghoroldeb, s. m. (cynghorawl)** Advisedness.

**Cynghorus, a. (cynghor)** Considerate; cautious.

**Cynghorusrwydd, s. m. (cynghorus)** Advisedness.

**Cynghorwr, s. m.—pl. cynghorwyr (cynghor—gwr)** A counsellor, or adviser; a persuader.

**Cynghorydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynghor)** A coun-

sellor, or an adviser.

**Cynghoryddiaeth, s. m. (cynghorydd)** Counsel-

orship.

**Cynghraff, s. m. (cy—craff)** Perceptivity; sight.

a. Very keen, or quicksighted.

*Ni bydd cynghraff araf—o byny allan.*

A sight of me will not be had from thenceforth. *H. Cer. Neg.—Mabinogion.*

**Cynghraffawl, a. (cynghraff)** Perceptive.

**Cynghraffedd, s. m. (cynghraff)** A conspectuity.

**Cynghraffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghraff)** Per-

ception; a getting sight of, a getting hold of.

**Cynghraffu, v. a. (cynghraff)** To perceive, to ken.

**Cynghraffwr, s. m.—pl. cynghraffwyr (cynghraff—gwr)** A perceiver.

**Cynghraff, s. m. (cy—craff)** Commiseration.

*Cynghraff diawl cynghwl cywyd.*

The mercy of the devil mutually culpable in iniquity. *Adage.*

**Cynghrain, a. (cy—crain)** Being lying together.

*Gwela ar Saeson trychion truan*

*Cyn dydd diwedd ydion cynghrain.*

I saw of the mangled, wretched Saxons, before the closing of the day, a confusedly tumbling heap. *Cynddelu.*

**Cynghrair, s. m.—pl. cynghreiriau (cy—crair)** A covenant, or agreement by oath; a treaty; a truce; an alliance.

*Ni char gwylliaid hir cynghrair.*

Depredators are not fond of a long truce. *Adage.*

*Tranoeth yr aeth gwyr Groeg hyd ar Brial i goislaw cynghrair*

*yr ysbaid y byddiyn yn claddu eu celanedd.*

The next day the men of Greece went to Priam to obtain a truce whilst they should be burying their slain.

*H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

**Cynghreffin, a. (cynghraff)** Very keen, or quick-sighted.

*Cerddawr, cynghraffwr cynghreffin ar bryf,*

*O bryfed cynffellin;*

*Bueddai i'w, beiddidai fyddin;*

*Bangaw'r clyw llyw lleiddeg.*

A songster that is a keen-eyed looker after a worm of the amphisious brood; he bemoans the bees, he that dares the fight; quick is the hearing of the domestic leader. *Cynddelu, yr cello.*

**Cynghreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghrain)** A wal-

lowing, or lying down together; prostration.

**Cynghreiniaw, v. (cynghrain)** To roll together.

**Cynghreiniawl, a. (cynghrain)** Prostrate together

**Cynghreiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghrair)** A cove-

nanting; a making a truce; capitulation.

**Cynghreiriaw, v. a. (cynghrair)** To covenant; to

confederate; to make a truce to capitulate.

**Cynghreiriawl, a. (cynghrair)** Confederate.

**Cynghreiriedig, a. (cynghrair)** United by oath.

**Cynghreiriwr, s. m.—pl. cynghreiriwyr (cynghrair—gwr)** A sworn confederate; a leaguer.

**Cynghroeg, a. (cy—croeg)** That overspreads.

**Cynghroes, a. (cy—croes)** Intersectant, crossing.

**Cynghroesawl, a. (cynghroes)** Intersective.

**Cynghroesbwne, s. m.—pl. cynghroesbwncian**

(cynghroes—pwnc) A point of intersection.

**Cynghroesedig, a. (cynghroes)** That is intersected.

**Cynghroesedd, s. m. (cynghroes)** A transversity.

**Cynghroesffordd, s. f.—pl. cynghroesffyrdd (cynghroes—ffordd)** An intersecting road.

**Cynghroesi, v. n. (cynghroes)** To intersect.

**Cynghroesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghroes)** Inter-

section, a rendering transverse.

**Cynghron, a. (cy—cron)** Conglobateous, spheric.

**Cynghrwm, a. (cy—crwm)** Convex, bending in.

**Cynghrwn, a. (cy—crwn)** Conglobous, spheric.

**Cynghrymawl, a. (cynghrwm)** Convexed, convex.

**Cynghrymedd, s. m. (cynghrwm)** A convexity.

**Cynghrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghrwm)** A bend-

ing together, a making convex.

**Cynghrymu, v. (cynghrwm)** To bend together.

**Cynghryn, a. (cy—cryn)** Mutually agitating.

**Cynghrynâd, s. m. (cynghrwn)** Conglobation.

**Cynghrynâid, a. (cynghrwn)** Like a sphere.

**Cynghrynâu, v. a. (cynghrwn)** To conglobate.

**Cynghrynawl, a. (cynghryn)** Mutually shaking.

**Cynghrynedd, s. m. (cynghrwn)** Conglobosity.

**Cynghryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghryn)** A shak-

ing, or trembling altogether.

**Cynghrynu, v. a. (cynghryn)** To tremble together.

**Cynghudd, a. (cy—cudd)** Concealed, or hidden.

**Cynghuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghudd)** A con-

cealing; a becoming concealed.

**Cynghuddiaw, v. a. (cynghudd)** To conceal.

*Och! mor drwm yw ych marw draw!*

*Och! roi gweidd i'ch cynghuddiaw!*

Ah! how sad that you should there expire! what woe, to see the cavalcade going to enter you. *Ris. Iwerth.*

**Cynghuddiawl, a. (cynghudd)** Tending to conceal

**Cynghwl, s. m. (cyn—cwl)** Original or first sin.

**Cynghwll, s. m.—pl. cynghyllau (cyn—cwl)** The

upper part of the stomach; the end.

**Cynghwydd, s. m. (cy-cwydd)** A prostrating or falling together. **a. Prostrate.**

*Olew glow-rad, gloew kyngiad cynghydd*

*Cyn can-felch oddach cefch cynwydd.*

*A hero of the splendid gift, and of the splendid prostrate front of battle before the white steeds fed with the first coloured oats.*

*Cynddat, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Cynghwyddaw, v. a. (cynghwydd)** To fall down together; to prostrate together.

**Cynghwyddawl, a. (cynghwydd)** Mutually falling.

**Cynghwyddedig, a. (cynghwydd)** Jointly fallen.

**Cynghwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghwydd)** A falling, or happening together; consecution.

**Cynghwyn, s. f. (cy-cwyn)** Condolence.

**Cynghwynaw, v. a. (cynghwyn)** To grieve together, or to condole.

**Cynghwys, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy-cwys)** Rabbet-work, in joinery.

**Cynghwysaw, v. a. (cynghwys)** To rabbet.

**Cynghwysawl, a. (cynghwys)** That is rabbetted.

**Cynghwysedig, a. (cynghwys)** That is rabbetted.

**Cynghwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghwys)** A rabbeting, or grooving.

**Cynghwysawr, s. m.—pl. cynghwysawyr (cynghwys—gwr)** A rabbetter.

**Cynghyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy-cyd)** A conjunction; a meeting together, a convention.

*Tair prif orsedd Ynys Prydain: goroddod beirdd, goroddod gwlad*

*ac arghwydd, a goroddod cyngydd cyntal.*

*The three primary sittings of the Isle of Britain: the sitting of the bard; the sitting of the country and prince (legislature) and the sitting of convention of federation.*

*Barddas.*

*Tri chynghyd anhebor adred: anghyfralrh, gan nas gellir anghyfralrh; ddaug anghyfralrh; a chynghyd bywyd a ddaug, gan ynddod; a'r ddaug yn ddaug anghyfralrh a hyn o garid Duw yn gadael ar bob peth.*

*The three indispensable connections with the state of inchoation: no subjection to injunctive laws, because it is impossible to be otherwise; the escape by death from all evil and devastation; and the wisdom: the escape by death from all evil and devastation; and the accumulation of life and good, by becoming directed of evil in the escapes of death: and all through the love of God embracing all things.*

*Barddas.*

**Cynghydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghyd)** Conjunction, or a becoming united.

**Cynghydiawl, v. (cynghyd)** To conjoin, or unite.

**Cynghydiawl, a. (cynghyd)** Conjunctive, conjunct

**Cynghydwyr, s. m. (cyn-cydwyr)** A primitive state or condition.

**Cynghyfoed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn-cyfoed)** A primitive contemporary. **a. primarily coetaneous**

*Tri chynghyfoedion byd: haul (solent, tan) dyn, a rhyddyd.*

*The three primary contemporaries of the world: the sun, (light, fire) man, and liberty.*

*Barddas.*

**Cynghylus, a. (cynghwl)** Mutually culpable.

**Cynghylla, s. m. (cynghwll)** The upper part of the stomach; also the cud.

**Cynghywair, a. (cy-cywair)** In complete order.

*Mawr-bair cynghywair cynghywair yngiad.*

*Mawreddod dy wlad, rad reddegawg.*

*A greatly contributing and altogether orderly leading knight in battle, honoured is thy country, flowing with blessings.*

*Elydd Gwr, i L. ab Gr. Mawlawr.*

**Cynghan, s. f.—pl. cynghenydd (cy-glan)** A parallel bank. **Cynghenydd yr afon, Liverwort.**

**Cynghiniad, s. m. (cy-gliniad)** A kneeling down.

**Cynghiniaw, v. a. (cy-gliniaw)** To kneel down.

**Cynghion, a. (cy-ongl)** Having right angles.

*Cynghionion yn y fry*

*Dorror, mawr ddaug.*

*Right-angled structures on the hill above, in contact like a scroto.*

*Iolo Goch, i llyd O. Glynegydwyd.*

**Cynghwr, s. m.—pl. cynghwyr (cy-ongl—gwr)**

**Sneaker, a sculker in corners.**

*Ni wryddid, mawr addod,*

*Cynghwr cawdd, an gongl i'r cood.*

*The jealous one, of great pollution, and shameful sneaker, knows not of one nook of the wood.*

*D. ab Gicilym.*

**Cynglyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy-glyn)** Conjunction, copulation. **a. Conjoined, or coupled together.**

*Cynglyn-rhywm bob congl anghyfral,*

*Caifid a awr, cyfa oil yw.*

*Conjunctly fastened is every corresponding angle, a golden rest; it is all complete.*

*Iolo Goch, i llyd O. Glynegydwyd.*

**Cynglynawl, a. (cynglyn)** Joining together.

**Cynglynedig, a. (cynglyn)** Copulative, conjoined.

**Cynglyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynglyn)** A copulation

**Cynglynu, v. a. (cynglyn)** To cling together.

**Cyngobrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy-gobrwy)** A joint recompense or reward.

**Cyngobrwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngobrwy)** A rewarding or recompensing mutually.

**Cyngobrwyaw, v. a. (cyngobrwy)** To reward mutually; to recompense jointly.

**Cyngobrwyawl, a. (cyngobrwy)** Mutually rewardable; jointly recompensing.

**Cyngoddef, v. a. (cy-goddef)** To suffer or bear mutually.

**Cyngoddefawl, a. (cyngoddef)** Mutually suffering.

**Cyngoddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngoddef)** A mutually suffering, or enduring; compassion.

**Cyngoddefiant, s. m. (cyngoddef)** Fellow-feeling.

**Cyngofal, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy-gofal)** Mutual care; mutual solicitude or anxiety.

**Cyngofaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngofal)** A being mutually cautious, or careful.

**Cyngofalu, v. a. (cyngofal)** To have mutual care.

**Cyngofwyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy-gofwyr)** A joint visitation, or resort to.

**Cyngofwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngofwyr)** A jointly or mutually visiting; a joint visitation.

**Cyngofwyaw, v. a. (cyngofwyr)** To visit mutually or jointly.

**Cyngofwyawl, a. (cyngofwyr)** Mutually visiting; jointly visiting.

**Cyngofyn, v. a. (cy-gofyn)** To ask mutually.

**Cyngofynawl, a. (cyngofyn)** Jointly asking.

**Cyngofyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngofyn)** A mutual asking, enquiring, or demanding.

**Cyngogwydd, s. m. (cy-gogwydd)** A bending or inclining together.

**Cyngogwyddaw, v. a. (cyngogwydd)** To bend together; mutually to incline or bend.

**Cyngogwyddawl, a. (cyngogwydd)** Apt to bend together; mutually inclining.

**Cyngogwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngogwydd)** A bending, inclining or falling together.

**Cyngoludd, s. m. (cy-goludd)** A mutual let or hindrance.

**Cyngoluddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngoludd)** A hindering, obstructing, or stopping mutually.

**Cyngoluddawl, v. a. (cyngoludd)** To obstruct or to hinder mutually.

**Cyngorchest, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy-gorchest)** Joint emulation; mutual emulation.

**Cyngorchestawl, a. (cyngorchest)** Emulatory.

**Cyngorchestaw, v. a. (cyngorchest)** To emulate.

**Cyngorchestawr, s. m.—pl. cynorchestawyr (cyngorchest—gwr)** A competitor, or emulator.

**Cyngorchudd, s. m. (cy-gorchudd)** A total obscurity.

**Cyngorchuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngorchudd)** A totally obscuring; total obscuration.

**Cyngorchuddawl, v. (cyngorchudd)** To obscure.

**Cyngorchuddawl, a. (cyngorchudd)** Altogether obscure; mutually obscuring.

**Cyngorford, s. m. (cy-gorford)** A joint conquest.

**Cyngorford, v. a. (cy-gorford)** Mutually to overcome; to overcome together.

**Cynnelwl, v. a. (cynnelw)** To imitate.

*Hawdd cynnelw fy rhwyf rwydd oflog Mordaf,  
Rhwyg mawr-dou wrth gared.*

*It is easy to imitate my chief with the fluent speech of Mordaf,  
with the force of the mighty wave against the rock.*  
*W. P. Mack, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cynnerbyn, v. a. (cyd—derbyn)** To receive mutually; or together.

**Cynnerbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnerbyn)**

Joint reception; a receiving together.

**Cynnerbyniawl, a. (cynnerbyn)** Mutually receptive; jointly receiving.

**Cynnerchafael, v. a. (cyd—derchafael)** To exalt jointly; to raise up together.

**Cynnerchafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd—derchafiad)**

Joint preferment, advancement or exaltation.

**Cynnerchafu, v. a. (cyd—derchafu)** To uplift jointly; to exalt together.

**Cynnerchawg, a. (cyd—derchawg)** Mutually exalted; having a joint uprising.

**Cynnerchedd, s. m. (cyd—derchedd)** Mutual exaltation; the state of being jointly raised.

**Cynnerchogi, v. a. (cynnerchawg)** To exalt together

**Cynnerth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—nerth)** First power; a primary power.

**Cynnest, s. m. (cyn—dest)** A trimming together.

*Cyn cynnest dalis, cyn gorwedd,  
Bydd orŷin Godeolin beidd.*

*Before the trimming together of the earth, before the lying down, the border of Godeolin will be the grave.*  
*Aneurin.*

**Cynnethol, v. a. (cyn—dethol)** To pre-elect.

**Cynnetholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnethol)** Pre-

election, a primary choosing.

**Cynneu, v. a. (cynne)** To kindle, to set on fire, to light.

*Cynneu mellit and cynneu dreigiau, to lighten.*

*Hawdd cynneu tan yn hen seilydd.*

*It is easy to kindle a fire on an old hearth.*

*Adag.*

**Cynnen, s. m. (cynne)** A great fire, a bonfire.

*Ae yn berwydd y gynnefawd, tri chynnes a wnaenyt i'r tri Duw.*

*And according to the custom, they made three bonfires to the three Gods.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cynneuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynneu)** A kindling.

**Cynneuawl, a. (cynneu)** Apt to kindle, ignitable.

**Cynneuedig, a. (cynneu)** That is kindled.

**Cynneuwr, s. m.—pl. cynneuwyrr (cynneu—gwr)**

A kindler, one who sets on fire, a confagurator.

**Cynnewis, s. m. (cyn—dewis)** A pre-election.

**Cynnewis, v. a. (cyn—dewis)** To pre-elect, to choose beforehand.

**Cynnewisawl, a. (cynnewis)** That is pre-elected.

**Cynnhæth, s. m. (cyn—tæth)** Prime essence.

**Cynnhais, a. (cyn—tais)** Flat headed; flat-pointed

**Cynnhedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—tedd)** A gate-

way, or entrance.

**Cynnhedig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—tefig)** A principal.

*Mesurau a gydweiddo ag hwynt fal cyn-*

*nefig. Meters that assimilate with them like the principal.*  
*Barddas.*

**Cynnerfyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—terfyn)** The

preterit, preter, or preter-perfect tense.

**Cynnerfynawl, a. (cynnerfyn)** Preter-perfect.

**Cynnerfynu, v. a. (cynnerfyn)** To pre-deter-

mine, to conclude, or finish beforehand.

**Cynherig, a. (ci—terig)** Following the dogs.

**Cynholi, v. a. (cyn—toli)** To prescind.

*Nesun bu o'i angad rad ragori,*

*Rhagor fadd, heb gadd, heb cynholi!*

*Rheg-oydd oeddwn i ddaioni!*

*Had I not from his hand excellence of grace, excelling benefit*

*without concealment, without first diminishing it! I was the*

*louty-meteor of his goodness.*  
*Cynedelin, m. Cadwallawn.*

**Cynnholiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cyn—toliad)** A pre-

scinding, a taking off beforehand; a diminishing

**Cynnhori, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—torf)** An advance

guard, the van of an army.

**Cynnhraul, s. f. (cyn—traul)** That is most lavish.

*Iorwerth gad gnaneth, gyd gynhor cynnas,*

*Cynnhraul aur a phoffor.*

*Iorwerth the supporter of the battle, the mutual leader of the*

*tribe, the most lavish of gold and purple.*  
*L. P. Mack.*

**Cynnhref, s. f. (cyn—tref)** The first abode.

**Cynnhrefedig, a. (cynnhref)** Being first inhabited.

**s. pl. cynnhrefedigion, the first inhabitants.**

**Cynnhreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (cyd—treth)** A tribute.

*A Thello a Dewi a drefawys i frenin Morgannwg dala cynhresh*

*i frenin Lludaw.*

*And Thello and Dewi appointed for the king of Glamorgan to*

*pay tribute to the king of London.*  
*Cuning.*

**Cynnhrethawl, a. (cynnhreth)** Tributary; pay-

ing tribute.

**Cynnhrethu, v. a. (cynnhreth)** To exact tribute.

**Cynnhrig, a. (cyn—trig)** First inhabited or settled

**Cynnhrigawl, a. (cynnhrig)** That is first inhabit-

**s. pl. cynnhrigolion, the first inhabitants.**

**Cynnhwf, s. m. (cyn—twf)** The first budding.

*Rho dwf, rho gynhuf Gwanaw*

*A chynallu dy well i dwyn.*

*Give produce, give the first growth of spring, and gather the*

*blossom to the bud.*  
*L. ab Cynllyn, i'r hawl.*

**Cynnhysawl, a. (cynnhwf)** That shoot out first.

**Cynnhysiant, s. m. (cynnhwf)** The first budding.

**Cynnhysu, v. a. (cynnhwf)** To bud first.

**Cynniebryd, s. m. (cyn—diebryd)** A frustration.

**Cynniebryd, v. a. (cyn—diebryd)** To frustrate.

*Ni ryddwyf rymawyd o ddysg;*

*Nid rhwydd, wy gwasgyn, gynniebryd.*

*May I be restrained from displacing the Lord who shall cause*

*me to be delivered from trouble: it is not easy, if he is the adver-*

*sary, to prevent or frustrate him.*  
*L. P. Mack, i Ddew.*

**Cynnif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyd—gnif)** Conflict.

*Traffu ddydd Dafydd, dilef ddyll cad,*

*Oedd cadarn ei gynnil.*

*The day of Dafydd whilst it lasted, that was of unblemished*

*course in battle, powerful was his conflict.*  
*Bledigyn Ferdd, i D. Benfras.*

*Llywelyn, gelyn on galwer!*

*I ddyll cynnil cynnybecc.*

*Llywelyn, a foe is he not called! to the torrent of conflict is he*

*compared.*  
*Ein. ab Gwynn.*

**Cynnifer, a. (cyd—nifer)** Of even number; so

many, or as many.

**Cynniferawg, a. (cynnifer)** Having an equal num-

ber; being of equal number.

**Cynniferawl, a. (cynnifer)** Of equal number.

**Cynniferedd, s. (cynnifer)** Evenness of number.

**Cynniferwch, s. (cynnifer)** Evenness of number.

*Cynnyferwch o rif ar*

*Cynnyferwch o nifer.*

*An equal multiplicity with the number of stars his train is com-*

*pared.*  
*Myrdin.*

**Cynniferydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnifer)** A quo-

tient, in arithmetic.

**Cynnifiad, s. m.—pl. cynnifiad (cynnif)** A con-

fictor; a toiler; a conqueror; a molester.

*Cynnifiar cynnif ald diofer,*

*Cynnifiad cynnif Alexander.*

*A harasser of the conflict not useful, a conqueror of the disposi-*

*tion of Alexander.*  
*Cynedelin.*

**Cynnifiaw, v. a. (cynnif)** To conflict; to toil; to

molest.

*A byddinawr gwrdd, gwrddfaidd cynnifaw*

*Yn cynnif ar ystwr—Cyddylf Daw.*

*And the mighty host, the tamer of the adversary, that toils on*

*the vale, may God protect.*  
*L. P. Mack, i D. Owsia.*

**Cynnifiawd, s. m. (cynnif)** A conflicting.

**Cynnifiawl, a. (cynnif)** Toiling, conflicting.



**Cynnrchioldeb, s. m. (cynnrchiawf)** Presentness.  
**Cynnrchiolder, s. m. (cynnrchiawf)** Presentness.  
**Cynnrchioli, v. a. (cynnrchiawf)** To presentiate.  
**Cynnrchiolwr, s. m.—pl. cynnrchiolwyr** (cynnrchiawf—**gwr**) One who places in view, or present; a representative.

**Cynnrchiolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnrchiawf)** One who ushers into view; a representative.

**Cynnrchydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnrch)** An exemplar; a representer.

**Cynnud, s. m. aggr. (cynne)** Fire-wood, or fuel.

*Fanill a wneath caruogau  
Egin der o'r grynad dan.*

The white baited whittle won the essence of steel from the fire's combustible.  
*Gallia y Glyn, i'r fadawg.*

**Cynnull, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyd—dull)** A collection. **Cynnull yd**, in-gathering of corn.

**Cynnull, v. a. (cyd—dull)** To collect, to gather. **Medi a chynnull**, to reap and gather corn.

*Y llaw a rydd a granull.*

The hand that gives will collect.

*Adage.*

**Cynnulladwy, a. (cynnull)** Collectible.

**Cynnullaid, s. f. (cynnull)** A collection.

**Cynnullaw, v. a. (cynnull)** To collect; to gather together, to congregate.

*Sei a orug—cynnullaw lle mawr with ddial angru ei genad yddol.*

What he did was to assemble a great army for to revenge the death of his messenger upon them.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cynnulledig, a. (cynnull)** Collectitious; assembled together.

**Cynnullidigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnullidig)** The act of collecting, or gathering together.

**Cynnullidigawl, a. (cynnullidig)** Collectitious.

**Cynnullidfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (cynnullaid—ma)** A congregation, a multitude, or assembly.

**Cynnullidfaawl, a. (cynnullidfa)** Congregational, or relating to a congregation.

**Cynnullfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnull—man)** A place of assembling; a depository.

**Cynnullgar, a. (cynnull)** Apt to collect together.

**Cynnulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnull)** A collecting, or gathering together; a collection.

**Cynnulliadawl, a. (cynnulliad)** Tending to collect, or bring together, collective.

**Cynnutu, v. a. (cynnud)** To gather fire-wood.

**Cynnutai, s. c.—pl. cynnuteion (cynnud)** One who gathers, or provides fuel; a woodman. He was the seventh officer of the secondary class in the prince's household.

*Y cynnutai—si ddylly fanylu y cynnud o'r anawdd y doto ar y march gwedy y del adref.*

The woodman ought not to pile up the fuel from the condition he puts it on the horse, after it comes home.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cynnutwr, s. m.—pl. cynnutwyr (cynnud—gwr)** A woodman, one who gathers, or provides fuel.

**Cynnwll, s. f. (cyn—dwl)** Fair weather, or clear sky; season, opportunity.

**Cynnuwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—nwyd)** Prime essence, primary nature.

**Cynnuwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—nwyf)** A primary passion; a first love.

**Cynnuwyn, s. m. (cyn—dwyn)** First produce, or first fruits, rath fruits; the first crop.

**Cynnuwyn, v. a. (cyn—dwyn)** To bring, or bear first; to bear foremost.

*Dy gludawr wneawwr goch leas cynnygn  
Yn cynnuwyn galana.*

They speak that is carried red from the slaughter of the adversary first bringing carnage.  
*Lt. P. Mech, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cynnuynawl, a. (cynnuwyn)** Primitival; genial, genuine, natural, native. **Boneddig cynnuwyn**—

**awol**, a gentleman by birth, or one that is nobly born; **gwyd cynnuynawl**, a natural fool.

*Breyr fydd boneddig cynnuynawl—Boneddig cynnuynawl fydd Cynnuynawl fan dad, heb gath, heb allod, heb fedach yado.*

A baron is a genuine gentleman; a genuine gentleman is a Welshman by father and mother, without a slave, without a foreigner, and without any ignoble blood in him.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cynnuwyrain, v. a. (cyn—dwyrain)** To lift up in front; to arise in front.

**Cynnuwyrain, a. (cyn—dwyrain)** Lifted up in front; arising in front.

*Argrwydd glew, acriw y dan eur-ialn gledd  
Gleddyfal cynnuwyrain.*

A valorous lord, a lion of slaughter under the golden blade sword, the uplifted falchion.  
*Cynddeir, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Cynnuwre, a. (cyn—dwyre)** First rising up.

*Dyw Sulgwyn yw hyn, hyst grynawre glyn;  
Hyst a ddycio gwyr glew ddwyre.*

Whitunday is the first rising course of the leader; a course may it bring the brave, a glorious resurrection.  
*Lt. P. Mech.*

**Cynnuwreawg, a. (cynnuwre)** That is rising first. **Cynnuwreawl, a. (cynnuwre)** That rises first.

**Cynnuwys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyd—dws)** Content; admission, suffrance, leave, license.

*Goren rhaa rhoddi cynnuwys.*

The best portion is the giving leave.

*Adage.*

**Cynnuwys, v. a. (cyd—dws)** To concentrate; to contain, or to comprehend; to admit, or suffer.

**Cynnuwys, a. (cyd—dws)** Compact, or well-set; close, or narrow. *Mac yn e gynnwys arno*, he is rather straitened for room; *lle cynnuwys yw hwn*, this is a small place.

*Bid gyluddawg cefnodd; bid gullid gwyd;  
A bid gynnwys dillad;*

*A garo bardd bid hardd roddiad.*

Let the bulliff impeach; let evil be a tormentor; may garments be compactly fitted; he that loves a bard let him be a handsome giver.  
*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cynnuwysadwy, a. (cynnuwys)** Containable; that may be straitened or confined; admissible.

**Cynnuwysaw, v. a. (cynnuwys)** To concentrate; to compress, to make compact, to put, or close well together; to contain, or comprehend, to admit, or to take to.

*Hael archaddeon,  
Gan enghlon  
Cynnuwysaw.*

The generous archdeacon, amongst angels may he be admitted to be.  
*Taliesin.*

**Cynnuwysawl, a. (cynnuwys)** Comprehensive; summary; tending to admit.

**Cynnuwysder, s. m. (cynnuwys)** Compactness.

**Cynnuwysedig, a. (cynnuwys)** Compactile; condensed, comprehended, admitted.

**Cynnuwysedigaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnuwysedig)** The act of making close; compresure.

**Cynnuwysedigawl, a. (cynnuwysedig)** Inclusive; comprehensive.

**Cynnuwysfawr, a. (cynnuwys)** Comprehensive.

**Cynnuwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnuwys)** Concentration; compagination; inclusion; an epitome, or compendium; suffrance, admission, or leave.

**Cynnuwyswr, s. m.—pl. cynnuwyswyr (cynnuwys—gwr)** One who makes compact; one who takes to himself; an abettor.

**Cynnuwyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—nwyth)** A leading whim, or fancy, a singularity.

**Cynnuwythaw, v. a. (cynnuwyth)** To be singular.

**Cynnuwythawl, a. (cynnuwyth)** Of an odd turn.

**Cynnuwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnuwyth)** A rendering fantastic, singular, or eccentric.

**Cynnuwythig, a. (cynnuwyth)** Of odd disposition.

**Cynsawr, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—dyar)** Tumultuous; abounding with noise.

Yn erid, yr arfod abar,  
Yn arfod iu canu cynsawr.

In the havoc, in the time of carnage, in arms he was a tumultuous youth.

**Cynnydd, s. m. (cyn—dydd)** Increase, growth; a growing, rising, or waxing bigger.

Golg y percheu yw cynnydd y d.

The eye of the owner is the increase of the stock. *Adage.*

Tri pheth sydd ar eu cynnydd: tan, sef goleuni; enaid, sef bywyd; a deall, sef gwirionedd; a gorff a wnant ar bob peth, ac yna diwedd aros.

Three things are on their increase: fire, that is light; soul, that is life; and understanding, that is truth; and those will prevail over every thing else, and then the state of inaction will come.

*Barddas.*

**Cynnyddawl, a. (cynnydd)** Increasing, or growing  
**Cynnydddeb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnydd)** Auxesis, a figure whereby a subject is amplified.

**Cynnyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnydd)** Augmentation; an increasing, an amplifying.

**Cynnyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnydd)** Augmentation, or the act of increasing.

**Cynnyddu, v. a. (cynnydd)** To increase, to grow.

Calon ni gynnydd cygid.

A heart that will not increase let it sleep. *Adage.*

Ni elwir cywain ni gynnydd.

He is not called ingenious that will not get forward. *Adage.*

**Cynnyddwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyddwyr (cynnydd—gwr)** One who increases; an augments.

**Cynnyfod, v. a. (cyn—dyfod)** To become first.

**Cynnyfodawl, a. (cynnyfod)** Being foremost.

**Cynnyfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyfod)** A forecoming; a first coming or appearance.

**Cynnyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dyg)** A proffer, proposal, overture, or offer. *Dyry gynnyg arno, make an attempt upon it.*

Llawer dyn a was

Cynnyg dwg droo dda.

Many a man will make an attempt of evil for good. *Adage.*

**Cynnyg, v. a. (cyn—dyg)** To offer, or attempt; to tender, propose, or make an overture.

Na chwg awr a chae gwrthawn,

Gwral gam heb gynnyg lawr.

Sleep not an hour with foolish enmity, thou dost wrong without offering amends. *T. Alod.*

**Cynnygiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnyg)** A proffering; an attempting; a proposition, or offer.

**Cynnygiadawl, a. (cynnygiad)** Propositional.

**Cynnygiadwy, a. (cynnyg)** That may be offered.

**Cynnygiad, a. (cynnyg)** That is offered, or tried.

**Cynnygiedig, a. (cynnyg)** That is offered.

**Cynnygiwr, s. m.—pl. cynnygwyr (cynnyg—gwr)** A proposer; an attempter.

**Cynnygn, s. pl. aggr. (cyd—dygn)** Opponents, antagonists, or adversaries.

Cynnygn fy llyw oedd llawer,

Cyddyddat y'ngul seith-riser.

The adversaries of my chief were many, they fell in the toll around the number of the spars. *Llywelyn Bardd.*

**Cynnygnawl, a. (cynnygn)** That toll together.

**Cynnygniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnygn)** A tolling together; a conficting, or combating.

**Cynnygu, v. a. (cynnygn)** To persevere, to keep close to; to toll greatly.

**Cynnygnwr, s. m.—pl. cynnygnwyr (cynnygn—gwr)** One who joins in the toll; a combatant.

**Cynnygnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnygn)** One who perseveres in toll, or in conflict.

**Cynnygydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnyg)** A proponent, or one who proposes.

Gwyr Pryddal adwythol yn Wyrdd  
Gwysyrdad, yndai cad cynnygydd.

The men of Britain full of ire in the host of Gwysyrdad, the prepared proponent of battle. *Taliesin.*

**Cynnyled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dyled)** Original debt; a primary duty.

**Cynnyledus, a. (cynnyled)** That is originally due

**Cynnylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyll)** A clearing up of the sky; a becoming fair.

**Cynnyllu, v. a. (cynnyll)** To become fair.

**Cynnynu, v. a. (cynnu)** To be rising up.

**Cynnydded, v. a. (cyn—dydded)** To suffer before.

**Cynnyddedfwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyddedfwyr (cynnydded—gwr)** A first sufferer, a protomartyr.

**Cynnyrch, s. pl. aggr. (cyn—dyrch)** A produce, product, or emblem; a growth, or increase.

Cynnyrch llywedd yw 'abednydd,

Ac yw y gwair a gwynn gwydd.

The sunshine is the increase of the eye of morn, and is the rain the weeds will grow. *G. Gwynedd.*

**Cynnyrchadwy, a. (cynnyrch)** Producible.

**Cynnyrchafawl, a. (dyrchafawl)** Rising together.

**Cynnyrchafad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd—dyrchafad)** Consurrection, or a rising up together.

**Cynnyrchafu, v. a. (dyrchafu)** To rise together.

**Cynnyrchedig, a. (cynnyrch)** Made fruitful.

**Cynnyrchedigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyrchedig)** The act of increasing, or growing.

**Cynnyrchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyrch)** Production.

**Cynnyrchiawl, a. (cynnyrch)** Fructiferous.

A darfa wyl hau, i beth arylhaw—mewn te da, ac a roddes

ffrwyth tyfawd a chynnyrchiawl.

And it came to pass in sowing, that some fell into good land, and gave fruit flourishing and productive. *Mark iv. 8.*

**Cynnyrchioldeb, s. m. (cynnyrchiawl)** Productiveness; a state of increase.

**Cynnyrchiol, v. a. (cynnyrchiawl)** To make productive; to cause an increase.

**Cynnyrchu, v. a. (cynnyrch)** To increase, to grow; to become productive.

**Cynnyrchwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyrchwyr (cynnyrch—gwr)** One who gives increase, a producer.

**Cynnyrddan, v. a. (cyd—dyrddan)** To raise a tumult.

**Cynnyred, s. m. (cyd—dyred)** A frequenting, a resorting, a passing to and fro, a visiting.

Ein peryglir rhag ein arghyhoeddi am y derfnydd boddwyr, herwydd

nad oes achawr y gallwn roi ateb am y cynnyred hyn.

We shall be endangered of being chastised for this day's tumult,

because there is not one reason we can give for this resort. *W. Salisbury.*

**Cynnyred, v. a. (cyd—dyred)** To resort, to visit often; to haunt; to harass; to milk.

Y ddellen hon, neu cynnyred gwyr!

Gwae hi o'i thynged!

Hi ben: aelod ganed!

This leaf, is it not harassed by the wind! woe to its fate! It is old: this year was it born. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Cynnyg, s. m. (cyn—dyg)** The first instruction.

**Cynnygaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnyg)** An endowment; a portion, marriage portion.

**Cynnygaethawl, a. (cynnygaeth)** Endowed.

**Cynnygaethedig, a. (cynnygaeth)** Portioned.

**Cynnygaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnygaeth)** A portioning, endowing, or enriching.

**Cynnygaethu, v. a. (cynnygaeth)** To endow, endue, supply, or enrich; to portion.

**Cynnygaethwr, s. m.—pl. cynnygaethwyr (cynnygaeth—gwr)** An enricher; an endower.

**Cynoddef, v. a. (cyn—goddef)** To suffer the first.

**Cynoddefawl, a. (cynoddef)** That first suffers.

**Cynoddefiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynoddef) A suffering before, or beforehand.

**Cynoddefwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cynoddefwyr* (cynoddef-gwr) One who suffers first, a protomartyr.

**Cynoes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (cyn—oes) First age, or primitive time; antiquity.

**Cynoesawl**, *a. (cynoes)* Primevous, primeval.

**Cynoesolrwydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. cynoesawl* Primitiveness.

**Cynon**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—on) A principal.

**Cynonawl**, *a. (cynon)* Primal, or canonical.

**Cynordy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynawr) A dog-kennel.

**Cynos**, *s. pl. aggr.* (ci) Little dogs, or puppies.

**Cynosod**, *s. m.* (cyn—gosod) First laying on, or placing; an onset, or first attack.

**Cynosod**, *v. a. (cyn—gosod)* To propose, to lay on first; to make the first attack.

*Cynodd!* i Bowys cynosod yn aer,  
Yn awrau os rhaciod;  
Yn mhon cadus cadw arfod,  
Ac yn ei diwedd-wyr dyfod.

It is the characteristic of Powys to make the first onset in the daughter, keeping to their spreading fame; in the front of battles watching the opportunity, and in the rear the last man that return.

*Cynoddw.*

**Cynosodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynosod) A first laying on; a making a first onset.

**Cynosodwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cynosodwyr* (cynosod—gwr) One who preposes, places, or lays first.

**Cynrabad**, *s. m. (cyn—grabad)* First fruition; a state of plenty; prosperity, happiness.

*Khaddeg fy nghedd y nghyrrabad  
Llyfion a berthos perth ac ated;  
Llawen Daw Dofydd dydd yd guffad Cadfan;  
Agored i wen ei wen agad.*

Worried is my muse in the profusion of the warriors with costly gifts coming to thee; well pleased was God the Renovator, the day that Cadfan was begotten; open to the poor is his white hand.

*Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Cynradd**, *s. m. (cyn—gradd)* The first degree.

**Cynraddawl**, *a. (cynradd)* Of the primary degree.

**Cynraddiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynradd) Primeness.

**Cynraid**, *s. m.*—*pl. cynreidion* (cyn—rhaid) A pre-requisite; a distinguishing trait, or character.

*Gwaith bardd—yw iawn ddyfala athrylith ac anian, a theithi, ac anawdd, o gynryw, a chynraid y dyn, neu y poth a foler.*

The province of a bard is properly to represent the genius, and the nature, and the disposition, and the quality, from the constitution, and character of the man, or thing described.

*Barddas.*

**Cynrain**, *s. m.*—*pl. cynreinion* (cyn—rhain) The first point, or origin; stock, or kindred.

*Iorwerth caeliffydd, brigion eu hil,  
Hael gynul gynreinion.*

The progeny of Iorwerth, armed ones their descendants, generous and accomplished tribes. *Bin. Wan, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cynraith**, *s. f.*—*pl. cynreithian* (cyn—rhaith) A leading, or fundamental law; a precept.

*Gwyn-fan fath,  
Er cadw cynraith  
Bu cyfnewin.*

The spacious place of blood, for the keeping of a precept it was adequate.

*Taliesin.*

**Cynran**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—rhan) The first, or primary part.

*Tair cynran celfyddyd: eniten, lies, a phriodoldeb.*

The three essentials of an art: nature, benefit, and appropriation.

*Barddas.*

*Yn Llongborth gweiltes drabudd  
Ar fain, brath ar goldud  
Ac ar ran cynran man redd.*

In Llongborth I saw a battle on the stones, ravens on entrails, and on the chieftain's brow a ruddy gash. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Cynranawl**, *a. (cynran)* That is first divided.

**Cynranu**, *v. a. (cynran)* To divide the first.

**Cynreidiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynraid) A pre-necessitating; predestination, pre-ordination.

**Cynreidiaw**, *v. a. (cynraid)* To pre-ordain.

**Cynreidiawl**, *a. (cynraid)* Prerequisite.

**Cynreidwrwydd**, *s. m. (cynraid)* First necessity.

**Cynreithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynraith) Precept.

**Cynreithlaw**, *v. a. (cynraith)* To make a precept; to form a first principle.

**Cynreithiawl**, *a. (cynraith)* That is preceptive.

**Cynrenin**, *a. (cynran)* Having a primary share.

*Cynrain cadwyr cynrain  
I Gathraeth, gwerin frath fystiolin,  
Gwerthodd y nghynedd, a gwirawd gwin.*

The front shewing warriors arise together to Gathraeth, a people port and passionate, the effect of mood in the hall, and the beverage of wine.

**Cynrif**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—rhif) A prime number.

**Cynrifawl**, *a. (cynrif)* That is first numbered.

**Cynrith**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cyn—rith) A first formation; preconception, or perception.

*Dylai yr ymadrawd ddawd yn anianawl, ryw deg, o gyfnewin  
gyrith y deall ac y pwyl.*

The discourse ought to come naturally, and congenially, from the just perception of the understanding and the reason.

*Barddas.*

**Cynrithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynrith) A shewing first; a first appearing.

**Cynrithiawl**, *v. a. (cynrith)* To appear before.

**Cynrithiawl**, *a. (cynrith)* That appears before.

*Pwy a gymer arno chwellaw yn llywyddiaennu yr Arabiaid, ac y  
Crywiad lleddygon, heb y gwybillyt yna yn gyntithawl o'u blaen?*

Who will take upon himself successfully to examine the physical class of the Arabians, and the Greeks, without this torch appearing first before them?

*H. Ferri, an dreflles.*

**Cynron**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cyn—rhon) Maggots; worms.

**Cynronawg**, *a. (cynron)* Full of maggots.

**Cynroni**, *v. n. (cynron)* To breed maggots.

**Cynronliyd**, *a. (cynron)* Apt to have maggots.

**Cynronyn**, *s. m. (cynron)* A maggot, or gentil.

**Cynrysedd**, *s. m. (cyn—rhyssed)* A superfluity.

**Cynryw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cyn—rhyw) Essence.

*Wedi hirfod o amser yr nghedd, ac y drwg a dyfennid yn eu  
plith, llyrru awen a wneithom, a chael ar arfer both ei ddyfod  
herwydd bodd Daw a chynryw gwr.*

After a long period of the unbelief, and the wickedness that have grown up amongst us, we have corrupted the muse, and brought into use the thing that ought not to be according to the will of God and the purity of truth.

*Barddas.*

**Cynrywiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynryw) Origination.

**Cynrywiad**, *v. a. (cynryw)* To originate.

**Cynrywiawl**, *a. (cynryw)* Primogenial, original.

**Cynsaig**, *s. m.*—*pl. cynseigiau* (cyn—saig) A first mess, or course.

**Cynsail**, *s. f.*—*pl. cynseiliau* (cyn—sail) A first or fundamental ground; a proposition in grammar; a subplinth in architecture.

**Cynsefydlawg**, *a. (cyn—sefydlawg)* Pre-established; having a primary settlement.

**Cynsefydliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—sefydliad) A pre-establishing; a pre-determination.

**Cynsefydlu**, *v. a. (cyn—sefydlu)* To pre-establish.

**Cynsefyll**, *v. a. (cyn—sefyll)* To stand foremost.

**Cynsellid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynsail) A preposing, or laying a foundation; a preposition.

**Cynseiliau**, *v. a. (cynsail)* To propose, to premise.

**Cynsylw**, *s. m. (cyn—sylw)* Foresight, prescience.

**Cynsylwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynsylw) A foreseeing; a primary observation.

**Cynsylwi**, *v. a. (cynsylw)* To foresee, to forecast.

**Cynsymudawl**, *a. (cyn—symud)* To move the first.

**Cynsymudawl**, *a. (cynsymud)* First moving.

**Cynsymudiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynsymud) A first moving; a primary motion.

**Cynsymudydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynsymud) A primum mobile, a first mover.

**Cynsyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—syniad) A surmise; a thinking beforehand.

**Cynsyniawl**, *v. a. (cyn—syniawl)* To surmise.

**Cynsyniawl, a. (cyn-synawl) Precogitative.**  
**Cynsynied, v. a. (cyn-synied) To preconceive.**  
**Cynt, a. (cyn) First, earliest. adv. in time past,** formerly, heretofore, before: It is also an anomalous comparison from *buach*, used for *buamach*; sooner, swifter, or quicker.

*Gwlw gwin, rhydded na flinyst,  
 Gwlw am gerdd mab Gwilym gynt.*

Calling for wine—it is surprising they are not tired—calling for the song of the son of Gwilym of yore.  
*Iwan Tref.*

*Y lle ddiwiliad, lle dylust,  
 A fagen' gwlwyn gynt.*

The host of devils, wherever they come, they will sooner breed malice.

**Cynta, interj. (cyn) Lo here! here! behold!**

**Cyntaf, a. (cyn) First, earliest. adv. in the first place.** Also the superlative degree of *Cynt*, soonest, quickest, or swiftest.

**Cyntafanedig, a. (cyntaf-ganedig) First-born.**  
**Cyntafanedigaeth, s. m. (cyntafanedig) Primogeniture; a first-born state.**

**Cyntafenis, a. (cyntaf-genid) Primogenial.**

**Cyntaid, s. f.—pl. cyntaidiau (cyn-aid) First swarm, or virgin swarm of bees.**

*Llaw ddiddawli gwraol gwr ni ddynwyl nag,  
 Fy neges yw cyntaid,  
 Yn addoia meddwlw medd cyntaid,  
 Yn eyrir ar llawr-yr lloeddol.*

The liberal-handed and vigorous man that will not say no, my errand is to regard, as the offspring of those who were drunk off the virgin swarms, as the eagle of the common slaughterers.  
*Ll. P. Moch, i Rodri.*

**Cyntair, s. m. (cyn—gair) A prognostic, or sign.**

*Pellengid ein ceintad,  
 Cyntair Lloegrwys a'i gwyddid;  
 Yn alwas pellengid,  
 Ein ceintad cyntair.*

Far distant is our minstrel, it is known to the ears of the Lloegrwys: in a far distant city our minstrel is superior.  
*Talliesin, i Drien.*

**Cyntanedig, a. (cyn—ganedig) Primogenial.**

*Trawdd, a loddod, ni wnaeth lai, nododd  
 Cyntanedig pob-riall.*

He smote, he slew, he did no less, he vexed with plague the first-born of every one.  
*W. Middleton.*

**Cyntanedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyntanedig) Primogeniture, or eldership, a being first-born.**

**Cyntawr, s. m.—pl. cyntawrion (cyn) A principal.**

**Cyntedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—tedd) A court, or entry; a porch. Cyntedd neuadd, the entry or lower part of the hall.**

**Cynteddan, s. f. dim. (cyntedd) A little court.**

**Cynteddfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyntedd—ma) An entry**

*Lleueta y cynteddfa a foddant hysia main cyfrododd.*

The curtains of the court shall be of fine embroidered linen.  
*Ereudus xxviii. 9.*

**Cyntefig, a. (cyntaf) Primary, or primitive.**

*Tri chystoffig beirdd goronoddwys yny Prydala: Pienydd, Alawu, a Gwron: ac ni bu beirdd bairdd Goronod o'u bisen hynaf.*

The three primary ones institutional of the bards of the Isle of Britain: Pienydd, Alawu, and Gwron: and there were no bards holding the privilege of a Gorsedd before them.  
*Berddas.*

**Cyntefigiad, s. m. (cyntefig) Origination.**

**Cyntefigiath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyntefig) The state of being primitive, what is primeval.**

*Tri chystoffigieith gwynaf: anwrwg, anelawu, ac anwrnod.*

The three primitive things in the circle of felicity: cessation of evil, cessation of what, and cessation of punishing.  
*Berddas.*

**Cyntefigiaw, v. a. (cyntefig) To render primary, to be or become primeval.**

**Cyntefigrwydd, s. m. (cyntefig) Primariness.**

**Cyntefin, s. m. (cyn—tefin) The commencement of summer; the first of May, May-day.**

*Calanquaest gawr bin,  
 Anabwrg i Gynfein.*

The first of November rough is the weather, unlike the first of May.  
*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cyntefin, a. (cyn—tefin) Amphibious. Pryfed cyntefin, amphibious animals. Cynddelic.**

**Cyntefyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (cyn—tefyn) An amphibious animal, or one that lives in different elements.**

**Cyntëig, a. (cyn) Prime, or primal; principal.**

*Bedd Mor mawrwyd diwyg unben,  
 Post cynben cyntëig,  
 Mab Peredur Penwedig.*

The grave of Mor the majestic and severe prince, the pillar of greatest tuncel, the son of Peredur of Penwedig.  
*Talliesin.*

**Cyntenid, a. (cyn—genid) Primogenial, first born**

**Cynthun, s. m. (cyn—hun) The first sleep; a doze; a nap, or short sleep, a slumber.**

**Cynthunaw, v. a. (cynthun) To doze, to slumber.**

**Cyntor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—or) A porch; a door-way, or entry.**

**Cynu, v. a. (cwn) To arise, to rise to the top.**

*Y bore ddwy Sadwrn cad llwyr a fu,  
 O'r pan ddwyro haul byd pan gryn.*

The morning of Saturday, there was a great battle from when the sun arose till it got to its height.  
*Talliesin.*

**Cynwaith, s. m.—pl. cynweithiau (cyn—gwaith) First action, or work; first time.**

**Cynwan, s. f. (cyn—gwan) The first opening.**

*Hywel, howel pob eirchlad,  
 Hili Cynan hwit cynwas cawl.*

Hywel, the pacifier of every suppliant, the offspring of Cynan whose course was the first opening of battle.  
*Ll. P. Moch.*

**Cynwaneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—gwaneg) First course; a first wave.**

*Ar how-fen ludd-hun how cynwaneg deen,  
 Pan wing too frwyglaen gan am garyg.*

The slumber breaking sprightly fair one is of the hue of the first course of the surge, when the overwhelming headed wave spreads a mantle round a stone.  
*Ceredwyn.*

**Cynwaneg, v. a. (cynwaneg) To move on first.**

**Cynwaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwan) A first piercing, or a first penetrating.**

**Cynwanu, v. a. (cynwan) To make the first opening, or entrance; to pierce or penetrate first.**

*Wedd ef—  
 Neum cynwanu clyfiant clas;*

After him am I not pierced by incessant soundings.  
*Fferydd Bychan.*

**Cynwarchadw, s. m. (gwarchadw) Prior conservancy; preoccupation, or prior possession; pre-session.**

*Gwr dawdd yw gwr a ddol trwydd ei hun ar dir, ac ni bu neb o'i geseid cyn wyl ar y dir; ac feilly y cardes eu brainst berwydd y bu eu cynwarchadw.*

A coming man is a man that comes by himself upon land, and when none of his kindred shall be before him on the land; and in that way shall their privilege run as their preoccupation shall be.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cynwarchadw, v. a. (cynwarchad) To preoccupy.**

*Gwell yw brainst priodawr a gyanwarchadw, nog ydd am newydd ddawdd.*

Better is the privilege of a proprietor that preoccupies land, than the one newly come.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cynwarchae, s. m. (cyn—gwarehae) A foreclosure**

**Cynwarchaedig, a. (cynwarchae) That is foreclosed**

**Cynwarchaedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwarchaedig) A foreclosing; a precluding.**

**Cynwarchau, v. a. (cyn—gwarehaen) To foreclose.**

**Cynwarcheidwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwarchadw) A preoccupier, prepossessor, or original keeper**

**Cynwas, s. m.—pl. cynweision (cyn—gwas) A principal servant; an overseer.**

**Cynwawl, s. m. (cyn—gwawl) The first light.**

**Cynwawr, s. f. (cyn—gwawr) The first dawn.**

**Cynwe, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—gwe) The end of a web.**

**Cynwedd, s. f. (cyn—gwedd) First or foremost appearance; presence.**



**Cynwediaw, s. m. (cynwedd) A presence.**

*Angeddawly fy march yn iare Caew,  
Er lles ier, Cynas cynwediaw flaw.*

*Flery my stood in the field of Caew, for the benefit of the chief,  
Cynas of honoured presence.*

**Cynweislad, s. m.—pl. cynweislad (cynwas) One who is deputed to oversee, or inspect; a prime minister.**

*Tri chynweislad Ynys Prydain: Gwydyr mab Alun mab Bell,  
Cawdras mab Caradawg Freichfras, ac Owain mab Maxen Wledig.*

*The three chief ministers of the Isle of Britain: Gwydyr the son  
of Alun son of Bell, and Cawdras the son of Caradawg with the  
Brawny Arm, and Owain the son of Maxen Wledig. Tricead.*

*Y saith hyn y drigwy yn eith cynweislad i synaw ac yn ynys  
hoo: a Chardawg mab Bran yn beaf cynweislad arnynt.*

*Those seven continued as the seven chief ministers to inspect  
over this island, and Caradawg the son of Bran being the supreme  
prime minister over them. Mabingion.*

**Cynweled, s. m. (cyn—gweled) A foresight.**

*Gwyn ei fyd ei fyd a fawredd yadd;  
Mawrlydd Deryl digonedd.*

*Egryr eidd Gadan gan gynweled.*

*Happy is his mind that was honoured in it; like the church of  
Deryl is the firm church of Gadan completed with foresight.  
Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Cynwledig, v. a. (cyn—gweled) To foresee.**

**Cynwledig, a. (cynwledig) That is foreseen.**

**Cynwlediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwled) A fore-seeing; a first observing.**

**Cynwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—gwyd) Primary evil or mischief. a. Evil.**

*Seithfed taran,  
Cenllug, a thad,*

*A gwlad cynwyd.*

*The seventh thunder, hailstones, and fire, and destructive rain.*

**Cynwydd, s. m. (cyn—gwydd) Land first ploughed**

**Cynwyl, a. (cyn—gwy) Bashful, modest, coy.**

**Cynwylledd, s. m. (cynwyl) Bashfulness, modesty.**

**Cynwyn, s. m. (cyn—gwyn) Perturbation.**

**Cynwyrain, v. (cyn—gwyra) To be uplifted.**

**Cynwyre, v. a. (cyn—gwyre) To ascend up.**

**Cynwysti, s. m.—pl. t. on (cyn—gwysti) A first or primary pledge.**

**Cynwystlaw, v. a. (cynwysti) To pledge before.**

**Cynwystledig, a. (cynwysti) That is foregaged.**

**Cynwystliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwysti) A fore-pledging, a depositing, or pledging beforehand.**

**Cynydd, v. a. (cwn) To rise, to arise, to get up.**

*Pan welais ei yn cynydd y trydydd dydd yn fyw, yr hwn beth nad  
oeddwn yn ei dybied, ni a gollais lawer o'm gwmaneth delyniol.*

*When I saw him rising the third day to life, the which thing I  
did not imagine, I lost many of my servants.*

*Marching Crayford.*

**Cynyddaw, v. a. (cynydd) To rise, to arise.**

*Ogryddia yn cynyddaw  
Fai glas-bald arlaw.*

*Glau rising up, like a blue swan upon him.*

*Aneurin.*

**Cynydd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ci) A hunter with dogs.**

*Ar les y brein ydd hollant y cynyddion hyd galon Rhagfyr;  
oddydd yd y mawr dydd o Ragfyr ni's cyfranant ag ef.*

*The huntmen hunt for the king's benefit until the first of De-  
cember: from thence until the ninth day of December they are not  
to divide with him.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cynyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynydd) The practice or act of hunting; the office of a huntsman.**

**Cynall, s. m. (cy—gall) A co-operative power.**

**Cynan, s. f. (cy—ngan) Speech, or discourse.**

**Cynant, v. a. (cynan) To talk, or to discourse.**

**Cynelyny, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—gelyn) Mutual foe.**

**Cyngent, a. (cy—gent) Coeval with the birth.**

**Ban cyngent, a mole on the skin.**

**Cynghad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—cad) A concourse.**

**Cynghadw, v. (cy—cadw) To keep mutually.**

**Cynghadwyn, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—cadwyn) A joint, or continued chain; concatenation.**

**Cynghadwynad, s. m. (cynghadwyn) Concatenation**

**Cynghadwynaw, v. a. (cynghadwyn) To concatenate, to interchain, or to link together.**

**Cynghadwynawl, a. (cynghadwyn) Concatenated.**

**Cynghaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—caf) A clinging together; the burr; in botany; called also ca-**

**camwci, criban y bleiddiau, cynghaf, cynghaw, and cyngauf.**

**Cynghafaid, a. (cynghaf) Clinging together.**

**Cynghafan, s. m. (cynghaf) Cleavers, or goose-**

**grass. Cynghafan mwya, german madwort.**

**Cynghafawg, a. (cynghaf) Clinging together;**

**embarrassed; like burrs, abounding with burrs.**

**The bindweed.**

**Cynghaft, v. a. (cynghaf) To cling, or fasten to-**

**gether; to embarrass, or to perplex.**

**Cynghafus, a. (cynghaf) Of a dingy quality.**

**Cynghall, a. (cy—call) Very cunning, or wise.**

*Cynghall mwy gobed o'i gnyfyd.*

*The wise shall converse with them from his early youth.*

*Dr. F. Mech.*

**Cynghallen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynghall) A wizard.**

*Red is a foddal can pen,  
Nau is a foddal i Horpen.*

*Cledydawr gorawer cynghallen.*

*Have I not chopped a hundred heads; Have I not given to Har-  
pen the tremendous sword of the enchantment.*

*Tales.*

**Cynghan, s. m. (cy—can) Harmony, consonance.**

**Cynghan, a. (cy—can) Harmonious, concordant.**

*Ydgyra a llofa yn y wlad yn gynghan.*

*Trumpets and acclamation harmonious in the land.*

*Mabingion.*

**Cynghanawl, a. (cynghan) Harmonical, musical.**

**Cynghanedd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cynghan) Harmony.**

**In Welsh versification it is a peculiar kind of**

**consonancy, where the accented parts of one**

**pause have echoes, corresponding sounds, or let-**

**ters, in the following one. It is perfectly dif-**

**ferent from what is meant by alliteration in**

**English verse. There are three kinds of it**

**which again branch out into many varieties.**

*Tali cynghanedd y dydd d beif amwedd: cynghanedd groen,  
cynghanedd salu, a chynghanedd lwp.*

*There are three primary sorts of consonancies: alliterative con-*

*sonancy, rhyming consonancy, and mixt consonancy. Dardda.*

*Cynghanedd yw eithaw, a phlethu bethen corid dardda.*

*Consonancy is the constructing and combining of verse in vocal*

*song. W. Middlemore.*

**Cynghaneddawg, a. (cynghanedd) Having con-**

**sonancy.**

**Cynghaneddawl, a. (cynghanedd) Harmonious.**

**Cynghaneddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghanedd) A**

**harmonizing; a forming a consonancy.**

**Cynghaneddolrwydd, s. m. (cynghaneddawl) Con-**

**sonancy, or correspondency of sound.**

**Cynghaneddu, v. a. (cynghanedd) To harmonize.**

**Cynghanlyny, v. a. (cy—canlyn) To follow toge-**

**ther; to follow in company.**

**Cynghanlynawl, a. (cynghanlyny) Consequent.**

**Cynghanlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghanlyny) A**

**following, or accompanying together.**

**Cynghanrwydd, s. m. (cynghan) Propriety.**

**Cynghant, s. m. (cy—cant) A mutual circle.**

*Podawr gwa brodyr a'm banat.*

*Ac i bob goryf i'w fiant;*

*Ni wya Tren perben cynghant.*

*Four brothers there were in my lot, and each chieftain enjoyed*

*vigour: Tren knows not the possession of the mutual circle.*

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cynghanu, v. a. (cynghan) To harmonize; to suit**

**with, to agree; to be fit, meet, or convenient.**

*Ni chynghanu gan gneud gwylydd.*

*It suits not a messenger to be bashful.*

*Adage.*

**Cyngar, a. (cy—car) Tending to cling together.**

**Cyngharant, s. m.—pl. cyngheraint (cynghar) A mutual or common friend; a correlative.**  
**Cyngharn, v. a. (cynghar) To love mutually.**  
**Cynghas, s. m. (cy—cas) Mutual enmity, or hatred. Cynghas galon, mutual enmity of foes.**  
**Cynghasawl, a. (cynghas) Apt to make odious.**  
**Cynghasau, v. a. (cynghas) To hate mutually.**  
**Cynghasedd, s. m. (cynghas) A mutual enmity.**  
**Cynghau, v. a. (cy—cau) To close together.**  
**Cynghaw, s. m. (cy—caw) Intangling, intricacy, perplexity, a. intangled, intricate; burdock.**  
**Cynghaw bychan, small burdock.**  
**Cynghawawg, a. (cynghaw) Full of intricacy, perplexed, or complicate.**

*Tri chynghawawg cyfrith: rhianid Galena, a gwrth da a do-drofa, a dadl mach a chynogon.*

*The three perplexities of law: partition of homicidal contribution, the value of goods and furniture, and the debate of bail and debtor.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Cynghlawg, s. m.—pl. cynghlogion (cynghaw) A compound, or complication; a complicate metre, one of the fifteen secondary metricities.**  
**Cynghlawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghaw) A sticking, or clinging together; a perplexing.**  
**Cynghaws, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—caws) Co-proximity; issue at law, a suit or cause; also an advocate, or counsel.**

*Un achawg y Rhyr ymad yw ei fod yn gynghaws gynt yn y ddadl hoco.*

*One cause for objecting to a judge is his having been formerly a counsel in that action.* *Welsh Laws.*

*Gorau cyghawus gwne diwag.*

*The best advocate is a lazy servant.* *Adage.*

*Lithiawg oedd Fadawg, Fedwyr naww garthau,  
 Gyrddid fflangi y cynghlawg,  
 Cof cedodid llynedd llaww,  
 Llid Cedid llaw ddyfng daww.*

*Madawg was trained up in Bedwyr's armour for conflict, he would chase the Angles in the encounter, the treasure of battles of numerous hosts, having the ire of Cedid the irascible with the hand not apt to flag.* *Sefyrn.*

**Cynghawsaeth, s. m. (cynghaws) Law pleadings.**  
**Cynghawsawl, a. (cynghaws) That is at issue.**  
**Cynghawsedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghaws) An issue joined; a cause, or process at law.**

*Cynghawsedd wodi brawd.*

*Argument after sentence.* *Adage.*

*Wedi dardd ffr plectidau ymddywydd, dadgawd yr ymad y cynghawseddau lle y cyfwrnt, ac yn barned.*

*After the parties have done with arguing, let the judge declare the points at issue in their hearing, and then let him judge.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Cynghawriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghaws) A coming in conjunction; a joining of issue.**

**Cynghawsyr, s. m.—pl. cynghawsyr (cynghaws—gwr) One who joins issue.**

**Cynghawsydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynghaws) A pleader, or advocate.**

**Cynghel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—cel) Privacy. a. Private, hidden, or concealed.**

*Y pethau hyn, ac efa awr, wedi bod erioed yn rhin a chynhel y lardd, a wna'r yn awing.*

*These things, and in our time, after having ever been in the secrecy and concealment of the birds, are made manifest.* *Ed. Dafydd.*

**Cynghelawg, a. (cynghel) That is concealed.**  
**Cynghelu, v. a. (cynghel) To conceal, to hide.**

**Cynghell, s. f. (cy—cell) A joint room.**

**Cyngherth, a. (cy—certh) That overspreads.**

*Mae'n lloche—*

*Yn berth glawg cyngherth gied.*

*My retreat is a cheerful, warm, and overspreading bush.* *O. ab Llywelyn Ma. I.*

**Cyngherthaid, a. (cyngherth) Apt to spread over.**  
**Cyngherthawl, a. (cyngherth) Overspreading.**

**Cyngherthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngherth) A coming close over, a hanging over.**

**Cyngherthu, v. a. (cyngherth) To overspread.**

**Cynghest, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—cest) A closing together; a contact state.**

*Rhydyddill fy ngherth—*

*Y nghyngor gwrth a gwron,*

*Y nghyngest goruch goruchorddon.*

*My song was exhibited about in the council of manliness and heroism, in the contact of the feat of the borders.*

*Cynddelw, t. H. ab Owain.*

**Cynghlo, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—clo) A consecratory, a corollary, or demonstrated position.**

**Cynghloiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghlo) A conclusion.**

**Cynghloadwy, a. (cynghlo) That may be concluded; that may be connected.**

**Cynghloawl, a. (cynghlo) Connective; conclusive.**

**Cynghloi, v. a. (cynghlo) To lock together.**

**Cynghlud, s. m. (clud) A congregating together.**

*Tri chorn cynghlud y sydd: corn cynhauf; corn dadlau; a chorn golchwyd.*

*There are three horns of congregating: the horn of harvest; the horn of peace; and the horn of worship. Triodd Dafydd.*

**Cynghlwm, s. m.—pl. cynghlymau (cy—clwm) A connexion, conjunction, or copulation.**

**Cynghlwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—clwyf) A contagious disease; a contagion.**

**Cynghlwyfaw, v. a. (cynghlwyf) To infect.**

**Cynghlwyfawl, a. (cynghlwyf) Contagious.**

**Cynghlwyfedd, s. m. (cynghlwyf) Contagiousness.**

**Cynghlwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghlwyf) A breeding a contagion, a contaminating.**

**Cynghlymawl, a. (cynghlym) Copulative.**

**Cynghlymedig, a. (cynghlym) That is connected.**

**Cynghlymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghlym) A tying together, or connecting; a connexion.**

**Cynghlymi, v. a. (cynghlym) To tie together.**

**Cynghlys, a. (cy—clys) Mutually attractive.**

*Derlyddid medd meles naugher*

*Gwyr a'r cynghlys gan wwr,*

*Cod lwyd Lloegryw llywodawr.*

*The sweet inebriating mead would contribute to the strife of the mutually attracting battle with the dawn, the precious treasure of the Loegrian tribes.* *Anwrt.*

**Cynghnaw, s. m. (cy—cnaw) A devouring or a consuming together.**

**Cynghnôd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghaw) A devouring, a consuming; a gnawing together.**

**Cynghnôl, v. a. (cynghnaw) To consume.**

*All cynghnaw  
 Ffrwyth coed a maes  
 Cawd cybon.*

*Next a swarm of locusts consumed the fruit of wood and field.* *Taliesin, i'r Dug pla.*

**Cynghogaid, a. (cynghawg) Complicate.**

*Mae rhywys cynghogaid ar benallion dyr.*

*There are compound varieties of the lyric stanzas.* *Barddei.*

**Cynghogi, v. a. (cynghawg) To complicate.**

**Cynghogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghawg) A blending together; a rendering complicate.**

**Cyngholl, s. m. (cy—coll) Total loss. a. Lost.**

**Cyngholled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyngholl) Total loss.**

*Nend cyngholled mi, coll rhyf Mechain!*

*Rhwym achaw o'i gynghlwyf,*

*A'r goren yd yngryff!*

*Au gar nend i'r nend wyl!*

*Is it not utter loss to me, to lose the lord of Mechain! His wounding is the cause of restraint, he that was the best to excite me onward: for a friend am I not sorrowful!*

*Cynddelw, m. O. ab Madawg.*

**Cyngholl, v. a. (cyngholl) To lose altogether.**

**Cyngholliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngholl) A losing.**

**Cyngholliant, s. m. (cyngholl) A privation; loss.**

**Cynghor, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—cor)** A council, or assembly met for consultation; counsel.

*Nid drwg dim a wneidr drwy gynghor.*

Nothing is bad that is done through counsel.

*Adage.*

*Yn Aber Ior yd fydd cynghor*

*Ar wyrr gwadd tris treillor.*

In Aber Ior there will be a consultation of men after the consuming of conflict.

*Myrddin.*

**Cynghoradwy, a. (cynghor)** That may be advised.

**Cynghorawl, a. (cynghor)** Counsellable.

**Cynghoredig, a. (cynghor)** That is counselled.

**Cynghorfen, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cynghor—men)**

Malice, evil design, malignity.

*Dyw Marchwr, dydd cynghorfen,*

*Y treillawr lluswyr ar ben,*

*Cydant dau ynghrair Cynghen.*

Wednesday, a day of enmity, the blade was whirled about the head, two closed together in the blood of Cynghen.

*Myrddin.*

**Cynghorfynd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghor—mynd)**

Malice, grudge, hatred, or enmity; envy.

*Y neb a laddo ddyn o gynghorfynd, taled bedwar gwas, a phedair morwyn, a bid rydd o'r gylfaen.*

He that kills a man from malice, let him pay four males, and four females that are slaves, and let him be free from the homicide.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cynghorfyawl, a. (cynghorfynd)** Apt to grudge.

**Cynghorfyndiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghorfynd)** A

bearing a grudge, or malice; an envying.

**Cynghorfynt, s. m. (cynghorfynd)** Malice, envy.

**Cynghorfyynn, v. a. (cynghorfynd)** To bear a

grudge, malice, or hatred; to envy.

*Cynghorfyynn a orug dawl wrth ei daloni ei.*

The devil did become envious at his goodness.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cynghorfyndus, a. (cynghorfynd)** Malicious.

**Cynghorfyndwr, s. m.—pl. cynghorfyndwyr (cynghorfynd—gwr)** One who bears malice.

**Cynghorfyndydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynghorfynd)** A

begrudger, one who bears malice; an envier.

**Cynghori, v. a. (cynghor)** To counsel, to advise.

**Cynghoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghor)** A coun-

selling, or advising.

*Tri chynghoriad farchwag Ynys Prydain: Cynon ab Clydno Eiddyn, Arawn ab Cynfarch, a Llywarch Hen.*

The three knights of counsel of the Isle of Britain: Cynon the son of Clydno Eiddyn, Arawn the son of Cynfarch, and Llywarch the aged.

*Trioddia.*

**Cynghoroldeb, s. m. (cynghorawl)** Advisedness.

**Cynghorus, a. (cynghor)** Considerate; cautious.

**Cynghoruswydd, s. m. (cynghorus)** Advisedness.

**Cynghorwr, s. m.—pl. cynghorwyr (cynghor—gwr)** A counsellor, or adviser; a persuader.

**Cynghorydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynghor)** A coun-

sellor, or an adviser.

**Cynghoryddiaeth, s. m. (cynghorydd)** Counsel-

lorship.

**Cynghraff, s. m. (cy—craff)** Perceptivity; sight.

*a. Very keen, or quicksighted.*

*Ni bydd cynghraff arnaf—o hynny allan.*

A sight of me will not be had from thenceforth.

*H. Cor. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Cynghraffawl, a. (cynghraff)** Perceptive.

**Cynghraffedd, s. m. (cynghraff)** A perceptivity.

**Cynghraffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghraff)** Per-

ception; a getting sight of, a getting hold of.

**Cynghraffu, v. a. (cynghraff)** To perceive, to ken.

**Cynghraffwr, s. m.—pl. cynghraffwyr (cynghraff—gwr)** A perceiver.

**Cynghraiff, s. m. (cy—craiff)** Commiseration.

*Cynghraiff dawl cynghwi cywyd.*

The mercy of the devil mutually culpable in iniquity.

*Adage.*

**Cynghrain, a. (cy—crain)** Being lying together.

*Gwelais ar Sacson trychion trauin*

*Cyn dydd diwelydd i'chell cynghrain.*

I saw of the mangled, wretched Saxons, before the closing of the day, a confusedly tumbling heap.

*Cynddylan.*

**Cynghrair, s. m.—pl. cynghreirian (cy—crair)** A covenant, or agreement by oath; a treaty; a truce; an alliance.

*Ni char gwyllid hir cynghrair.*

Depredators are not fond of a long truce.

*Adage.*

*Tranoeth yr aeth gwyr Groeg hyd ar Brial i goislaw cynghrair yr ysbaid y byddent yn claddu eu ceisau.*

The next day the men of Greece went to Priam to obtain a truce whilst they should be burying their slain.

*H. Dares—Mabinogion.*

**Cynghreffin, a. (cynghraff)** Very keen, or quick-sighted.

*Cerddawr, cynghraffwr cynghreffin ar bry,*

*O brydd cynffin;*

*Bacddi keir, beiddi i'f ffridin;*

*Hangaw'r clyw llyw lleddgin.*

A songster that is a keen-eyed looker after a worm, of the amphisbious brood; he bemoans the hens, he that dares the fight; quick is the hearing of the domestic leader.

*Cynddylan, yr eiddyn.*

**Cynghreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghrain)** A wal-

lowing, or lying down together; prostration.

**Cynghreiniaw, v. (cynghrain)** To roll together.

**Cynghreiniawl, a. (cynghrain)** Prostrate together

**Cynghreiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghrair)** A cove-

nanting; a making a truce; capitulation.

**Cynghreiriaw, v. a. (cynghrair)** To covenant; to

confederate; to make a truce to capitulate.

**Cynghreiriawl, a. (cynghrair)** Confederate.

**Cynghreiriedig, a. (cynghrair)** United by oath.

**Cynghreiriwr, s. m.—pl. cynghreiriwyr (cynghrair—gwr)** A sworn confederate; a leaguer.

**Cynghroeg, a. (cy—croeg)** That overspreads.

**Cynghroes, a. (cy—croes)** Intersectant, crossing.

**Cynghroesawl, a. (cynghroes)** Intersective.

**Cynghroesbwnc, s. m.—pl. cynghroesbwnciau**

(cynghroes—pwnc) A point of intersection.

**Cynghroesedig, a. (cynghroes)** That is intersected.

**Cynghroesedd, s. m. (cynghroes)** A transversity.

**Cynghroesffordd, s. f.—pl. cynghroesffyrdd (cynghroes—ffordd)** An intersecting road.

**Cynghroesi, v. n. (cynghroes)** To intersect.

**Cynghroesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghroes)** Inter-

section, a rendering transverse.

**Cynghron, a. (cy—cron)** Conglobateous, spheric.

**Cynghrwn, a. (cy—crwn)** Convex, bending in.

**Cynghrwn, a. (cy—crwn)** Conglobous, spheric.

**Cynghrymawl, a. (cynghrwn)** Convex, convex.

**Cynghrymdd, s. m. (cynghrwn)** A convexity.

**Cynghrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghrwn)** A bend-

ing together, a making convex.

**Cynghrymu, v. (cynghrwn)** To bend together.

**Cynghryn, a. (cy—cryn)** Mutually agitating.

**Cynghrynâd, s. m. (cynghrwn)** Conglobation.

**Cynghrynaidd, a. (cynghrwn)** Like a sphere.

**Cynghrynâu, v. a. (cynghrwn)** To conglobate.

**Cynghrynawl, a. (cynghryn)** Mutually shaking.

**Cynghrynedd, s. m. (cynghrwn)** Conglobosity.

**Cynghryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghryn)** A sha-

king, or trembling altogether.

**Cynghrynu, v. a. (cynghryn)** To tremble together.

**Cynghudd, a. (cy—cudd)** Concealed, or hidden.

**Cynghuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghudd)** A con-

cealing; a becoming concealed.

**Cynghuddiaw, v. a. (cynghudd)** To conceal.

*Och! mor drwm yw ych mawr draw!*

*Och! roi gweidd i'ch cynghuddiaw!*

Ah! how sad that you should there expire! what woe, to see the cavalcade going to enter you.

*Ris. Iwerth.*

**Cynghuddiawl, a. (cynghudd)** Tending to conceal

**Cynghwl, s. m. (cyn—cwl)** Original or first sin.

**Cynghwll, s. m.—pl. cynghyllau (cyn—cwl)** The

upper part of the stomach; the end.

**Cynghwydd, s. m. (cy-cwydd)** A prostrating or falling together. *a. Prostrate.*

*Oleu gloy-rad, gloyw gynydd gynydd*

*Cyn can-felch oddach cêrch cynwydd.*  
A hero of the splendid gift, and of the splendid prostrate front of battle before the white steeds led with the first captured oats.

*Cynddeta, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Cynghwyddaw, v. a. (cynghwydd)** To fall down together; to prostrate together.

**Cynghwyddawl, a. (cynghwydd)** Mutually falling.

**Cynghwyddedig, a. (cynghwydd)** Jointly fallen.

**Cynghwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghwydd)** A falling, or happening together; consecution.

**Cynghwyn, s. f. (cy-cwyn)** Condolence.

**Cynghwynaw, v. a. (cynghwyn)** To grieve together, or to condole.

**Cynghwys, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy-cwys)** Rabbet-work, in joinery.

**Cynghwysaw, v. a. (cynghwys)** To rabbet.

**Cynghwysawl, a. (cynghwys)** That is rabbeted.

**Cynghwysedig, a. (cynghwys)** That is rabbeted.

**Cynghwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghwys)** A rabbeting, or grooving.

**Cynghwyswr, s. m.—pl. cynghwyswyr (cynghwys—gwr)** A rabbetter.

**Cynghyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy-cyd)** A conjuncture; a meeting together, a convention.

*Tair prif orsedd Ysyr Prydain: gornedd beirdd, gornedd gwlad*

*ac arghwydd, a gornedd cynghyd cyniad.*

The three primary sittings of the Isle of Britain: the sitting of the bard; the sitting of the country and prince (legislature) and the sitting of convention of federation.

*Barddas.*

*Tri chynghyd anhebor abred: anghyfrath, gan na gellir anghyfrath; ddaug anghyfrath drwg a chynghyd; a chynghyd bywyd a ddaug, gan gynnwys a'r ddaug yn ddaug anghyfrath: a hys o gwridd*

*Dau yn gaffaelu ar bob peith.*

The three indispensable connections with the state of inchoation: no subjection to injunctive laws, because it is impossible to be otherwise; the escape by death from all evil and devastation; and the accumulation of life and good, by becoming divested of evil in the escapes of death; and all through the love of God embracing all things.

*Barddas.*

**Cynghydiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cynghyd)** Conjunction, or a becoming united.

**Cynghydiawl, v. (cynghyd)** To conjoin, or unite.

**Cynghydiawl, a. (cynghyd)** Conjunctive, conjunct

**Cynghydiwr, s. m. (cyn—cydiwr)** A primitive state or condition.

**Cynghyfoed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—cyfoed)** A primitive contemporary. *a. primarily coetaneous*

*Tri chynghyfoedion byd: haul (goleuni, tan) dyn, a rhyddyd.*

The three primary contemporaries of the world: the sun, (light, fire) man, and liberty.

*Barddas.*

**Cynghylus, a. (cynghwl)** Mutually culpable.

**Cynghylla, s. m. (cynghwll)** The upper part of the stomach; also the ead.

**Cynghywair, a. (cy—cywair)** In complete order.

*Mawr-bair cynghywair cynghywair ynghad.*

*Mawreddus dy wlad, rad reddegwag.*

A greatly contributing and altogether orderly leading knight in battle, honoured is thy country, flowing with blessings.

*Llygod Gwr, i L. ab Gr. Mawreddus.*

**Cynghlan, s. f.—pl. cynghlenydd (cy—glan)** A parallel bank. *Cynghlenydd yr afon, Liverwort.*

**Cynghliniad, s. m. (cy—ghliniad)** A kneeling down.

**Cynghlinaw, v. a. (cy—ghlinaw)** To kneel down.

**Cynghlon, a. (cy—ongl)** Having right angles.

*Cynghlonion yn y ffon fry*

*Dordor, megys dalarid.*

Right-angled structures on the hill above, in contact like a scrolo.

*Iolo Goch, i llyd O. Glynghydrwy.*

**Cynghlwr, s. m.—pl. cynghlwyr (cy—ongl—gwr)** Sneaker, a sculker in corners.

*Ni wyr ciddig, mawr addod,*

*Cynghlwr cawdd, an gongl i'r coed.*

The jealous one, of great pollution, and shameful sneaker, knows not of one nook of the wood.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cynghlyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—ghlyn)** Conjunction, copulation. *a. Conjoined, or coupled together.*

*Cynghlyn-rhwng bab congl anghyfrath,*

*Cafed o aur, cyll all yw.*

Conjointly fastened is every corresponding angle, a golden re-

straint; it is all complete. *Iolo Goch, i llyd O. Glynghydrwy.*

**Cynghlynawl, a. (cynghlyn)** Joining together.

**Cynghlynedig, a. (cynghlyn)** Copulative, conjoined.

**Cynghlynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghlyn)** A copulation

**Cynghlynu, v. a. (cynghlyn)** To cling together.

**Cynghobrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—gobrwy)** A joint recompense or reward.

**Cynghobrwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghobrwy)** A re-

warding or recompensing mutually.

**Cynghobrwyaw, v. a. (cynghobrwy)** To reward mutu-

ally; to recompense jointly.

**Cynghobrwyawl, a. (cynghobrwy)** Mutually reward-

able; jointly recompensing.

**Cynghoddef, v. a. (cy—goddef)** To suffer or bear

mutually.

**Cynghoddefawl, a. (cynghoddef)** Mutually suffering.

**Cynghoddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghoddef)** A mutu-

ally suffering, or enduring; compassion.

**Cynghoddefiant, s. m. (cynghoddef)** Fellow-feeling.

**Cynghofal, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—gofal)** Mutual

care; mutual solicitude or anxiety.

**Cynghofaliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cynghofal)** A being

mutually cautious, or careful.

**Cynghofaln, v. a. (cynghofal)** To have mutual care.

**Cynghofwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—gofwy)** A joint

visitation, or resort to.

**Cynghofwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghofwy)** A joint-

ly or mutually visiting; a joint visitation.

**Cynghofwyaw, v. a. (cynghofwy)** To visit mutually

or jointly.

**Cynghofwyawl, a. (cynghofwy)** Mutually visiting;

jointly visiting.

**Cynghofyn, v. a. (cy—gofyn)** To ask mutually.

**Cynghofynawl, a. (cynghofyn)** Jointly asking.

**Cynghofyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghofyn)** A mutu-

al asking, enquiring, or demanding.

**Cynghogwydd, s. m. (cy—gogwydd)** A bending or

inclining together.

**Cynghogwyddaw, v. a. (cynghogwydd)** To bend to-

gether; mutually to incline or bend.

**Cynghogwyddawl, a. (cynghogwydd)** Apt to bend

together; mutually inclining.

**Cynghogwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghogwydd)** A

bending, inclining or falling together.

**Cyngholudd, s. m. (cy—goludd)** A mutual let or

hindrance.

**Cyngholuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngholudd)** A hin-

dering, obstructing, or stopping mutually.

**Cyngholuddaw, v. a. (cyngholudd)** To obstruct or

to hinder mutually

**Cynghorchest, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—gorchest)** Joint

emulation; mutual emulation.

**Cynghorchestawl, a. (cynghorchest)** Emulatory.

**Cynghorchestaw, v. a. (cynghorchest)** To emulate.

**Cynghorchestwr, s. m.—pl. cynghorchestwyr (cyn-**

**orchest—gwr)** A competitor, or emulator.

**Cynghorchudd, s. m. (cy—gorchudd)** A total ob-

scure.

**Cynghorchuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghorchudd)**

A totally obscuring; total obscuration.

**Cynghorchuddawl, v. (cynghorchudd)** To obscure.

**Cynghorchuddawl, a. (cynghorchudd)** Altogether

obscure; mutually obscuring.

**Cynghorfor, s. m. (cy—gorfor)** A joint conquest.

**Cynghorfor, v. a. (cy—gorfor)** Mutually to over-

come; to overcome together.

**Cyngorfodaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngorfod) A joint vanquishment, or overcoming.  
**Cyngorfoledd**, *s. m.* (cy—gorfoledd) Conclamation  
**Cyngorfoleddiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngorfoledd) A jointly rejoicing, or exulting; conclamation.  
**Cyngorfoleddu**, *v. a.* (cyngorfoledd) To rejoice together; to exult or rejoice mutually.  
**Cyngorphen**, *s. m.* (cy—gorphen) A conclusion, or a completion.

*Teyra-wawd teyrn-wyr Cyngen,  
 Cyngyddys cywaif cyngorphen.*

*The princely pageantry of the royal train of Cyngen; it increases the toil of completion.* *Cynddelo.*

**Cyngorphen**, *v. a.* (cy—gorphen) To conclude.  
**Cyngorphenawl**, *a.* (cyngorphen) Conclusive.  
**Cyngorludd**, *s. m.* (cy—gorludd) Mutual hindrance; a joint impediment.  
**Cyngorluddiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngorludd) A mutually hindering, obstructing, or stopping.  
**Cyngorluddlaw**, *v.* (cyngorludd) To constipate.  
**Cyngorluddiawl**, *a.* (cyngorludd) Obstructive.  
**Cyngormes**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cy—gormes) Mutual plague; a joint molestation.  
**Cyngormesawl**, *a.* (cyngormes) Jointly teasing.  
**Cyngormesu**, *v. a.* (cyngormes) To molest mutually; to tease or plague jointly.  
**Cyngormeswr**, *s. m.—pl. cyngormeswyr* (cyngormes—gwr) A mutual, or a common molester.  
**Cyngosawd**, *v. a.* (cy—gosawd) To place, or set together.  
**Cyngosodawl**, *a.* (cyngosawd) Constituent.  
**Cyngosodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngosawd) Constitution; a depositing together.  
**Cyngorabad**, *s. m.* (cy—grabad) General plenty.  
**Cyngre**, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (cy—gre) An aggregate.  
**Cyngreawd**, *s. m.* (cyngre) An aggregation.  
**Cyngreawdr**, *s. m.—pl. cyngreodron* (cyngreawd) one who aggregates or collects together.  
**Cyngreddf**, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (cy—greddf) Intuition; instinct. **Cyngreddf gynneddf**, the quality of intuition.

*W'r llaed lla cyngreddf, doddff Dyfawallaw,  
 Dyfawallaw awn awnig ddaw.*

*The host of mutual intuition, agreeable to the usage of Dyfawallaw, will not obstruct the enshrining of the name of harmonic gift.* *Cynddelo, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Cyngreddfawl**, *a.* (cyngreddf) Acting by common instinct, or natural impulse.  
**Cyngreddfu**, *v. a.* (cyngreddf) To give instinct.  
**Cyngres**, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (cy—gres) A communion.

*Cadarn gyngres  
 Ei farnawr*

*Ni be werthawr.*

*The powerful combination of his front columns, it was not of great account.* *Talliesin.*

**Cyngresawl**, *a.* (cyngres) Apt to blend together.  
**Cyngresu**, *v. a.* (cyngres) To combine, or mix.  
**Cyngrod**, *s. f.* (cy—wng—rhod) A winding reel.  
**Cyngwara**, *s. m.* (cy—gwara) Consolation; bliss.

*Boddyd cyngwara  
 Hyd frawd yd bara.*

*The baptism of consolation, until the day of judgment it shall last.* *Talliesin.*

**Cyngwarchadw**, *s. m.* (cy—gwarchadw) A prior possession or occupancy.

*Pan ddechreuer cybaen am derfynw rhwng dir cyfannedd a thir ddifudd, cyngwarchadw a derfynw:—Ty, ac ody, ac ysgabawr yw cyngwarchadw.*

*When a dispute shall arise, about fixing the limit between occupied land and a wild, prior occupation shall terminate it:—A house, a kiln, and a barn constitute a proof of occupation.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyngwarchadw**, *v. a.* (cy—gwarchadw) To establish prior possession or occupancy.

**Cyngwasg**, *s. m.* (cy—gwasg) A compression.

**Cyngwasgadyw**, *a.* (cyngwasg) Compressible.  
**Cyngwasgar**, *a.* (cy—gwasgar) Quite dispersed, or scattered. *Gwleidiadon gyngwasgar*, scattered inhabitants.

**Cyngwasgariad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngwasgar) Conspersion, a scattering altogether.

**Cyngwasgaru**, *v. a.* (cyngwasgar) To disperse.

**Cyngwasgawl**, *a.* (cyngwasg) Compressive.

**Cyngwasgedig**, *a.* (cyngwasg) Being compressed.  
**Cyngwasgiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngwasg) Compression; a pressing together.

**Cyngwasgu**, *v. a.* (cyngwasg) To compress.

**Cyngwasgwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyngwasgwyr* (cyngwasg—gwr) A compressor, one who compresses.

**Cyngwastad**, *a.* (cy—gwastad) Uniform, or even.

*Ysmy, o'r cyngwr cyngwastad,  
 Cywaif pwr pwrlediad.*

*What I enjoy, through uniform counsel, are splendour-causing feasts.* *Ein, ab Gwynan.*

**Cyngwedd**, *s. m.* (cy—gwedd) Conformity.

**Cyngweddawl**, *a.* (cyngwedd) Being congruent.

**Cyngweddedig**, *a.* (cyngwedd) That is consistent.

**Cyngweddadiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngwedd) Conformation, congruity, or consistency.

**Cyngweddoldeb**, *s. m.* (cyngweddawl) Compatibility, consistency, besemingness, or congruity.

**Cyngweddun**, *v.* (cyngwedd) To make compatible.

**Cyngweini**, *v. a.* (cy—gweini) To serve, to aid mutually; to serve together.

**Cyngweiniant**, *s. m.* (cyngweini) A mutual service, or ministration; mutual aid, or support.

**Cyngweiniawl**, *a.* (cyngweini) Mutually aiding.

**Cyngwerth**, *s. m.* (cy—gwerth) An equivalent.

*Pa beth a rydd dyn yn gyngwerth dros ei enaid?*

*What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?* *H. Salisbury.*

**Cyngwerthawl**, *a.* (cyngwerth) Exchangeable.

**Cyngwerthu**, *v. a.* (cyngwerth) To barter.

**Cyngwerthwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyngwerthwyr* (cyngwerth—gwr) An exchanger, a barterer.

**Cyngwerthydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyngwerth) A barterer; a mutual seller.

**Cyngwrys**, *s. m.* (cy—gwrys) Contention, strife.

**Cyngwrysedd**, *s. m.* (cyngwrys) Contentiousness.

**Cyngwrysiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngwrys) A contending, striving, or fighting together.

**Cyngwrysu**, *v. a.* (cyngwrys) To contend.

**Cyngwydd**, *s. m.* (cy—gwydd) Mutual presence.

*Gwastad, y'ghan cad, y'ghyngwydd galio,  
 Gal oidd yn rhoddydd.*

*Continually, in a hundred conflicts, in contact with the foe, the affliction of the enemy in the pursuit.* *Ll. P. Moch, m. H. ab Gr. ab Cynan.*

**Cyngwys**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cy—gwys) A mutual summons, or citation; a mutual challenge.

**Cyngwysaw**, *v. a.* (cyngwys) To cite, to challenge mutually.

*Canadon Iesu Grist oeddant gwey ymarfot en hapan mewn grymuder: y rhai nid oeddant yn oidd cyngwysaw doetholdeb y rhai doethion.*

*The Apostles of Jesus Christ had armed themselves with fortitude; they who did not fear to challenge the wisdom of the wise ones.* *Y. Marchant Gwydd.*

**Cyngwysawl**, *a.* (cyngwys) Mutually challenged.

**Cyngwysiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngwys) A mutually citing; a challenging.

**Cyngwystl**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cy—gwystl) A mutual pledge, or gage; a wager.

*Cyngwystl a swann heb cynghor—  
 Nid byw'r crioion creodadun  
 A gal le bai ar llyw bun.*

*I would lay a wager without hesitation, that there is not a christian man alive, who would find a faulty spot on the fair one's complexion.* *Dr. ab Gwilym.*

Cyngwystlaw, v. a. (cyngwystl) To pledge mutually; to wager.

Cyngwystledd, s. m. (cyngwystl) A pledging mutually; a wager.

Cyngwystliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngwystl) A mutually pledging; a wagering.

Cyngwystlwr, s. m.—pl. cyngwystlwyrr (cyngwystl-gwr) A mutual pledger.

Cyngwyswr, s. m.—pl. cyngwyswyr (cyngwys-gwr) A mutual summoner; a challenger.

Cyngyd, s. m. (cy-wng) Cogitation; intent, or purpose; hesitation. *Ar gynghyd ateb*, Purposing to answer.

*Y mac'r byd mewn cyngyd eath,  
Welshen, yn myned wach-waeth.*

The world is in a perplexed disposition, now going worse and worse. *W. Cynewid.*

Cyngyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngydd) A purposing.

Cyngyddiaw, v. a. (cyngydd) To cogitate, to muse.

Cyngyddiawl, a. (cyngydd) Cogitative, hesitating.

Cyngyddideb, s. m. (cyngyddiawl) Studiousness.

Cyngyddiolrwydd, s. (cyngyddiawl) Studiousness.

Cyngyddiwr, s. m.—pl. cyngyddiwyrr (cyngydd-gwr) A contemplative or studious person; one who hesitates, a doubter, a pauser.

Cyngyddus, a. (cyngydd) Cogitative, intent upon.

Cyngyr, s. m. (cy-gyr) A mutual chasing, or drawing. *Ffawr gyngyr ffawr*, a glorious following after in the flight.

Cyraf, s. m. (cy-rhaf) Deletion; forgiveness.

Cyrafol, s. pl. aggr. (cy-rhafol) Berries. *Cyrafol y moch*, fruit of the dog-rose, hips.

Cyrafolen, s. f. (cyrafol) The mountain ash.

Cyrafon, s. pl. aggr. (cy-rhafon) The service tree berries.

Cyrafonllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrafon—llwyn) The service tree.

Cyrafu, v. a. (cyraf) To blot out; to forgive.

*Creadwr y creadurus,  
Forthidwr myny,  
Cryd di lail fy ngau!*

Creator of all creatures, the most powerful support, forgive me mine iniquity. *Ysgol.*

Cyralth, s. f.—pl. cyrreithlan (cy-rhaith) A fate.

*Ar ddaew cyrran  
Cryd di lail fy ngau!  
A dan fforddwyd llaethon  
Cyrrad gerdid wyllion.*

The divine prophet is influenced by a fate of the order of Morion; under the thigh of the beneficent one, with equal pace run gloomy spirits. *Tallies.*

Cyrrawl, s. pl. aggr. (cy-rhawl) Berries.

Cyrrawl, s. pl. aggr. (cy-rhawl) The berries of the mountain ash, and of the service tree.

Cyrbibion, s. pl. aggr. (cwr—pib) Dribblets, piece-meal. *Tyn agna yn gyrbibion man*, pull that all to pieces.

Cyrbwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwr—pwyll) A hint.

Cyrbwyllaw, v. a. (cyrbwyll) To suggest.

Cyrbwyllawl, a. (cyrbwyll) Allusive, hinting at.

Cyrbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrbwyll) A mentioning, or hinting; a suggestion; an illusion.

Cyrbwyllus, a. (cyrbwyll) Tending to hint.

Cyrbwyllwr, s. m.—pl. cyrbwyllwyr (cyrbwyll-gwr) A suggester, or intimator.

Cyrcydawl, a. (cwr-cwd) Squatting, cowering.

Cyrcyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwr-cwd) A squatting

Cyrcydu, v. a. (cwr-cwd) To squat down.

Cyrcydwyr, s. m.—pl. cyrcydwyr (cwr-cwd—gwr)

A squatter, or cowerer; one who squats.

Cyrch, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwr) A centre; a goal,

or mark; gravity, or tendency towards a centre; an inroad, or invasion; an onset, assault, or attack. *Gair cyrch*, a recurrent word, a

term in prosody; *cyrch a cheta*, a kind of stanza, a pause of recurrence, and ending with a line shorter than the preceding ones.

Cyrchadwyr, a. (cyrch) Approachable, that may be come to; that may be fetched; assailable.

Cyrchafael, s. m. (cyrch) A raising up, or elevating. *Dydd lau cyrchafael*, Ash-Wednesday.

Cyrchafael, v. a. (cyrch) To raise up, to elevate.

Cyrchaid, a. (cyrch) Tending to approximate.

Cyrchawl, a. (cyrch) Approaching; assailant.

Cyrehedig, a. (cyrch) That is come to; assailed.

Cyrehedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrehedig) A resorting to; a coming upon, or attacking.

Cyrhell, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyrch) What surrounds or hems in; a circle.

Cyrchfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyrch—ma) A resort.

Cyrchfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyrch—man) A resort.

Cyrehfawr, a. (cyrch—mawr) Of great resort.

Cyrchlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrch) A drawing towards, or approaching; a gathering to; a setting upon; or an assaulting; also an assailant.

*Oeddyr—*

*Gwyr cyrchlad y'ghedid y'ghedid hwyg.*

They were the men of assault in battle; and in the dire distress. *Birddyn Fardd.*

*El gyrrchlad rhagor, yr gyrrchlad rhag cwr.*

He was an assailant for distinction, they were assailants for fear of the grave. *Ll. P. Mawr.*

Cyrchlam, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrch—llam) A resort.

*Gores cyrchlam yrrchrau tlo,  
Cwyd harid i harid lod i wrilo.*

The best resort is to be resorting to him, since it is not handsome for a bard to be from him. *Edgwyd Gwr, i S. Mawr.*

Cyrchle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyrch—lle) A place of resort.

Cyrchnaid, s. f.—pl. cyrchneidian (cyrch—naid)

A leap of approach, or onset; a bound, or leap. *Cyrchnaidiaw, v. a. (cyrchnaid) To bound up.*

*Clywys fy hun yn cyrchneiddiaw, a'm calon yn cyrchneiddiaw yn fy nghort o wir hwenydd, wrth wrandawr ar draethu Pryddalech.*

I could feel myself warping within me, and my heart bounding in my body for pure joy, in listening to the speaking in the British tongue. *Gr. Roberts.*

Cyrchneidiawl, a. (cyrchnaid) Bounding, bouncing

Cyrchu, v. a. (cyrch) To gravitate; to approach; to resort to; to set upon, or to assault; to fetch, or bring to. *Cyrchu allan*, to sally out.

*Nid calonau ond a gyrcho.*

None is courageous but he that attacks. *Adams.*

*Nid lail cyrchir drwg so da.*

Evil is not less resorted to than good. *Adams.*

*Cyrchyst allan yn arfawr i ymddol a's gelysion.*

They sallied out armed to fight with their enemies. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cyrchwyr, s. m.—pl. cyrchwyr (cyrch—gwr) A resorter; a fetcher; one who attacks; assailant.

Cyrchwylledd, s. m. (cyrch—gwyllledd) Modesty, diffidence, or bashfulness.

Cyrchwylus, a. (cyrch—gwyll) Modest, diffident.

Cyrchyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrch) A circuit.

Cyrchyn, s. m. (cyrch) A tendency to a centre.

a. Tending towards a centre; surrounding.

Cyrchynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrchyn) A resorting

Cyrchynawd, s. m. (cyrchyn) A drawing towards

*Berthiad cad, cyrchiad cyrchynawd,  
Bardd beirddion barddall o'm cawd—  
El ei meid.*

The charger of the battle, the assailant in the encounter, the benefit of bards, the bardic lore from my bosom belongs. *Cynadeu, i'r arfgydd Rhyr.*

**Cyrchynfardd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyrchynfeirdd** (cyrhyn—bardd) A bard of resort; an itinerant poet.

*Cyrchaf Rys fab Rhys, o'm rhyseid;  
Cyrchad cad Cadell enifad,  
Cyrchynfeirdd cyrhaest wy orsedd.*

I will resort to Rhys, the son of Rhys, in my avidity; the assessor of the battle of the race of Cadell, the resorting bardic resort to his assembly. *L. F. Moeh, i R. Gryg.*

**Cyrchyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyrchyniaid** (cyrchyn) A resorter, a visitant.

*Gauwd cyrchyniad yn mhob bro.*

A visitor is common in every country.

*Adage.*

**Cyrchyniawg**, *a.* (cyrchyn) Of resort, or visiting.

*At hwn yr af tis yr wyl  
O'rchyniawg, arhaliawg orchwyl.*

To this I will go until the festival, a visiting, and a craving expedition. *Ligwarch Reawrth.*

**Cyrchyniawl**, *a.* (cyrchyn) Being approaching.

**Cyrchynau**, *v. a.* (cyrchyn) To resort, to visit.

**Cyreifiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyraf) A forgiving.

**Cyreifiant**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyreifiant** (cyraf) A pardon, or forgiveness.

*Cyreifiast a gulf a gullo Daw,  
Ac m'i dymyco,  
A nef y nos y trango.*

Pardons he shall obtain who seeks God, and who sleeps with him not, and leaves the night he dies. *Eloeth.*

*A'h reddo Creadwr cyreifiast.*

May the Creator grant thee forgiveness. *L. F. Moeh.*

**Cyreifiaw**, *v. a.* (cyraf) To annul, to forgive.

**Cyreifiawl**, *a.* (cyraf) Ready to annul, or forgive.

**Cyrfaidd**, *a.* (cwrf) Rotund, or circling.

**Cyrfaidd**, *s. m.* (cwrf) A curvetting.

**Cyrfawl**, *a.* (cwrf) Rotund, circular, round.

**Cyrfdy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwrf—ty) An ale-house.

**Cyrfydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cwrf) An ale-brewer.

*Pobydd, a chyrfydd, a chog,  
A drols iddo'n dri ydyddog.*

A baker, a brewer, and a cook, have become three officers to him. *D. Nanner.*

**Cyrfyll**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (cwrf) A trunk.

**Cyrhaedd**, *s. m.* (cwr—haedd) Reach, attainment

**Cyrhaedd**, *v. a.* (cwr—haedd) To attain, to compass, or to arrive at; to reach; to touch.

**Cyrhaeddawdy**, *a.* (cyrhaedd) Attainable.

**Cyrhaeddawl**, *a.* (cyrhaedd) Tending to reach.

**Cyrhaedded**, *v. a.* (cyrhaedd) To attain; to reach.

**Cyrhaeddedig**, *a.* (cyrhaedd) Made to reach.

**Cyrhaeddedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrhaeddedig) Acquisition; a state of contact.

**Cyrhaeddedigawl**, *a.* (cyrhaeddedig) Procuratory

**Cyrhaeddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrhaedd) Acquisition.

**Cyrhaeddu**, *v. a.* (cyrhaedd) To attain; to reach.

*Ni dell hon, cwy—*

*Ni chyrrhaeddu'r hawl, ac chwid a'r rhod.*

He will no more obtain her, than reach the sun, or than touch the firmament. *L. O. Colki.*

**Cyrhaeddwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyrhaeddwr** (cyrhaedd—gwr) One who attains; a reacher.

**Cyrhaeddyd**, *v. a.* (cyrhaedd) To attain; to reach

**Cyriaw**, *s. m.* (cwr) A moulding round.

**Cyriaw**, *v. a.* (cwr) To limit; to mould.

**Cyriawg**, *a.* (cwr) Having a limit, rim, or border; bordered; having corners.

**Cyriawl**, *a.* (cwr) That is limited or bordered.

**Cyrid**, *s. m.* (cy—rhid) Copulation of the sexes.

**Cyridlaw**, *v. a.* (cy—rhid) To copulate, to unite.

**Cyridwen**, *s. f.* (cyrid—gwen) The fair procreator; the name of the first woman. *Barddas.*

**Cyriogi**, *v. a.* (cyriawg) To border, to trim.

**Cyrnad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (corn) A blowing a horn; a trumpeting.

*Py yr wyd i'n cadw cyrnad!*

Why dost thou keep a growling?

*Mon.*

**Cyrnaid**, *a. f.*—*pl.* **cyrneidiau** (cwr—naid) A prance, or bound, a curvet, a bounce.

**Cyrnaldid**, *a.* (cwrn) Shaped like a horn; conical

**Cyrnaldaw**, *v. a.* (cyrnald) To bound, to prance.

**Cyrneidiawl**, *a.* (cyrnald) Rampant; bounding.

**Cyrnen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cwrn) A cone; a stack.

**Cyrnen o yd**, a stack of corn.

**Cyrnenaid**, *a.* (cyrnen) Like a cone, conical.

**Cyrnennu**, *v. a.* (cyrnen) To pile up; to form a

pinnacle or spire. **Cyrnennu yd**, to stack corn.

**Cyrniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwrn) A projecting as a horn.

**Cyrniaw**, *v. a.* (cwrn) To pile, to heap, to stack.

**Cyrniaw yd**, to stack corn.

**Cyrniawg**, *a.* (cwrn) Cornigerous, horned.

**Cyrniawl**, *a.* (cwrn) Projecting like a horn.

**Cyrniacyll**, *s. m.*—*dim.* (cyrnig) Cuckold, cornute.

**Cyrnig**, *a.* (cwrn) Corneous, or horny; horned.

*Daw lld—*

*Daw lld ddyys am wneudur Daw'n ddig.*

Wrath will come, the host of hell will come, a horned crew, they will come space for making God angry. *Dr. S. Cui.*

**Cyrniogyn**, *s. m.*—*dim.* (Cyrniawg) A piggish.

**Cyrnodyn**, *s. m.* (corn) Round-headed rampion.

**Cyrriith**, *s. m.* (cwr—rith) Spare, frugality. *a.*

Sordid, niggard, sparing, or covetous.

*Eu cegan, seiriau gawedd, o gyrriith,  
Ffi agored hen-fedd.*

Their mouths with words of moroseness, and of cupidty, like an old yawning grave. *W. Suddith.*

**Cyrriithrwydd**, *s. m.* (cyrriith) Niggardliness.

**Cyrriithus**, *a.* (cyrriith) Of a sordid disposition.

**Cyrydd**, *s. m.* (cwr) What unwraps or covers.

**Cyryddawl**, *a.* (cyrydd) Tending to unwrap.

**Cyryddwch**, *s. m.* (cyrydd) An unwrap state.

**Cyryglwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyryglwyr** (cwrwgl—gwr)

A coracle-man; a boatman.

**CYS**, *prefix in composition* (cy—ys) It is of the

same force as *Cyd* and *Cyf*.

**Cys**, *a.* (cy—ys) Blunt, torpid, void of feeling.

**Cysadwy**, *a.* (cws) Soporific, or soporiferous.

**Cysaf**, *s. f.* (cy—saf) A mutual stand or station.

**Cysaf**, *a.* (cy—saf) Being constituted together.

**Cysafawl**, *a.* (cysaf) Stationary together.

**Cysafiad**, *s. m.* (cysaf) A standing together.

**Cysaig**, *s. m.* (cy—saig) A joint mesa. *a.* Eating

jointly.

**Cysail**, *s. f.*—*pl.* **cyseiliau** (cy—sail) A constituent part; that forms a basis.

**Cysain**, *s. f.*—*pl.* **cyseiniau** (cy—sain) A consanguinity. *a.* Accordant, or agreeing in sound.

**Cysawd**, *s. f.*—*pl.* **cysodau** (cy—sawd) An affix.

*Tyr dde yr arth y'ngyfar y gysawd.*

He will break the weapons close to the junction with the hill. *H. Gwynn—Mabwyl.*

**Cysawdd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cysoddion** (cy—sawdd) A

compound; things having a common base.

**Cysawl**, *a.* (cws) Soporful, soporous; sleepy.

**Cysbod**, *s. m.* (cys—bod) A co-existence.

**Cysbod**, *v.* (cys—bod) To co-exist; to endure.

*Ni chybyddawd fod heb ysboddawd*

*Gwen-wlad nef yn addwyddawd.*

I could not endure to be without the hospitality of the bright

region of heaven, enjoying happiness. *Sin. ab Gwalchmai.*

**Cysbodawl**, *a.* (cysbod) Co-existent; suffering.

**Cysbodedig**, *a.* (cysbod) Co-existent; suffering.

**Cysbodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysbod) A co-exist-

ing; endurance, sufferance, toleration.

**Cysdadi, a. (cys—dadi)** Disputable; equal.

Ni wneudost nam i neb dadi,  
Ni orug Daw dy gydadli.

Thou didst not injury to any debate, God made not thy equal in argument.  
*Ll. F. Mech.*

**Cysdadiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysdadi)** A comparison; a competition, a disputation.

**Cysdadlwl, a. (cysdadi)** Argumentative.

**Cysdadledd, s. m. (cysdadi)** A disputation, a competition, or disquisition.

**Cysdadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysdadi)** A disputing, or arguing together; a disputation.

**Cysdadrwydd, s. m. (cysdadi)** A controversy.

**Cysdadlu, v. a. (cysdadi)** To compare; to match; to vie with; to debate, to argue. *Cysdadlu etiffediaeth*, to make an equal partition of an inheritance between grand-children. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cysdadiwr, s. m.—pl. cysdadiwyr (cysdadi—gwr)** A competitor, a disputer, or arguer.

**Cysdawd, s. m. (cys—dawd)** A depositing together; a depository.

**Cysdeddydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cysdadi)** A competitor; a controversialist, a match.

Ni welod o gred a bodedd etra  
Ei gynw gydeddydd.

There has not been seen in Christendom yet an arguer so good as him.  
*J. ab Ithegwyn Mew.*

**Cysdodawl, a. (cysdawd)** Deposited together.

**Cysdodi, v. a. (cysdawd)** To place in custody.

**Cysdodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysdawd)** A placing or depositing together.

**Cysdodiaeth, s. m. (cysdawd)** A depository.

**Cysedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—sedd)** A sitting together. *a. Sitting, or assembled together.*

Codawl yw fy llyw, llaw ddymmodd  
Odr wryd Gwynydd gwen-dwr gyddli.

Bountiful is my chief, with unshaking hand, the able support of Gwynydd, a fair host social together.

*Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

**Cyseddawl, a. (cysedd)** Sitting together.

**Cysydd, s. m. (cysedd)** A sitting together.

**Cyseddu, v. a. (cysedd)** To sit or be together.

**Cysfin, a. (cysaf)** Primary, first, or primitive.

Cyffyllu, canu cysfin,  
Cerdid foliant hi y cant Merddin,  
Fy gwirgodd a'u modd, fy marddir mor hi:  
Fyrrweddwyd yst am rin.

Composing a song, a strain of praise, such as Merddin sang to the fair sex, and their charms, how long my bardic lore has been! they are tardy in making assignments.

*H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

**Cysefinaw, v. a. (cysefin)** To originate.

**Cysefinawd, s. m. (cysefin)** An origination.

**Cysefinawg, a. (cysefin)** Primordial, original.

Cysegodion ydynt y naw gorchau, o arddenn-ddall, ac anawdd,  
aef eu colofnau.

The nine canons of song are coevally original ones, with respect to simplicity of form and property, namely their lengths of verse.  
*Barddas.*

**Cysefinawl, a. (cysefin)** Ordinary, primitive.

**Cysefindawd, s. m. (cysefin)** An origination.

**Cysefiniad, s. m.—pl. cysefiniaid (cysefin)** An original, or origiu; a primordial.

**Cysefiniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysefin)** Primariness; originality; primogeniouness.

**Cysefinoldeb, s. m. (cysefinawl)** Primariness.

**Cysefyll, v. a. (cyssaf)** To stand or be together.

**Cysefylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysefyll)** A standing together; constance, or congruity.

**Cysegr, s. m.—pl. cysegrau (cy—segr)** A sacred place; a sanctuary.

**Cysegrawd, a. (cysegr)** To be consecrated.

**Cysegraid, a. (cysegr)** Tending to make holy.

**Cysegrawl, a. (cysegr)** Consecrate, or devoted.

**Cysegredig, a. (cysegr)** Consecrated, or sacred.

**Cysegredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysegredig)** A consecrated or hallowed state.

**Cysegredigawl, a. (cysegredig)** Consecratory.

**Cysegredd, s. m. (cysegr)** Consecrateness.

**Cysegriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysegr)** A consecration a consecrating, or hallowing.

**Cysegrladrad, s. m. (cysegr—ladrad)** Sacrilege.

**Cysegrladradaidd, a. (cysegrladrad)** Sacrilegeous.

**Cysegrladrata, v. a. (cysegrladrad)** To commit sacrilege; to steal what is sacred.

**Cysegrlan, a. (cysegr—glan)** Consecrate, sacred.

**Cysegru, v. a. (cysegr)** To consecrate.

**Cysegrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cysegr)** A consecrator, one who consecrates.

**Cysegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysaig)** A joint messing, eating at commons.

**Cysegiaw, v. a. (cysaig)** To mess together.

**Cysegiawl, a. (cysaig)** That mess together.

**Cysegiwr, s. m.—pl. cysegiwyr (cysaig—gwr)** A messmate, or one who eats with another.

**Cyseiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysail)** A constitution.

**Cyseiliant, s. m. (cysail)** The being constituted.

**Cyseiliaw, v. a. (cysail)** To constitute.

**Cyseiliwr, s. m.—pl. cyseiliwyr (cysail—gwr)** One who constitutes, establishes, or connects.

**Cyseiniad, s. f.—pl. cyseiniad (cysain)** A being united in sound; a consonant.

**Cyseiniant, s. m. (cysain)** Consonance, concord.

**Cyseiniaw, v. n. (cysain)** To be consonant.

**Cyseiniawl, a. (cysain)** Accordant, harmonious.

**Cyseinioldeb, s. m. (cyseiniawl)** Harmoniousness.

**Cyseiniolrwydd, s. m. (cyseiniawl)** Consonancy, harmoniousness.

**Cysellt, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—sellt)** Conjunction; convenience; opportunity, or fit time.

Rhal a gwisodd rhyw gysellt,  
Rhawd fuan rhithur mullian mell  
Mith wg, i'n dwyn, mi thi,  
Noel hagr, i ymbalogi.

A few attempted to get some opportunity, a quick course like the violence of the lightning's destructive fire or extensive glance, to bring us, I and you, bold and unseemly, to pollute ourselves.  
*Llywelyn Moel.*

**Cyselltawl, a. (cysellt)** Suitable, opportune.

**Cyselltiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysellt)** A suiting.

**Cyselltn, v. a. (cysellt)** To make convenient.

**Cysewyr, s. m. (cy—sawyr)** Fragrancy, sweet, or pure air. *Cysewyr haf*, the fragrancy of summer; *mae cysewyr hufryd heddy,—nid oes dim yn y byd mor iachus a chysewyr y bore*, there is a pleasant gale to day,—there is nothing in the world so healthy as the fragrancy of the morning. *Sil.*

**Cysgaid, s. m. (cwsig)** Quiescence, rest, or sleep.

Gogorodd Mynyddawg, am eu cysgaid,  
Cawant eu hwdrawd cas ffawdd feiniad.

The train of Mynyddog, for their sleeping, they came to be recorded as the leaders of the odious tumult.  
*O. Cyfeiliawg.*

**Cysgawd, s. m.—pl. cysgodion (cy—ysgawd)** A shadow; a shelter.

Gwell yw cysgawd cas no'i le.

The shelter of a hedge is better than its room. *Adage.*

**Cysgfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwsig—ma)** Numbness.

**Cysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwsig)** A sleeping.

**Cysgiadawl, a. (cwsig)** Soporific; somniferous.

**Cysgiadlyd, a. (cysgiad)** Sleepish, or drowsy.

**Cysgiadrwydd, s. m. (cysgiad)** Soporiferousness.

**Cysgiadur, s. m. (cysgiad)** A sleeper; a sluggish.

**Cysgiadwy, a. (cwsig)** Capable of giving sleep.

**Cysgiadyr, s. m. (cysgiad)** What produces sleep; an opiate; the night-shade; the poppy.



**Cysgiedig**, *a.* (cws) Quiescent, drowsy, sleepy.  
**Cysglyd**, *a.* (cws) Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish.  
**Cysglydrwydd**, *s. m.* (cysglyd) A sleepy state.  
**Cysgodaid**, *a.* (cysgawd) Umbrageous, sheltering.  
**Cysgodawg**, *a.* (cysgawd) Shady, giving shelter.  
**Cysgodawl**, *a.* (cysgawd) Shadowy. *Cysgodolion*, shades, phantasms or vain visions.  
**Cysgodedig**, *a.* (cysgawd) Sheltered over.  
**Cysgodfa**, *s. f.*—*pl.* **cysgodfeydd** (cysgawd)—*ma* A shelter, or a shade.  
**Cysgodi**, *v. a.* (cysgawd) To shadow, to shade; to cover with a shade, to shelter.  
**Cysgodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (cysgawd) A sheltering, or a shading over.  
**Cysgodig**, *a.* (cysgawd) Umbrageous, sheltering.  
**Cysgodolrwydd**, *s. m.* (cysgodawl) A shadiness.  
**Cysgodrwydd**, *s. m.* (cysgawd) Umbrageousness.  
**Cysgodwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cysgodwyr** (cysgawd—*gwr*) One who affords a shade, a shelterer.  
**Cysgog**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **ion** (cy—*ysgog*) A concussion, or shake. *Cysgog ar y byd*, the world in a tremble.  
**Cysgogawl**, *a.* (cysgog) Tremulous, concussive.  
**Cysgogi**, *v. a.* (cysgog) To concuss, to agitate.

*Ni chwag ei gwynad, ni chysgoges glew.*

*A native of his frontier shall not sleep, the valiant one never trembled.* *Ll. P. Moch.*

**Cysgogiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (cysgog) A tremulation, concussion or agitation.  
**Cysgogrwydd**, *s. m.* (cysgog) A tremulousness.  
**Cysgogwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cysgogwyr** (cysgog—*gwr*) One who makes a concussion, an agitator.  
**Cysgota**, *v. a.* (cysgawd) To seek the shade, as cattle do in hot weather.  
**Cysgrwydd**, *s. m.* (cws) Drowsiness, sleepiness.  
**Cysgrwyddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (cysgrwydd) A cessation, or suspension; an impediment.  
**Cysgu**, *s. m.* (cws) A suspension, rest or sleep.  
**Cysgu**, *v. a.* (cws) To suspend; to cease; leave off; to be silent; to sleep; to benumb.

*Ni chair da o hir cysgu.*

*No good will come from long sleeping.*

*Adog.*

*Arianrod, cariad Math ab Mathonwy, brein Gwynedd, yr hwn ni chysgu un noswaith ond a'i ben ar ei braich hi, Cynhaethwy ei wraig a'u ddaid, pan las Pryderi brein Dyfed yn Arfon, a Gwrgi a'i wraig yn Gwynas.*

*Arianrod, the mistress of Math, the son of Mathonwy, king of Gwynedd, he that would not sleep one night but with his head on her arm, Cynhaethwy cheated him of her, when he slew Pryderi king of Dyfed, in Arfon, and Gwrgi and his men, in Gwynas.* *Mabinogion.*

**Cysgwâl**, *s. f.* (cws—*gwal*) A dormitory; a bed.  
**Cysgwr**, *s. m.* (cws—*gwr*) A sleeper.  
**Cysgwyd**, *s. m.* (cws) A suspension, rest, sleep.  
**Cysgwyd**, *v. a.* (cws) To sleep, or to doze.

*A wyddost beth wyd,  
 Pan fy'nth yn cysgwyl,  
 Ai corff, ai enaid, ai argel canwyd?*

*Dost thou know what thou art, when thou art sleeping, whether a body, or a soul, or a secrecy of perception?* *Talesin.*

**Cysiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (cws) Somnolence, rest.  
**Cyslafen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* **i** (llafen) A linnet.  
**Cyslyd**, *a.* (cws) Somnolent, drowsy, sleepy.  
**Cyslydrwydd**, *s. m.* (cyslyd) Somnolence.  
**Cysnar**, *s. m.* (cys—*nar*) A mutually odious one.

*Tri chyfnad cysnar  
 Chwerfysgnt egsar.*

*Three mutually hateful ones of one career, they fiercely mix together as foes.* *Aneurin.*

**Cyswl**, *s. m.* (cws) Drowsiness, sluggishness, sleep.  
**Cyswaddwy**, *a.* (cysawd) That may be connected.  
**Cysdawl**, *a.* (cysawd) Being component.  
**Cysodedig**, *a.* (cysawd) Connected together; constituted; compounded.

**Cysodedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (cysodedig) The act of combining, or joining together.  
**Cysodi**, *v. a.* (cysawd) To constitute, to compose.  
**Cysodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (cysawd) A composing.  
**Cysodiant**, *s. m.* (cysawd) A composition.  
**Cysodnr**, *s. m.* (cysawd) A composing-stick.  
**Cysodwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cysodwyr** (cysawd—*gwr*) One who connects; a compositor.  
**Cysodydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **ion** (cysawd) A compositor.

*Be y cysodydd yn rhy anybyon, o herwydd bod gwaith rhai orall dan ei ddwyfaw yr un ather.*

*The compositor was too dithyrambic, because the works of others were in his hands at the same time.* *S. Lloyd.*

**Cysoddadwy**, *a.* (cysawd) That may be coalesced.  
**Cysoddawl**, *a.* (cysawd) Tending to blend.  
**Cysoddedig**, *a.* (cysawd) That is coalesced.  
**Cysoddedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (cysawd) The act of combining, blending, or coalescing.  
**Cysoddi**, *v. a.* (cysawd) To blend, to coalesce.  
**Cysoddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (cysawd) A blending.  
**Cysoddiant**, *s. m.* (cysawd) A coalescence; union.  
**Cysoddiedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **ion** (cysoddad) A combiner, or one who blends together.  
**Cysoddwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cysoddwyr** (cysawd—*gwr*) A combiner, or one who blends together.  
**Cysoddedigawl**, *a.* (cysoddedig) Of a coalescing quality; tending to blend or combine.  
**Cysolaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (cysawl) Privation.  
**Cysoldeb**, *s. m.* (cysawl) Soporiferousness.  
**Cysoli**, *v. a.* (cysawl) To soporate, to lay asleep.  
**Cyson**, *a.* (cy—*son*) Agreeing in sound, of like sound, accordant, harmonious, agreeable.

*Am arneth drwydd, gadair gysol,  
 Rhysa gwlwr cyswyl yn Rhy Don.*

*For an eloquent oration, of harmonious composition, I shall be called skilful in the court of Don.* *Talesin.*

**Cysonaid**, *a.* (cyson) Somewhat harmonious.  
**Cysonawl**, *a.* (cyson) Tending to harmonize.  
**Cysondeb**, *s. m.* (cyson) Agreement of voice, or sound, concordance, agreement, harmony.  
**Cysoded y fydd**, the unity of faith.  
**Cysomedd**, *s. m.* (cyson) Accordance, concord.  
**Cysoni**, *v. a.* (cyson) To accord, to render consonant; to harmonize.

*Gwydd mhellon a gysawl,  
 Gwyr ei fydd i a gwne na fal  
 Ar uchaf fy caryches i*

*She, the slender twigs would twine together, happy he! Ah, were I but him above my fair artist!* *D. ab Owain.*

**Cysoniad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cysoniad** (cyson) Harmonics.  
**Cysoniaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (cyson) A consonance.  
**Cysoniant**, *s. m.* (cyson) Accordance, harmony.  
**Cysonedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **ion** (cysoniad) A harmonizer, one who makes to accord, or to agree.  
**Cysonoldeb**, *s. m.* (cysonawl) Harmoniousness.  
**Cysonwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cysonwyr** (cyson—*gwr*) One who accords, or harmonizes; an adjuster.  
**Cyspald**, *s. m.* (cys—*pald*) A mutual cessation.  
**Cyspeldiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (cyspald) Concession.  
**Cyspeidiaw**, *v. a.* (cyspald) Mutually to desist.  
**Cyspeidiawl**, *a.* (cyspald) Concessive, desisting.  
**Cyspell**, *s. m.* (cys—*pell*) Propinquity. *a.* Close together, compact. *Maent yn byw yn gyspell iawn*, they live very compactly.  
**Cyspelliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (cyspell) Concentration; a rendering compact or close.  
**Cyspellu**, *v. a.* (cyspell) To concentrate.  
**Cyspellus**, *a.* (cyspell) Concentrate; concentric.  
**Cysporth**, *s. m.* (cys—*porth*) A contribution.  
**Cysporthawl**, *a.* (cysporth) Contributive.  
**Cysporthi**, *v. a.* (cysporth) To contribute; to aid.

**Cysporthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysporth)** A contributing, a contribution.

**Cyspwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cys—pwy)** A combat.

**Cyspwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyspwy)** A beating together; a combating, a wrangling.

**Cyspwyaw, v. a. (cyspwy)** To beat together.

**Cyspwyawl, a. (cyspwy)** Contusive, concertative.

**Cyspwyll, s. m. (cys—pwyll)** Consideration.

**Cyspwyllaw, v. a. (cyspwyll)** To ratiocinate.

**Cyspwyllawl, a. (cyspwyll)** Ratiocinative, rational.

**Cyspwyllledd, s. m. (cyspwyll)** Ratiocinability.

**Cyspwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyspwyll)** A debating together; ratiocination.

**Cyspwylliant, s. m. (cyspwyll)** Ratiocinability.

**Cyspwyllus, a. (cyspwyll)** Ratiocinative.

**Cyspwyllwr, s. m.—pl. cyspwyllwyr (cyspwyll—gwr)** A reasoner, deliberator.

**Cyspwyys, s. m.—pl. t. au (cys—pwyys)** Equipoise.

**Cyspwyysaw, v. a. (cyspwyys)** To equiponderate.

**Cyspwyysawl, a. (cyspwyys)** Equiponderate.

**Cyspwyysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyspwyys)** Equilibrium.

**Cyspwyyswr, s. m.—pl. cyspwyyswyr (cyspwy—gwr)**

A combatant, a boxer, or pugilist.

**Cystal, a. (cys—tal)** Of the same value; equal.

*adv.* So good, as good, equally good.

*Colles dy had, cystal i'r fawch.*

*Thy milk is split, it is all one to the cow.* *Adage.*

*Mae o yn gystal ei greth a'i anfan.*

*He is of so good a disposition and temper.* *S. D. Rhys.*

**Cystawcci, s. m.—pl. cystawccwn (cystawg—ci)**

A mastiff; a bull-dog.

**Cystawg, a. (cwst)** Toiling, or laborious.

**Cystawli, a. (cwst)** Severe, laborious.

**Cysteg, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwst)** Painful labour;

affliction, trouble, misery, grief.

*Cysteg mawr a gefus yn gyrru yrwig i mewn.*

*I found great trouble in driving in the doe.*

*H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

*Cefalst goet, cefalst gysteg*

*Yn nechren d'oes yn ystyr deg.*

*Thou didst experience expense, thou hadst told in the beginning*

*of thy life gallantly prosperously.* *Iolo Goch.*

**Cystegawl, a. (cysteg)** Causing toil or trouble.

**Cystegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysteg)** A toiling.

**Cystegn, v. a. (cysteg)** To toil; to afflict.

**Cystegwr, s. m.—pl. cystegwyr (cysteg—gwr)** A

toiler; one who goes through fatigue.

*Cystegwr byddin, drin drachywedd.*

*The toiler of the battle, a destructive work.*

*Dr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

**Cystig, a. (cwst)** Severe, rigid, or austere.

*Herod gystig.*

*Ni bu goddlig*

*Ynglendon.*

*The cruel Herod, he was not oppressive in the shroud of death.*

*Taliesin.*

**Cystied, adv. (cystal)** So good, equally good.

**Cystlwn, s. m.—pl. cystlynnau (ystlwn)** Commu-

nication, commerce; affinity, alliance.

*Tri gwarthudd celain: un onddyn yw, pan laddir y gelaen,*

*derchaf a goawd arael; all yw, ei hysepallau; trydydd yw, ei*

*gwan a throed, pan ofnyer ei chystlwn.*

*The three indignities of a dead body: one of them is, when the*

*body is killed, by an attack and a stroke thereon; the second is,*

*the despoiling it; the third is, the striking it with foot; when its*

*connection is inquired about.* *Welsh Lovers.*

*Ni a wyddom ei henw, ac ei chystlwn, a phwy yw.*

*We know her name, and her connection, and who she is.*

*Dr. Max. Wledig—Mabinogion.*

**Cystlynaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystlwn)** A state of

affinity; kindred; alliance.

**Cystlynan, s. f. (cystlwn)** A family, a race.

**Cystlynawl, a. (cystlwn)** Commercial, allied.

**Cystlyned, s. f. (cystlwn)** Alliance; affinity.

*Yd gystlynal pawb o'i gystlyned.*

*Every one would seek alliance from his kindred.* *Cyndeio.*

**Cystlynedig, a. (cystlwn)** Combinate, betrothed.

**Cystlynedigawl, a. (cystlwn)** Of a social nature.

**Cystlynedd, s. m. (cystlwn)** Relationship.

*Cystlynedd Gwynedd i gyd—*

*Bydd eiddod.*

*The relative connexion of Gwynedd altogether to thee belongs.*

*Iolo Goch.*

**Cystlynnolrwydd, s. m. (cystlynnawl)** Congeniality.

**Cystlynnrwydd, s. m. (cystlwn)** A congenialness.

**Cystlynn, v. a. (cystlwn)** To join in alliance.

*Handdi o'm cyfoeth, o'm cyfarch pan wyf,*

*O'm rhiau, o'm rhwyf rhy gystlynnir.*

*Let her share of my wealth, and of my honours when I am of*

*my lords, and of my prince joined in alliance.* *Cyndeio, i Rhf. f. Madawg.*

**Cystoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (cystawg)** A drudge.

*A'r gureg, hon garawg gan,*

*Gystoges drwngl gystegau.*

*And the stone, an old empty witch, the drudge of clumsy toils.*

*D. ab Owlym, i gureg Lofdin.*

**Cystogi, v. a. (cystawg)** To drudge, or toil.

**Cystogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystawg)** A drudging.

**Cystogwr, s. m.—pl. cystogwyr (cystawg—gwr)**

A drudge, a toiler.

**Cystraw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cys—traw)** Criticism.

**Cystrawen, s. f.—pl. t. i (cystraw)** Syntax, or the

grammatical construction of words.

**Cystrawenawl, a. (cystrawen)** Syntactical.

**Cystrawenn, v. a. (cystrawen)** To construct.

*Dyg dyn gystrawen y gwlais Cymraeg yn gynt wrth ei*

*glust, a hir ddal ar yr iaith, uog wrth realaethau.*

*A person will learn to construct Welsh words sooner by his*

*ear, and long use of the language, than by rules.* *Gr. Roberts.*

**Cystrawenwr, s. m.—pl. cystrawenwyr (cystraw—**

**en—gwr)** A grammarian; a philologist.

*Cymben o gystrawenwr*

*Cryno gian—*

*A skilful grammarian, elegant and pure.*

*D. Benwys.*

**Cystrawenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cystrawen)** A

grammarian; a philologist.

**Cystrawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystraw)** Construc-

tion, in grammar.

**(Cystrawiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystraw)** A con-

struction; grammar learning; philology.

*Cystrawiaeth, cost ar'len,*

*Cywir byth y calir o'i hen.*

*Syntax, costly to the muse, ever correct from his lips we have.*

*Meirge Dafydd.*

**Cystrawiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cystrawiad)** A

grammarian; philologist.

**Cystrawn, v. a. (cystraw)** To construct, to form.

**Cystrig, s. m. (cys—trig)** A cohabitation.

**Cystrigaw, v. a. (cystrig)** To live together.

**Cystrigawl, a. (cystrig)** That live together.

**Cystrigiad, s. m. (cystrig)** Cohabitation.

**Cystrin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwst—rhin)** A secrecy.

**Cystudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cys—tudd)** Affliction,

trouble; grief, misery, or distress.

*A gylwalad a gant Afion,*

*Mab Taliesin gerdd rydon i*

*Ni chel grudd gystudd calon.*

*Hast thou heard what was sung by Afion, the son of Taliesin*

*whose muse was just!—The cheek will not hide the sorrow*

*of the heart.* *Engl. y Clywed.*

**Cystuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystudd)** A tormenting

Cystuddiant, s. m. (cystudd) Affliction, vexation.

**Cystuddiaw, v. a. (cystudd)** To afflict, to trouble,

to torment, vex, or grieve; to distress.

**Cystuddiawl, a. (cystudd)** Afflicting, or grievous.

**Cystuddiedig, a. (cystudd)** Afflicted, or distressed

**Cystuddiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystuddiedig)** The act of afflicting or tormenting.

**Cystuddiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cystuddiad)** An afflicter, or a tormentor.

**Cystuddiwr, s. m.—pl. cystuddwyr (cystudd—gwr)** A vexer, or one who afflicts; a penitent.

*E's dyddiad hwn gystuddiwr:  
Ni chel y grudd gystudd gwr.*

*Long since have I been a penitent: the cheek will not conceal a man's affliction.* *H. Daf.*

**Cystwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cys—twy)** Reproof; chastisement, or correction.

**Cystwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystwy)** A correction.

**Cystwyadwy, a. (cystwy)** Reprovable, corrigible.

**Cystwyaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystwy)** Correction.

**Cystwyaw, v. a. (cystwy)** To correct; to chide.

**Cystwyedig, a. (cystwy)** Castigatory, emendatory.

**Cystwyedig, a. (cystwy)** That is corrected.

**Cystwyedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystwyedig)** Castigation, the act of correcting, or chastising.

**Cystwywr, s. m.—pl. cystwywyr (cystwy—gwr)** A castigator, chastiser, or reprover.

**Cysu, v. a. (cws)** To assuage, or calm; to sleep.

*Ni chafaf ni chweddaf, ni chysaf, henoeth,  
Cyf y'henen medd nyddell.  
Mf a'w ffranc dat o'n padell.*

*I will not sleep, I will not laugh, I will not sleep this night, though there should be the vigorous-giving mead in mine, and in my servant's head, pure from the pain.* *Dicrus.*

**Cysur, s. m.—pl. t. on (cws)** Comfort, consolation.

*Aeth welthos cysuron serch,  
A'r byd f'w i'w ddi goll!*

*Now alas! the comforts of love are gone, and the world is entirely lost to me!* *Lleision f'w.*

**Cysuradwy, a. (cysur)** Consolable, pacifiable.

**Cysuraw, v. a. (cysur)** To comfort, to cherish.

**Cysurawl, a. (cysur)** Comfortable, or pleasing.

**Cysuredig, a. (cysur)** Consolatory, cheering.

**Cysuredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysuredig)** The act of comforting, consoling, or pacifying.

**Cysuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysur)** A comforting.

**Cysuriaeth, s. m. (cysur)** A consolation.

**Cysuriant, s. m. (cysur)** A consolation.

**Cysurus, a. (cysur)** Comfortable, cherishing.

**Cysuruswydd, s. m. (cysurus)** Comfortableness.

**Cysurwr, s. m.—pl. cysurwyr (cysur—gwr)** A comforter, or consoler; one who soothes.

**Cyswilt, s. m.—pl. cysylltan (cy—swilt)** A junction, a juncture, a point of union.

**Cyswr, s. m. (cy—swr)** Contempt. a. Scornful.

**Cyswrw, s. m. (cyswr)** Despite. a. Sullen, sour.

**Cyswy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—swy)** Regulation.

*Pan fo R lla, gas gyswy,  
Amwyg ddain, y'farg y ddywy—*

*When the blue R, a hateful connexion of tattered finery, shall be in the top of the two.* *H. ab Rhys Maclewer.*

**Cyswyaw, v. a. (cyswy)** To regulate, to manage.

**Cyswyawl, a. (cyswy)** Tending to connect.

**Cyswydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—swydd)** A joint office, or a joint employment.

**Cyswyddawg, a. (cyswydd)** Holding a joint office.

**s. m.—pl. cyswyddogion.** A brother officer.

**Cyswyddogaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyswyddawg)** A joint employment.

**Cyswyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—swyn)** A mutual

confession; a charge, or accusation; confederacy, agreement, or combination. *Elifedd cyswyn,* a reputed heir. *Lledrad cyswyn,* a charged theft.

*Gnawd gwarth o fynygh gyswyn.  
Scandal comes from common connexion.* *Adage.*

*Ni chesiodd ond ei chyswyn;  
Na merch deg, na merch f'w ddywn.*

*He sought for naught but her acknowledgment; yea not a fair maid nor a steed to bear her off.* *D. Llwyd, Gwledd.*

**Cyswynaw, v. a. (cyswyn)** To confide mutually, to confess mutually; to conjure, to combine; to charge.

*Difwyn dirwy ledrad yw, cyswynaw lledrad ar ddyw, a gnawd o hono yn dda ar ei dduw; a gneawd rhakid arto, a' phaid.*

*To invalidate a fine for theft, to charge a theft on a person, and he verbally denying it well; and bringing evidence upon him, and that failing.* *Welsh Lam.*

**Cyswynawl, a. (cyswyn)** Mutually confest, being mutually conjured, or combined.

**Cyswynblant, s. pl. (cyswyn—plant)** Children of attachment, or reputed children.

*Cyswynblant, en tad a all on gnawd ar ei lw.—O dri mold y gwedd cyswynblant o gonell.*

*Reputed children, their father can deny them upon oath.—By three ways reputed children may be denied by a family.* *Welsh Lam.*

**Cyswynbyll, s. m. (cyswyn—pwyll)** Saving consideration, or mitigating reason.

**Cyswynedig, a. (cyswyn)** Mutually confessed.

**Cyswynfab, s. m.—pl. cyswynfeibion (cyswyn—mab)** A son of attachment; a bastard.

*Eiddig cyswynfab Addaf,  
Ni ddaw hwn ond ddaw basf.*

*The jealous one, Adam's bastard son, he will not be seen when the summer comes.* *H. ab Gwilym.*

**Cyswynnaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyswyn)** A mutual confession; a combination; an agreement.

**Cyswynwr, s. m.—pl. cyswynwyr (cyswyn—gwr)** One who confides, a confederate.

**Cysychawl, a. (cy—sychawl)** Tending to dry up.

**Cysychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—sychiad)** Constipation; a drying up together.

**Cysychu, v. a. (cy—sychu)** To constipate.

**Cysyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—syl)** Counsel, advice, or direction.

*Gnawd cysyl dedwydd yn ddoeth.*

*The counsel of the prudent is always wise.* *Adage.*

*Cysyl ben nifh atwg.*

*The advice of the old will not cause thee to stray.* *Adage.*

**Cysylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysyl)** Consultation.

**Cysyllaw, v. a. (cysyl)** To consult.

**Cysyllwr, s. m.—pl. cysyllwyr (cysyl—gwr)** One who gives advice, a counsellor, or adviser.

**Cysyllwedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—sylvedd)** Consubstantiality, or a union of substances.

**Cysyllweddawl, a. (cysyllwedd)** Consubstantial.

**Cysyllweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysyllwedd)** Consubstantiation, union of substances.

**Cysyllweddu, v. a. (cysyllwedd)** To consubstantiate.

**Cysylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysyllt)** An adjunction; a conjunction.

**Cysylltiawl, a. (cysyllt)** Conjunctive, adjunct.

**Cysylltiedig, a. (cysyllt)** Conjunct, conjoined.

**Cysylltiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysylltiedig)** A conjunction, or the act of uniting together.

**Cysylltiedigawl, a. (cysylltiedig)** Of a conjunctive or copulative quality.

**Cysylltiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cysylltied)** A conjoiner, or one who unites together.

**Cysylltu, v. a. (cysyllt)** To conjoin, to couple.

**Cysylltwr, s. m.—pl. cysylltwyr (cysyllt—gwr)** One who connects or joins together.

**Cysymdaith, s. f. (cys—ymdaith)** An accompaniment; a journey together.

**Cysymdeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysymdaith)** A going together.

**Cysymdeithiaw, v. a. (cysymdaith)** To travel or to go together.

**Cysymdeithiawl, a. (cysymdaith)** Accompanying.

**Cysymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—syniad)** Consension, consent, or a being of one mind.

**Cysyniaw**, *v. a.* (cy—syniaw) To consent.  
**Cysyniawl**, *a.* (cy—syniawl) Consentaneous.  
**Cysyriad**, *s. m.* (cyswr) A growing scornful.  
**Cysyru**, *v. a.* (cyswr) To become scornful.  
**Cytiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwt) Abbreviation.  
**Cytiaw**, *v. a.* (cwt) To abbreviate, to cut short.  
**Cytiawl**, *a.* (cwt) That is abbreviated, or shortened.  
**Cyttaenawl**, *a.* (taenawl) Jointly spreading.  
**Cyttaeniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (taeniad) A mutual spreading; a jointly expanding.  
**Cyttaennu**, *v. a.* (taennu) To spread together.  
**Cyttaerawl**, *a.* (taerawl) Mutually debating.  
**Cyttaeriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (taeriad) Joint debate.  
**Cyttaeru**, *v. a.* (taeru) To debate together.  
**Cyttafliad**, *s. m.* (tafliad) Mutual throwing.  
**Cyttaflu**, *v. a.* (taflu) To throw at the same time, or to throw together.  
**Cyttaliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (taliad) Contribution.  
**Cyttalmiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (talmiad) A mutual impression; a mutually affecting.  
**Cyttalmu**, *v. a.* (talmu) To make mutual impression.  
**Cyttalu**, *v. a.* (tal) To pay jointly or together.  
**Cyttanawl**, *a.* (tanawl) Conflagrant; firing together.  
**Cyttaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (taniad) Joint firing.  
**Cyttaniaw**, *v. a.* (taniaw) To conflagrate.  
**Cyttaraw**, *v. a.* (taraw) To strike together.  
**Cyttariawid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttaraw) A striking together; a coincidence, or concurrence.  
**Cyttardd**, *s. m.* (tardd) A joint springing.  
**Cyttarddawl**, *a.* (cyttardd) Springing up together.  
**Cyttarddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttardd) A springing, budding, or growing together.  
**Cyttarddw**, *v. a.* (cyttardd) To spring together.  
**Cyttarfawl**, *a.* (tarfawl) Mutually scared.  
**Cyttarfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tarfiad) A mutual trepidation, a frightening mutually.  
**Cyttarfu**, *v. a.* (tarfu) To scare mutually.  
**Cyttawdd**, *s. m.* (tawdd) A melting together.  
**Cytechawl**, *a.* (techawl) Mutually hiding.  
**Cytechiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (techiad) A mutual hiding, concealing, or retreating from.  
**Cytechu**, *v. a.* (techu) To retreat mutually.  
**Cyteimlad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (teimlad) A mutual feeling; a commiseration.  
**Cyteimlaw**, *v. a.* (teimlaw) To feel with.  
**Cyteithi**, *s. pl. aggr.* (teithi) Innate qualities.

*Deirle Llywy low cyteithi,  
 Oet gloew yu dwyre o du gweligi.*

*The choice place of the fair maid of shining innate qualities, is  
 the bright city towering by the side of a stream.*

*H. ab Uwain Gwynedd.*

**Cytteithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (teithiad) A journeying, or travelling together.  
**Cytteithiaw**, *v. a.* (teithiaw) To travel together.  
**Cytteithiawl**, *a.* (teithiawl) Travelling together.  
**Cytteithiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cytteithiwr* (teithiwr) A fellow-traveller, or companion on a journey.  
**Cyterfyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (terfyn) Joint bound.  
**Cyterfynawl**, *a.* (cyterfyn) Abutting together.  
**Cyterfyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyterfyn) A bounding, terminating, or abutting together.  
**Cyterfynna**, *v. a.* (cyterfyn) To abut together.  
**Cyterfysg**, *s. f.* (terfysg) Joint tumult.  
**Cyterfysgawl**, *a.* (cyterfysg) Jointly stirring.  
**Cyterfysgiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyterfysg) A being mutually tumultuous, or agitating.  
**Cyterfysgu**, *v. a.* (cyterfysg) To stir mutually.  
**Cytteulu**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (teulu) Joint family.  
**Cytteuluad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyteulu) A uniting of families; also the figure called *synoecosis* in rhetoric, whereby contrary qualities are united.  
**Cytteuluaid**, *a.* (cyteulu) Mutually domestic.

**Cytteuluawl**, *a.* (cyteulu) Consecrating.  
**Cytteuluedd**, *s. m.* (cyteulu) Consecration.  
**Cyttir**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (tir) Land that is in common. **Cyttir cenedl**, land equally enjoyed by relatives, according to their degrees of kindred.  
**Cyttirawg**, *a.* (cyttir) Having joint land, or sharing land in common; also having bordering land. *s. pl.* cyttiogion, joint possessors of land; also borderers. **Wng cyttirawg**, the name of an ancient tune.  
**Cyttirawl**, *a.* (cyttir) Sharing land equally.  
**Cyttiriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttir) Equal possession of land; a dividing land in common.  
**Cyttiriaw**, *v. a.* (cyttir) To share land equally.  
**Cyttoddawl**, *a.* (cyttawdd) Collocative.  
**Cyttoddi**, *v. a.* (cyttawdd) To melt together.  
**Cyttoddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttawdd) Collocation; a melting together.  
**Cyttoliad**, *s. m.* (toliad) A taking off jointly.  
**Cyttoliaw**, *v. a.* (toliaw) To diminish jointly.  
**Cyttolai**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ton) Concord; harmony.  
**Cyhtonawl**, *a.* (cytton) Agreeing in sound.  
**Cyttonedd**, *s. m.* (cytton) Consonance, agreement of sounds; harmony, concordance.  
**Cyttoni**, *v. a.* (cytton) To accord in sounds.  
**Cyttorchawl**, *a.* (torchawl) Wreathing together.  
**Cyttorchi**, *v. a.* (torchi) To wreath together.  
**Cyttorchiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (torchiad) A wreathing together; a plaiting together.  
**Cyttori**, *v. a.* (tori) To cut or break together.  
**Cyttoriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (toriad) A concision.

*Gochelwch gwn, gochelwch ddrygweliawr, gochelwch y cyttoriad.  
 Beware of gwn, beware of evil-workers, beware of the concision.* *Philip. iii. 2.*

**Cyttosturi**, *s. m.* (tosturi) Mutual sorrow.  
**Cyttosturiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tosturiad) Commiseration, or a feeling mutually with.  
**Cyttosturiaw**, *v. a.* (tosturiaw) To commiserate.  
**Cyttosturiawl**, *a.* (tosturiawl) Commiserating.  
**Cytraethawl**, *a.* (traethawl) Jointly reciting.  
**Cytraethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (traethiad) Joint recital; or reciting together.  
**Cytraethu**, *v. a.* (traethu) To recite together.  
**Cytrafferth**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (trafferth) Mutual toil, trouble, or anxiety.  
**Cytrafferthawl**, *a.* (cytrafferth) Jointly toiling.  
**Cytrafferthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cytrafferth) A toiling, acting, or bustling together.  
**Cytrafferthu**, *v. a.* (cytrafferth) To toil together.  
**Cytragwyddawl**, *a.* (tragwyddawl) Co-eternal.  
**Cytrais**, *s. m.*—*pl. cytreisiau* (trais) Joint oppression, tyranny, or despotism.  
**Cytrangwydd**, *s. m.* (trangwydd) A joint fall.  
**Cytrangwyddaw**, *v. a.* (cytrangwydd) To fall, or stumble together.  
**Cytrangwyddawl**, *a.* (cytrangwydd) Jointly falling; a falling together.  
**Cytrangwyddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cytrangwydd) A falling, or stumbling together.  
**Cytramwy**, *s. m.* (tramwy) Joint travelling.  
**Cytramwy**, *v. a.* (tramwy) To walk together.  
**Cytramwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cytramwy) A walking, journeying, or travelling together.  
**Cytramwyaw**, *v. a.* (cytramwy) To travel or walk together.  
**Cytramwyawl**, *a.* (cytramwy) Walking together.  
**Cytranc**, *s. m.* (tranc) Joint destruction.  
**Cytras**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tras) Consanguinity.  
**Cytrasawl**, *a.* (cytras) Consanguineous.  
**Cytraserch**, *s. m.* (traserch) A mutual love.  
**Cytraul**, *s. m.* (traul) Joint consumption.

Cyttraw, *s.m.*—*pl. t. ion* (traw) Congruence.  
 Cyttrawiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttraw) Congruity.  
 Cyttrawiaeth, *s.m.* (cyttraw) Congruent.  
 Cyttref, *s.f.*—*pl. t. ydd* (tref) Joint dwelling.  
 Cyttref, *a.* (tref) Of the same town, or home.  
 Cyttrefawg, *a.* (cyttref) Of the same town.  
 Cyttrefawl, *a.* (cyttref) Dwelling together.  
 Cyttrefiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttref) A living in the same dwelling, or town.  
 Cyttrefiadu, *v. a.* (cyttrefiad) To domiciliate.  
 Cyttrefu, *s.f.*—*pl. t. au* (trefu) Joint rule, order, or regulation.  
 Cyttrefnawl, *a.* (cyttrefu) Mutually regulated; concomitant.  
 Cyttrefniad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttrefu) A joint regulation; co-ordination.  
 Cyttrefnu, *v. a.* (cyttrefu) To regulate mutually.  
 Cyttrefstad, *s.f.* (trefstad) Joint patrimony.  
 Cyttrefstadawg, *a.* (cyttrefstad) Jointly inheriting.  
*s.m.* a joint heir, or coheir.  
 Cyttrefstadu, *v. a.* (cyttrefstad) To co-inherit.  
 Cyttrefu, *v. a.* (cyttref) To dwell together.  
 Cyttreiddiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (treiddiad) A penetrating, or passing through together.  
 Cyttreiddiau, *v. a.* (treiddiau) To penetrate together.  
 Cyttreiddawl, *a.* (treiddawl) Jointly penetrating.  
 Cyttreiglau, *v. a.* (treiglau) To turn together.  
 Cyttreigliad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (treigliad) A turning, or revolving together; convolution.  
 Cyttreisiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttreisiad) Constupration; a tyrannizing jointly.  
 Cyttreisiawl, *v. a.* (cyttreisiad) To oppress jointly.  
 Cyttreisiawl, *a.* (cyttreisiad) Jointly oppressing.  
 Cyttreisiwr, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttreisiad) A joint oppressor; a combined despot.  
 Cyttrem, *s.f.*—*pl. t. iau* (trem) A mutual look.  
 Cyttremiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttrem) A looking mutually; confrontation.  
 Cyttremiau, *v. a.* (cyttrem) To look mutually.  
 Cyttremiau, *a.* (cyttrem) Mutually looking.  
 Cyttremygawl, *a.* (tremygawl) Mutually overlooking, despising, or disdaining.  
 Cyttremygad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (tremygad) A mutually overlooking, despising, or scorning.  
 Cyttremygu, *v. a.* (tremygu) To slight mutually.  
 Cyttrengawl, *a.* (cyttrengawl) Perishing together.  
 Cyttrengiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttrengawl) A perishing, falling, or dying together.  
 Cyttrengu, *v. a.* (cyttrengawl) To perish together.  
 Cyttreth, *s.f.*—*pl. t. i* (treth) A joint tax.  
 Cyttrethawl, *a.* (cyttreth) Contributory.  
 Cyttrethiad, *s.f.* (cyttreth) Contribution.  
 Cyttrethu, *v. a.* (cyttreth) To levy contribution.  
 Cyttreulad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttreulad) A consuming, or wasting jointly.  
 Cyttreulaw, *v. a.* (cyttreulad) To consume jointly.  
 Cyttregaw, *v. a.* (trigaw) To live together.  
 Cyttregawl, *a.* (trigawl) Cohabitant. *s. pl.* *Cytrigolion*, inhabitants of the same place.  
 Cyttregiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (trigiad) Cohabitation.  
 Cyttregiannawl, *a.* (cyttregiad) Cohabitant.  
 Cyttregiant, *s.m.* (trigiant) Cohabitation.  
 Cyttregias, *s.m.* (trigias) A cohabitation.  
 Cyttro, *s.m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tro) A mutual turn.  
 Cyttrodd, *s.m.* (cyttro) A turning together.  
 Cyttroddwy, *a.* (cyttrodd) That may be jointly turned, that may be turned together.  
 Cyttroddawl, *a.* (cyttro) Jointly turning round.  
 Cyttroddig, *a.* (cyttro) That is jointly turned.  
 Cyttroi, *v. a.* (cyttro) To turn jointly.

Cyttrosgliwyddaw, *v. a.* (trosgliwyddaw) To transport, or carry over together.  
 Cyttrosgliwyddiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (trosgliwyddiad) A transporting, or carrying over together.  
 Cyttrosi, *v. a.* (trosi) To drive together.  
 Cyttrosiad, *s.m.* (trosiad) A driving together.  
 Cyttrogaraad, *s.m.* (trugaraad) A commiserating.  
 Cyttrogaraawl, *a.* (trugaraawl) Sympathizing.  
 Cyttrogaraau, *v. a.* (trugaraau) To sympathize.  
 Cyttrowydded, *s.f.*—*pl. t. au* (trwydded) Mutual liberty of coming and going.  
 Cyttrowyddedawg, *a.* (cyttrowydded) Having mutual liberty, having freedom of going and coming.  
 Cyttrowyddedu, *v. a.* (cyttrowydded) To obtain mutual liberty of passing and repassing.  
 Cytttrychawl, *a.* (trychawl) Breaking together.  
 Cytttrychiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (trychiad) A concussion.  
 Cytttrychineb, *s.m.* (trychin) Mutual misfortune.  
 Cytttrychini, *s.m.* (trychin) Mutual bad luck.  
 Cytttrychu, *v. a.* (trychu) To cut together.  
 Cytttrym, *s.m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cyd—trym) Twinkling of an eye. *a.* instantaneous. *adv.* instantly.  
 Cytttryn, *s.m.*—*pl. t. iau* (tryn) A moment, or instant. *a.* quick. *adv.* instantly.  
 Cytttrynawl, *a.* (cytttryn) Instantaneous.  
 Cyttuedd, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (tuedd) Mutual bias.  
 Cyttueddawl, *a.* (cyttuedd) Converging.  
 Cyttueddiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttuedd) Convergence; a mutual inclination, or tendency.  
 Cyttueddu, *v. a.* (cyttuedd) To incline to one point; to have a mutual inclination.  
 Cyttun, *a.* (tyun) Unanimous; united; peaceable.  
 Cyttunaw, *v. a.* (cyttun) To coincide, to agree; to consent, to assent to; to become pacified.  
 Cyttunawl, *a.* (cyttun) Accordant; consistent.  
 Cyttundeb, *s.m.* (cyttun) Unanimity, agreement.  
 Gwneyd cyttundeb, to make an agreement.

*Tri chytundeb a ddylid fod ar gend: rhwng amryfollant a chytundeb, rhwng rhyngor-lath a chytundeb-lath, a rhwng gwir a rhyddedawd.*

*In the song there ought to be three agreements; between dissension and uniformity, between dissipated language and common language, and between truth and the marvelous.*

Cyttuniad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttun) A concordance.  
 Cyttuniaeth, *s.m.* (cyttun) Concordance.  
 Cyttunwr, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttunwr) A party to an agreement.  
 One that accords; a party to an agreement.  
 Cyttwaf, *s.m.* (twaf) What grows together.  
 Cyttwag, *s.m.* (twag) A mutual oath; a plot.  
 Cyttwyll, *s.m.* (twyll) Mutual deceit, or fraud.  
 Cyttwyllaw, *v. a.* (cyttwyll) To deceive mutually, to cheat one another.  
 Cyttwylliad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttwyll) A deceiving, or cheating mutually; joint deception.  
 Cyttwyllwr, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttwyllwr) A mutual deceiver, or cheater.  
 Cyttwyth, *s.m.* (twyth) A joint spring.  
 Cyttwythaw, *v. a.* (cyttwyth) To spring together.  
 Cyttwythawl, *a.* (cyttwyth) Jointly elastic.  
 Cyttwythiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttwyth) A springing together; combined elasticity.  
 Cyttu, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (ty) A joint house; fellowship in one house; an inmate, cohabitant.  
 Cyttuad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttu) Joint household.  
 Cyttueth, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttu) Joint household; cohabitation; fellowship.  
 Cyttuaw, *v. a.* (cyttu) To unite in householding.  
 Cyttuawl, *a.* (cyttu) Living in one house.  
 Cyttuwb, *s.m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tyb) A joint opinion.  
 Cyttubiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttuwb) A being of one opinion, a coinciding in opinion.  
 Cyttubiaw, *v. a.* (cyttuwb) To be of one opinion.

Cythybiawl, *a.* (cytyb) Of the same opinion.  
 Cytybied, *v. a.* (cytyb) To concur in opinion.  
 Cytyciad, *s. m.* (tyciad) A profiting jointly.  
 Cytyciant, *s. m.* (tyciant) Mutual prosperity.  
 Cytyciaw, *v. a.* (tyciaw) To prosper mutually.  
 Cytyciawl, *a.* (tyciawl) Mutually prosperous.  
 Cytyfawl, *a.* (cytyw) Of the same growth.  
 Cytyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cytyw) A growing together.  
 Cytyfu, *v. a.* (cytyw) To grow up together.  
 Cytynnad, *s. m.* (tynnad) A mutual constriction.  
 Cytynnawl, *a.* (tynnawl) Jointly constrictive.  
 Cytynnu, *v. a.* (tynnu) To constringe together.  
 Cytynnawl, *a.* (tynnawl) Drawing together.  
 Cytynniad, *s. m.* (tynniad) A pulling together.  
 Cytynnu, *v. a.* (tynnu) To draw together.  
 Cytynnwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cytynnwyr (tynnwr) One that draws with, one that concurs.  
 Cytyngawl, *a.* (cytyng) United by joint oath.  
 Cytyngiad, *s. m.* (cytyng) Conjunction.  
 Cytyngu, *v. a.* (cytyng) To conjure, to conspire.  
 Cytyngwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cytyngwyr (cytyng—gwr) One that unites in an oath.  
 Cytyradwy, *a.* (tyradwy) Congestible, that may be heaped together, or accumulated.  
 Cytyrawl, *a.* (tyrawl) Concretive, heaping.  
 Cytyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (tyriad) A concretion; a congeries; a congregation; a heaping together.  
 Cytyrwallt, *v. a.* (tyrwallt) To pour together.  
 Cytyrwalliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cytyrwallt) A pouring out, emptying, or voiding together.  
 Cytytyw, *s. m.*—*pl.* cytytywyr (cyty—gwr) A cohabitant, or inmate; a joint housekeeper.

Sygan carid rhannodd,  
 Gellto'r mawr gytyfwr medd,  
 Mi biao'r hys; a mab Rhye,  
 Al rhoe yn, wr hoew enys.

It is rumoured from the love of the ladies, to the praise of Gello the inmate with the mead, that the gown is mine; and the son of Rhye had given it me, the man with the vigorous steeds.

*L. ab Ifor Idris.*

Cytywys, *v. a.* (tywys) To conduct together.  
 Cytywysaw, *v. a.* (cytywys) To lead together.  
 Cytywysawl, *a.* (cytywys) Leading together.  
 Cytywysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cytywys) A leading, conducting, or guiding together.  
 Cythawl, *a.* (cwth) Tending to throw off, or eject.  
 Cythell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cwth) A whittle.  
 Cythelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cythell) A slashing.  
 Cythellu, *v. a.* (cythell) To slash, or cut off.  
 Cythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cwth) Ejection.  
 Cythwng, *s. m.* (cwth—llwng) A fasting.  
 Cythraul, *s. m.*—*pl.* cythreulaid (cy—traul) A principle of destruction; the devil, satan.

El a giralw ddaes dyu yn ymddyddan am Wyn ab Nudd, ac yn dywedyd mai hawu oddi frenin Anwn; ac rolyn a orug Colien ei ben allan o'r gaddig, a dywedyd: "Tewch yn fuan: Nid oes y rhai byn, ond cythreulaid."

It happened that he should hear two men conversing about Gwyn the son of Nudd, and saying that he was the king of fairy-land; upon which Colien put his head out of his cabin, saying, "Hold your tongues instantly! There are not those beings, they are only devils."

*Richard Colien.*

Cythrawl, *a.* (cwthr) Adverse, contrary; excretive. *Gwynt cythrawl*, contrary-wind.

Hais archylik—  
 Gweru cythrawl gwalli rypienydd.

A hideous brood, the crew so adverse to the radiant light.

*Ein. ab Gwaelchmai.*

Cythreulias, *a.* (cythraul—cas) Devilishly hateful, odious as a devil.

Cythreuliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cythraul) Devilship; demonocracy; demonolotry.

Celwryd cythreuliaeth, gwyeth gweithredau;  
 Ni allwyd a fywedd, mchylwedd wyntia.

The power of the devil was sought for, deeds more fell; what was attempted was not effected, and they were confounded.

*Gw. Brycheiniawg, i Ddewi.*

Cythreuliaidd, *a.* (cythraul) Like a devil.  
 Cythreulidig, *a.* (cythraul) Possessed by a devil.  
 Cythreulig, *a.* (cythraul) Devilish, demoniac.  
 Cythreuligion, demoniacs, or the possessed.  
 Cythreuligrwydd, *s. m.* (cythreulig) Devilishness.  
 Cythriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cwthr) An excretion.  
 Cythru, *v. a.* (cwthr) To eject, to cast off.  
 Cythrudd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cy—trudd) Trouble of mind, perturbation, anguish; horror.  
 Cythruddadwy, *a.* (cythrudd) Irrascible, soon angry.  
 Cythruddaw, *v. a.* (cythrudd) To agitate, perturbate, ruffle, or provoke; to be troubled, moved, or grieved.  
 Cythruddawl, *a.* (cythrudd) Disturbed in mind.  
 Cythruddedig, *a.* (cythrudd) That is perturbed.  
 Cythruddedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cythruddedig) The act of vexing; disquietude.  
 Cythruddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cythrudd) A ruffling.  
 Cythruddiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cythruddiad) An afflicter; a perturbator.  
 Cythruddas, *a.* (cythrudd) Provoking, vexatious.  
 Cythruddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cythruddwyr (cythrudd—gwr) One who vexes; a perturbator.  
 Cythrym, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cy—trym) A twinkling of an eye, an instant.  
 Cythrymawl, *a.* (cythrym) Instantaneous.  
 Cythrymedd, *s. m.* (cythrym) A twinkling.

Gwaid gwacawr gwriawr gwythlonedd,  
 Gwan, trywan trywyddyn, cythrymedd.

Accustomed the spears of valorous enthusiasm to wound and pierce through them in a twinkling. *Lt. P. Moch, i R. Gryg.*

Arlwy y llechwaw a orug Bedwyr ac ei oddiff yntau, a gwan Yspaddaden Bencawr trwy afal y gar gythrymedd.

Bedwyr received the javelin, and he also threw it, wounding Yspaddaden Bencawr through the knee pan in the instant.

*H. Culchuck—Mabingion.*

Cythru, *v. a.* (cwth) To cast off, eject, or expel.  
 Cythwr, *s. m.* (cwth—gwr) An ejecter.  
 Cythwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cwth) Expulsion.  
 Cyunn, *a.* (cy—un) United of one mind.  
 Cyunaw, *v. a.* (cyun) To join, or unite together.  
 Cyunawl, *a.* (cyun) Mutually accordant.  
 Cyundawd, *s. m.* (cyun) Accordance, or union.  
 Cyundeb, *s. m.* (cyun) Unity, concord, consent.  
 Cyunfaint, *s. m.* (cyun—baint) Equality of right. *a.* Of equal right or privilege.

Tir a dalar rhwng gwyr cyunfaint a chylyd eu gwarchadw, a renir yn ddau hanawr.

Landed estate that is between persons of unequal title, and whose possession is of equal duration, shall be divided into two equal shares.

*Welsh Laws.*

Cyuniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyun) A consenting.  
 Cyw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cy—yw) The young of a bird, a chick; and also used figuratively for the young of all animals. *Cyw iar*, a young fowl, or chicken; *cyw gwydd*, a gosling; *cyw cath*, a kitten; *cyw cwnigen*, a young rabbit; *cyw ysgyfarnawg*, a young hare; *cyw neidr*, the young of a snake; *cyw gafr*, a young goat; *cyw diawl*, a devil's imp; *cywion alis*, the English brood.

Ni bydd byw cyw heb allw.

A chick will not live without aliment.

*Adage.*

Cywaethl, *s. m.*—*pl.* cywaethlau (cy—gwaethl)

Contention, contest, or struggle.

Cywaethledd, *s. m.* (cywaethl) Contention.

Cywaethlfan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cywaethl—man) A place of contention or strife.

Cywaethliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cywaethl) A striving, contending, or fighting together.

**Cywaethia, v. a. (cywaethl)** To contend.  
**Cywaethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cywaethl)** A contendant, antagonist, or opponent.  
**Cywain, v. a. (cy—gwain)** To convey, to carry.  
**Cywain yd, to carry corn.**

*Thi goron rhias, rhudd wigs ariel,  
 O gywain amsur ar ei gwnid.*

*Thou host of chiefs, with crimson garment flowing, on a silver throne borne, a hundred in his train.* *LL. P. Mech.*

**Cywair, s. m.—pl. cyweirion (cy—gwair)** Order, or agreement; a corrective; rennet; a key in music.

**Breiniawl gywair** G  
**Lleddf gywair, a flat key** F  
**Crae gywair, a sharp key** A  
**Go-gywair, a minor key, a secondary C key; the third above the key note is made a flat.**  
**Is gywair, a lower key** C  
**Bragard gywair, a mixt key** B  
**Dylod gywair, D**  
**Eglur gywair, E** *Welsh Music.*

**Cywair, a. (cy—gwair)** Orderly; accordant.

*Et oedd—yn gywair o feirch ac arfas.*

*He was made complete in horses and arms.* *H. Gwynant—Mabynogion.*

*Ya cywair fy nghadarn ymghwyr Sidi,  
 Ni's pleidol hant a henafet a fo ynddi.*

*Hermioneus in his oratory in Caer Sidi, it will not be affected by the disorder or the old age that may be there.* *Taliesin.*

**Cywaith, s. m. (cy—gwaith)** A joint effort or act.  
**Cywala, s. m. (cy—gwala)** A fellow, one who joins in enjoyment. *a. Consular like.*

*Cywala gwedd gwraig unben.*

*The wife of a monarch is like a widow.* *Adage.*

*Fawb a gar ei gywala.*

*Every one loves his fellow.* *Adage.*

*Llyw glyn a gywair,  
 Llyw doeth, doeth, cywair,  
 Llaw-dr, ni welir ei gywala!*

*A princely leader who will be heard, a wise leader, pure, just, and long-handed, his fellow will not be seen!* *D. Benfras.*

**Cywall, s. m. (cy—gwall)** Misfortune. *a. Unlucky; blundering.*

*Na bypfi hodd! gywall!*

*May I not be of unprosperous life!* *Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Cywan, s. m. (cy—gwau)** A thorough opening. *a. Penetrant.*

**Cywanaw, a. (cywan)** Tending to divide or open

**Cywaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywan)** An opening.

**Cywanu, v. a. (cywan)** To divide, to open.

**Cywarch, s. m. (cy—gwarch)** The hemp, a plant.

**Cywarchnidd, a. (cywarch)** Like hemp, hempen.

**Cywarchawg, a. (cywarch)** Hempen, of hemp.

**Cywarchlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (cywarch—llen)** A canvas covering.

**Cywarsang, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—gwarsang)** A trampling upon; subjection, conquest.

**Cywarsangadwy, a. (cywarsang)** Subduable.

**Cywarsangawl, a. (cywarsang)** Conquering.

**Cywarsangedig, a. (cywarsang)** In a subjected, vanquished, or conquered condition.

*Dolar yw genyfi, ardderchwng wedion leuanic, bod gwlad ein hendasai yn gywarsangedig y gan angythiaith gend.*

*It is painful to me, noble young men, that the country of our forefathers is brought in subjection by a barbarous nation.* *Gr. ab Idris.*

**Cywarsangedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywarsang—edig)** A subduement, or conquest.

**Cywarsangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywarsang)** A subjugation, subjection, or a subduing.

**Cywarsangu, v. a. (cywarsang)** To subject.

*Yn wastad gnothasat bod yn fradwyr, ac ni allant gadw ffridd-leader wrth neb; ac wrth hynny, lawnach, a dyfesuach oedd eu cywarsangu y genym ni nog en hardderchafat.*

*Constantly they have been accustomed to be traitors, and they are not able to keep fidelity with any; and therefore, more just, and more incumbent it was on us to subject them, than to smite them.* *Gr. ab Idris.*

**Cywarsangwr, s. m.—pl. cywarsangwyr (cywarsang—gwr)** One who subjects, a vanquisher.  
**Cywed, s. m. (cyw)** Unity of kind. *a. Congener.*  
**Cywedd, s. m. (cy—gwedd)** A conformity; *a. Of like aspect; conform.*

*Tri pheth ni ddyt cyweddwr on cele: gwtirionedd, ddi-gywedd, a barn ar gerdderiaeth.*

*Three things which a minstrel ought not to conceal: truth, a plot for revenge, and criticism on minstrelsy.* *Tho. Prye, triodd ardd.*

**Cyweddawl, a. (cywedd)** Conformable, compliant  
**Cyweddgar, a. (cywedd)** Apt to assimilate together

*Cyweddgar gwasnawg.*

*The champagne is uniform.* *Taliesin.*

**Cyweddaiad, s. m.—pl. cyweddaiad (cywedd)** That is conforming; a colleague.

**Cyweddoldeb, s. m. (cyweddawl)** Conformity.

**Cyweddus, v. (cywedd)** To conform, to assimilate.

**Cyweddus, a. (cywedd)** Tending to assimilate.

**Cyweddwr, s. m.—pl. cyweddwyr (cywedd—gwr)**

*A conformist, one who associates with.*

**Cyweg, a. (cy—gweg)** Fluctuating, weak.

**Cyweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywain)** A carrying,

*or conveying; conveyance.*

**Cyweiniawl, a. (cywain)** Tending to convey.

**Cyweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywain)** A carrying.

**Cyweiniad, a. (cywain)** That is conveyed.

**Cyweiniydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyweiniad)** One who conveys, or carries; a conveyor.

**Cyweiniwr, s. m.—pl. cyweiniwyr (cywain—gwr)**

*A conveyor, a carrier.*

**Cyweinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cywain)** A co-operator; a conveyor.

**Cyweinyddawl, a. (cyweinydd)** Co-operative.

**Cyweinyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyweinydd)** Co-operation, or a joint working; a co-effecting.

**Cyweinyddu, v. a. (cyweinydd)** To co-operate.

**Cyweiriant, s. m.—pl. cyweiriannas (cywair—tant)** A key string, or key note.

*Cyweiriant acw i wydd,  
 All i Eiddo e Lydaw.*

*He is a criterion yonder for gentlemen, like Eiddo from Llydaw.* *Llywarch Benmor.*

**Cyweirdeb, s. m. (cywair)** Correctness, accuracy; completeness, or order; good repair. *Cyweirdeb bwyd, cookery.*

**Cyweiria, s. f.—pl. cyweirfydd (cywair—ma)**

*Good order, repair, or correction; a beating.*

**Cyweirgorn, s. m.—pl. cyweirgryn (cywair—corn)**

*A tuning instrument.*

*Telyn y breinia chweingawl a del; ei gyweirgorn pedair ar yr alld.*

*The king's harp, its value is a hundred and twenty-pence; its tuning key twenty-four pence.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyweiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywair)** Correction,

*emendation, or reparation.* *Rhodddaf i'ti gyweiriad, I will give thee a dressing.*

*At y llys teg hwn y cyrchai; ac ef ei gylwal gweirid telyn rawn, a'i chanu; ac ef ei lybwl wrth y canu, ac y cyweiriad, oedd neb a'i noddi ond Gwyn.*

*Towards this fair palace he approached, and there he heard the tuning of a harp strung rawn, and the playing it; and he supposed, from the playing and the tuning, that there was nobody could do it but Gwyn.* *S. Pycham, ardd Gwyn.*

**Cyweiriadwy, a. (cyweiriad)** Repairable; that

*may be made perfect or complete.*

**Cyweiriaw, v. a. (cywair)** To put in order, to

*correct, amend, mend, or repair; to equip, or prepare.* *Cyweiriaw gwair, to make hay; cyweiriaw*

*weiriaw y gwely, to make the bed; cyweiriaw*

*ymenyu*, to make butter; *cyweiriaw penwieg*, to cure herrings; *cyweiriaw crwyn*, to dress skins; *cyweiriaw moch*, new wren, to geld pigs, or lambs; *cyweiriaw galanas*, to order reparation for murder; *cyweiriaw telyn*, to tune a harp. *Cafodd ei gyweiriw dda*, he has had a good dressing.

A chymeryd ato dan against marchawg ac eu cyweiriaw yn hardd iherw o feirch, a dillid, ac arfau—a orag.

And taking to himself forty knights, he encountered them stoutly and splendidly with horses, garments, and arms. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyweiriawd**, *s. m.* (cywair) Completion; order.

**Cyweiriawdr**, *s. m.—pl.* cyweiriadron (cyweiriawd) One who puts in order; an emendator.

**Cyweiriawl**, *a.* (cywair) Tending to perfect.

**Cyweiriedig**, *a.* (cywair) That is in order; correct, or perfect; in tune; embalmed.

**Cyweiriedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyweiriedig) Completion, the act of putting in order.

**Cyweiriedigawl**, *a.* (cyweiriedig) Emendatory.

**Cyweiriwr**, *s. m.—pl.* cyweiriwyr (cywair—gwr) One who completes; a repairer.

**Cyweithiad**, *s. m.* (cywaith) Co-operation; aid.

**Cyweithawl**, *a.* (cywaith) Co-operative; aiding.

**Cyweithaed**, *s. m.* (cywaith) Co-operation.

Can llong enyllion, can llwedd oeth,  
Cyn llyth, rhag gyfrith cyweithad,  
Cwylfyr o loll Crist Cell coed,  
Cwylfyr yn addaf nawdd nef nododd?

With a legion of angels, can llwedd oeth, comes, from the co-operation of the law may I get to praise Christ the mysterious one's gift, and attain the sanctuary of the heavenly abode, a refuge. *Cyweithad.*

**Cyweithas**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cywaith) Society, fellowship, or alliance; commerce, or dealing.

*Cyweithas breinis*, the king's retinue, corn *cyweithas*, the assembling, or rallying horn; it was also called *corn cyckwyn*, the horn of marching, or war clarion.

*Nid cyweithas ond brawd.*

There is no society but in a brother. *Adage.*

Y nab a fydd ymddol a thelyn rawn, a bod yn gerddawr cyweithas, peirir ar wrat a ddytly.

Whoever intends to leave off the hair-strung harp, and be a fellowship musician, he shall pay twenty-four pence. *Love of Minstrelsy.*

**Cyweithasawl**, *a.* (cyweithas) Relating to society, or intercourse; complaisant, commercial.

**Cyweithasiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyweithas) Association, or mutual intercourse; a being civil.

**Cyweithasrwydd**, *s. m.* (cyweithas) Mutual intercourse; courtesy, or complaisance; commerce.

**Cyweithasu**, *v. a.* (cyweithas) To use courtesy.

**Cyweithaswr**, *s. m.—pl.* cyweithaswyr (cyweithas—gwr) A sociable man.

**Cyweithau**, *v. a.* (cywaith) To co-operate.

**Cyweithawr**, *s. m.—pl.* cyweithawyr (cywaith—gwr) A co-operator: an auxiliary.

**Cyweithil**, *s. m.* (cywaith) A co-operation.

O gyfrnac barwn byr ei gyweithil.

From the contention of a baron of short co-operation. *Adde Pres.*

**Cyweithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywaith) Auxiliation; co-operation.

**Cyweithiant**, *s. m.* (cywaith) Coefficiency.

**Cyweithiaw**, *v. a.* (cywaith) To co-operate.

**Cyweithiawl**, *a.* (cywaith) Coefficient; auxiliary.

**Cyweithiedydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyweithiad) A co-operator.

**Cyweithioldeb**, *s. m.* (cyweithiawl) A state of co-operation; coefficaciousness.

**Cyweithiol**, *v. a.* (cyweithiawl) To make coefficient; to be auxiliary.

**Cyweithiolrwydd**, *s.* (cyweithiawl) Coefficiency.

**Cyweithiwr**, *s. m.—pl.* cyweithwyr (cywaith—gwr) A co-operator, assistant, or supporter.

**Cyweithydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cywaith) What co-operates; a coefficient; a multitude.

*Cyweithydd o wyr a gwelodd a deol i'w cywirfod.*

A multitude of men and women did come to meet them. *Mablogion.*

Roed cwn, bod sagus eu cyweithydd,  
Cynas a Chedwair, cadw eu llydd.

Let blood, let death be their auxiliary, Cynas and Chedwair, mighty in the battle. *Tallferin.*

**Cywely**, *s. m.* (cy—gwely) A bedfellow. *a.* Lying in the same bed, having a common bed.

**Cywelyawg**, *a.* (cywely) Having a bedfellow.

**Cywelyes**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cywely) A female bedfellow, a concubine.

**Cywelyogaeth**, *s. m.* (cywelyawg) A concubinage.

**Cywelyogaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywelyawg) A lying together, a conjugal state; concubinage.

Dylir amodwyr i'wraig o rodd ac estyn, can ni chysger genddi, neu can ni be cywelyogaeth.

A wife is entitled to the compensation due out of the endowment and entail, if she has not been slept with, or if she is not in a state of co-habitation. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cywelyogi**, *v. a.* (cywelyawg) To cohabit together, or to have a common bed.

**Cywen**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyw) A chicken, a pullet.

**Cywenaid**, *a.* (cywen) Chicken-like.

**Cywenan**, *s. f. dim.* (cywen) A little chicken.

**Cywenig**, *s. f. dim.* (cywen) A little chicken.

**Cywer**, *s. m.* (cy—gwer) A curdler; rennet; the sole of a plough.

**Cywerth**, *s. m.* (cy—gwerth) Value, equivalence.

**Cywerthadwy**, *a.* (cywerth) Rateable.

**Cywerthawl**, *a.* (cywerth) Equivalent in value.

**Cywerthiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywerth) Valuation.

**Cywerthwydd**, *s. m.* (cywerth) An equivalency.

**Cywerthu**, *v. a.* (cywerth) To bargain together.

**Cywerthydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cywerth) A compensation, equivalent, or requital; a value.

Gwell gan forwerth gywerthydd,  
El ward nog arhug o wydd.

Forwerth would rather have a compensation for his panegyric, than a present of a few sprigs. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cywerthddawl**, *a.* (cywerthydd) Compensative.

**Cywerthddiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywerthydd) A being made of equal value; valuation.

**Cywerthddiaw**, *v. a.* (cywerthydd) To estimate, or set a value upon; to appraise; to be worth.

Yr hwn a ellw y gyfrith yn farch tom, ac a gywerthddiad dri ugaint o'w ceirlogau cwtion.

The which the law calls a drudge horse, and would be worth sixty of the short pence. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cywerthddiwr**, *s. m.—pl.* cywerthddwyr (cywerthydd—gwr) One who values, an appraiser.

**Cywes**, *s. f. dim.* (cyw) A little chick, or pullet.

**Cywest**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cy—gwest) A connexion.

**Cywestach**, *s. m.* (cywest) A connexion, or union; familiarity; sensual connexion; a wife.

Llewid cywestach.

Let a companion devour. *Adage.*

Car dy gywestach.

Love thy familiar connexion. *Adage.*

Can ni syniad halogwydd corff trwy gywestach, ni ddyloddell gwahan dy gorff yn y bedd.

Since thou didst not think of the defilement of thy body by connexion, thou wilt endure a separation of thy body in the grave. *D. Ddu Hiraddug.*

**Cywestawl**, *a.* (cywest) Connective, connected.

**Cywestiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywest) Consociation.

**Cywestrwydd**, *s. m.* (cywest) A familiarity.

**Cywestu**, *v. a.* (cywest) To associate together.

**Cywestwch**, *s. m.* (cywest) Society, cohabitation.



**Cywestwr, s. m.—pl. cywestwyr (cywest—gwr)** One who is connected; a consociate.  
**Cywilydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—gwilydd)** Shame.

Tri chywilydd morwyn ynt, dywedyd o'i thad wrthi, "Mi yth roddais i wr;" all yw, pan el gyntaf i wely ei gwr; trydydd yw, pan ddeigytat o'r gwely y'nllith dynion; tros y cyntaf y talar el hamobry i'r hargydydd; tros yr all y rhoddur el chowyll iddi llyhaa; tros y trydydd y ddyr el thad el hegweddi i'r gwr.

The three blushings of a maid are, her father's saying to her, "I have given thee to a husband;" the second is, when she first goes into her husband's bed; the third is, when she first comes from the bed amongst men; for the first her commutation fine is paid to the lord; for the second her settlement is made to her; for the third her father gives her portion to the husband.

Welsh Lovers.

**Cywilyddgar, a. (cywilydd)** Being shameful.  
**Cywilyddgarwch, s. m. (cywilyddgar)** Shamefulness.  
**Cywilyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywilydd)** A shaming.  
**Cywilyddiaw, v. a. (cywilydd)** To shame, abash, or confound; to be ashamed, or to blush.  
**Cywilyddiawl, a. (cywilydd)** Tending to shame.  
**Cywilyddiedig, a. (cywilydd)** That is abashed.  
**Cywilyddiwr, s. m.—pl. cywilyddwyr (cywilydd—gwr)** One who shames; one who blushes.  
**Cywilyddus, a. (cywilydd)** Shameful, scandalous.  
**Cywilyddusrwydd, s. m. (cywilyddus)** Shamefulness.  
**Cywir, s. m. (cy—gwrir)** Executive power.

Trystan bennedig cadarn,  
 Cymer gystal a'r gorau,  
 Ac yn gywir gad lunau.

Trystan chief of conflicts, take as well as the best, and leave me the dominion.  
 Ymdd. Arthur a Thyrstan.

**Cywir, a. (cy—gwrir)** Correct, true, just, sincere, faithful. **Bod yn gywir**, to be true to a promise.

Nid cywir ond meddylgar,  
 Nid meddylgar ond serchawg.

No one is sincere but the thoughtful, no one is thoughtful but the one in love. *Adage.*

Yn lle bo cywir gariad;

Ni bydd lle i dwyll na brad.

Where faithful love abides, no place will fraud or treason find.  
 T. L. D. Powel.

**Cywiraw, v. a. (cywir)** To perfect; to fulfil a promise, or trust; to be sincere, or upright; to become perfect; to become just.

Nid ergyd ni gywirer.

It is not a stroke that is not performed. *Adage.*  
 Cas a addawo bob peth, ac ni chywirow ddim.

Hateful is he that promises every thing and performs nothing. *Adage.*

**Cywirdeb, s. m. (cywir)** Perfection, sincerity, faithfulness, trustiness, or uprightness.

O gywirdeb y galon y dywed y geuan.

From the sincerity of the heart will the lips speak. *Adage.*

**Cywiriad, s. m.—pl. cywiriadau (cywir)** A faithful, sincere or upright one; a loyalist.

**Cywiriawl, a. (cywir)** Tending to perfect.

**Cywiriiedig, a. (cywir)** That is corrected.

**Cywirwedd, a. (cywir—gwedd)** Justly formed.

**Cywiriwr, s. m.—pl. cywirwyr (cywir—gwr)** A true, upright, or sincere man.

**Cywiw, a. (cy—gwiw)** Well worthy; deserving.

**Cywirdeb, s. m. (cywiw)** Condigence, desert.

**Cywlad, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cy—gwlad)** A bordering country; also one of the same country.  
 a. Of the same country. **Bod yn gwlad**, to be present in a country.

**Cywladawl, a. (cywlad)** Of the same country.

Ni ddilir pochwad dy greulawn fam di, na puchawd y gwyr a smat y'ngyngor ag yr eowir greulawn hono, heb ddilawr o'i yngedigwch gwad y cywladodion.

The sin of thy cruel mother will not be obliterated, nor the sin of the men who were in consultation with that wicked tyrant, without an immense spilling of the blood of the united countrymen.  
 Brut y Saxon.

**Cywladoldeb, s. m. (cywlad)** A federate community.

**Cywladu, v. a. (cywlad)** To naturalize.

**Cywledd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—gwledd)** A banquet.

**Cywleddu, v. a. (cywledd)** To carouse together.

**Cywleidiad, s. m.—pl. cywleidiadau (cywlad)** A compatriot, or fellow countryman.

Cywleidiadion cyhoedd north oedd nawdd Caw gynewydd gysylltad.

Conspicuous compatriots whose power was a safeguard to the chief of the reciprocal tolling. *Grackman.*

**Cywleiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. on (cywledd)** A companion in the banquet; a convivialist.

**Cywng, a. (cy—wng)** Near together, adjoining.

Arfaa briw tri-llw tri-llu cywng.

The broken three-coloured arms of three hosts in contest. *Bin. ab Med. Rheumat.*

**Cywrain, a. (cy—gwrain)** Skilful, accurate.  
**Cywraint, s. m.—pl. cywreinion (cywrain)** One that is expert, or accurate. a. Skilful; accurate.

Dau walh a fydd gan gywraint.

The skilful has two works. *Adage.*

Gwell cynall no chywraint.

The saying is better than the skilful. *Adage.*

**Cywreindeb, s. m. (cywrain)** Skill; accuracy.

**Cywreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywrain)** A using skill or expertness; a rendering accurate.

**Cywreiniaw, v. a. (cywrain)** To make accurate, to elaborate, to improve, to use skill.

**Cywreiniawl, a. (cywrain)** Tending to rectify.

**Cywreinin, a. (cywrain)** Elaborate, accurate.

**Cywreiniwr, s. m.—pl. cywreiniwyr (cywrain—gwr)** One who makes perfect, or accurate.

**Cywreiniwrwydd, s. m. (cywrain)** Skilfulness, skill.

**Cywreiniwath, s. w. (cywrain—gwaith)** Acute, skilful, or curious workmanship.

**Cywres, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—gwres)** A joint wife or that is common to a husband; a concubine.

Hwdd gwraig wraig yn ei chywres a'i dwayn ond gfrustion cyd bo marw ni's diwyg.

The husband of a femme-covert on her rival with her hands until they meet, if she die, no satisfaction shall be made. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cywrys, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—wrys)** Contention.

Cywrys am fydd, carant am ofid.

Contention for food, friendship in trouble. *Adage.*

**Cywrysawl, a. (cywrys)** Contentious, captious.

**Cywrysedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywrys)** A contention

Cywrysedd Prydain y gyryder in,

Y sy brid i lawer.

The contention of Britain is heaviness to us, it is dear to many. *Cynddelw, m. E. ab M. ab Iddon.*

**Cywryseddawl, a. (cywrysedd)** Contentious.

**Cywryseddad, s. m.—pl. cywryseddadau (cywrysedd)** A contender, striver, or quarreller.

Tri meib Cilfathwy enwir,

Tri chywryseddad cywir,

Bloddyn, Hyddyn, a Hychdyn hir.

The three sons of the unjust Cilfathwy, three faithful combatants, Bloddyn, Hyddyn, and the tall Hychdyn. *H. Meib ab Mathonwy.*

**Cywryseddu, v. a. (cywrysedd)** To contend together; to be mutually striving.

**Cywryseddwr, s. m.—pl. cywryseddwyr (cywrysedd—gwr)** A contender, a quarreller.

**Cywrysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywrys)** A striving.

**Cywrysiaw, v. a. (cywrys)** To contend together.

**Cywyd, s. m. (cy—gwyd)** Temperament; passion.

Dwyrgwyd dy wir yn wynia,

Dy wrydd yn cywyd nid cia.

Thy truth glowingly shines, thy happiness is not disagreeable to my passion. *L. P. Meib, i'r Astura poeth.*

**Cywydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyd)** Temperance.

**Cywydiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyd)** Temperance, constitution, or habit.

**Cywydiaw, v. a. (cywyd)** To habituate; to give way to a passion, impulse, or desire.

**Cywydiawl, a. (cywyd)** Temperamental.

**Cywydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—gwydd)** A species of recitative versification, a continued composition, opposed to such poetry as is divided into stanzas; a poem. It is also written *Cowydd*, with equal propriety as to etymology and sense; to which refer for derivatives.

**Cywydd, s. m. (cy—gwydd)** The conscience; reason; knowledge; revelation.

Nifer a fu ac a fydd,  
Uch nef, is nef maist y sydd,  
A'r maint a grodwys y'ng hwydd  
A gredidwys cwyllys Dofydd.

As many as were and that shall be, above heaven, below heaven  
as many as that are, and as many as believed in the Gospel, they  
believed through the will of the Renovator.

**Cywyddawd, s. m. (cywydd)** A ratiocination.

**Cywyddawl, a. (cywydd)** Conscious, rational.

**Cywyddiad, s. m.—pl. cywyddiaid (cywydd)** One endowed with ratiocination or the impulse of the conscience.

**Cywyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywydd)** Ratiocinability, consciousness, conscience, reason.

Tri phechawd mawrwl: lori morwyddaw, tridaw gwral,  
pechu y'nybryn cywyddiaeth, neu gresydd.

Three deadly sins: to violate virginity, to ravish a married woman, and to sin against rationally, or kindred.

*Lt. G. Hergest.*

**Cywyll, s. m. (cy—gwyll)** Tillage, culture.

**Cywylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyll)** A tilling, or ploughing, cultivation.

**Cywylliaid, s. m. (cywyll)** A cultivation.

**Cywylliaidwr, s. m.—pl. cywylliaidron (cywylliaidwr)** A tiller of the ground, a cultivator.

**Cywylliaidraeth, s. m. (cywylliaidwr)** Husbandry.

**Cywylliaidwr, s. m.—pl. cywylliaidwyr (cywyll—gwr)** A tiller of the ground, a cultivator.

**Cywyllu, v. a. (cywyll)** To culture, to till.

**Cywyn, a. (cy—gwyn)** A rising, or swelling up.

**Cywynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyn)** A rising up.

**Cywynawl, a. (cywyn)** Tending to rise up.

**Cywynedig, a. (cywyn)** That is made to rise.

**Cywynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywynedig)** The act of rising up; exaltation.

**Cywynu, v. a. (cywyn)** To rise, or mount up; to set out, move, or go forward.

Ac yna dewis ei farh a'i arfau, a chywynu rhagddo—a orug.

And then he made choice of his horse, and his arms, and did set out forward.

*H. Perceval—Mabington.*

**Cywyrain, a. (gwyrain)** Mutually rising up.

**Cywyrain, v. a. (gwyrain)** To rise together.

Cywyraia cedwyr cywyraia  
i Gatraeth, gweria fraeth: ffigiolin.

The skilful warriors march together onward to Cattraeth, courageous and eloquent the host.

**Cywyraw, v. a. (cy—gwyraw)** To tend together.

**Cywyrawl, a. (cy—gwyrawl)** Apt to tend or incline together; of a common bias.

**Cywyre, v. a. (cy—gwyre)** To ascend together.

**Cywyreawg, a. (cywyre)** Mutually rising up.

**Cywyreawl, a. (cywyre)** Rising up together.

**Cywystl, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—gwyystl)** A mutual pledge, or obligation.

**Cywystlaw, v. a. (cywystl)** To confederate.

**Cywystlawg, a. (cywystl)** In confederacy.

**Cywystlawr, s. m.—pl. cywystlorion (cywystl)** One who gives mutual pledge; a confederate.

Dafydd a ddiengis rhag cynghorystat y cywystlorion.  
David ran away from the malice of the conspirators.

*Hanes yr Ystyrythyr.*

**Cywystledig, a. (cywystl)** United in a league.

**Cywystliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywystl)** A giving a mutual pledge; a confederating.

**Cywystliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywystl)** A state of mutual pledge; confederation.

**Cywystliwr, s. m.—pl. cywystliwyr (cywystli—gwr)** One who joins in league, a confederate.

**Cywyth, s. m. (cy—gwyth)** Mutual wrath.

**Cywythaw, v. (cywyth)** To become infuriate.

**Cywythawg, a. (cywyth)** Full of fury, or rage.

**Cywythawl, a. (cywyth)** Infuriate, outrageous.

**Cywythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyth)** A maddening or raging mutually.

**Cywythiawn, a. (cywyth)** Infuriate, full of fury.

Cyhwedi a'm dohyw am dyth-lach ri,  
Cywythiawn a'm dwn o'm dieth.

A report hath reached me about a proudly bounding chief enraged at my endowment about to disparage me.

*Lt. P. Mack.*

## CH.

**CHW, s. m. r.** A tendency to impel, or act suddenly. *Hai huo chw!* Oh, murder!

**Chwaa, s. f.—pl. t. au (chw)** A blast, gust, or puff.

**Chwaaawl, a. (chwa)** Gusty, puffy, explosive.

**Chwad, s. m. (chwa)** A quick gust, jerk, or start.

**Chwaedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwa)** A gust, or relish.

**Chwaeg, s. f. (chwa)** A gust, a taste, a relish.

**Chwaen, s. f. (chwa)** A sudden impulse, or motion; agust; a start; a hap, or chance; an incident, or event.

*Ar y chwaen, forthwith;*

*chwaen ddraig, a bad turn, or incident; oer*

*chwaen, dire chance; chwaen dost, a severe*

*event; chwaen hylt, a dreadful thing.—Chwaen*

*Ddu, Chwaen Goch, Chwaen Wen; places so*

*called in Mona.*

Ior a'n ceidw rhag diried-chwens;  
Down f'w blaid, a Dwn'n y blacen.

The lord will preserve us from a mischievous chance, let us come to his aid, under the guidance of God.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Dymunale—  
Ciel arghwydd, llawn arwydd llaio,  
C' bonon innau'n hunain;  
Pylwr chwaen, pawb adwen pwy;  
Ari glan deifdar Glynidydd.

I have wished to have a sovereign, a full omen of the blade,  
from us ourselves likewise; a mighty omen, every one knows who:  
the splendidly-scattering weapon of Glynidydd.

*Iolo Goch.*

**Chwaenad, s. m. (chwaen)** A happening, or occurring

**Chwaenawl, a. (chwaen)** Incidental, or casual.

**Chwaennu, v. a. (chwaen)** To come abruptly.

**Chwaer, s. f.—pl. chweirydd, but mostly chwiorydd, from chwiawr and chweirydd (chwa)** A

sister.

Cerid chwaer diriad can ai chwaer.

A sister will love the mischievous, though not loved by any.

*Ad'ge.*

Nid amgoleid and chwaer.

There is no succour like a sister.

*Adage.*

**Chwaerawl, a. (chwaer)** Sisterly, like a sister.

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**Chwaerolaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwaerawl) A**  
sisterhood; the office, or duty of a sister.  
**Chwaeru, v. a. (chwaer) To be active, or moving.**

Ni ddilper pebyll, ni syl pall  
Neb a rwy garwy yu fwy noddi:  
Poi chwaerawl y budder barddoni nebawd,  
Noswaith y byddwn nectaf iddi.

She cares not for a tent, the fine silk will not be looked on by  
any that I shall covet in tenderness supreme; if the treasure  
might operate aided by any muse, the next night I should be the  
nearest to her. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

**Chwaeth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (chwa) A savour, a**  
taste.

A chael hofyd, gwyfyd gwyr,  
Chwaeth ar arneith yr Eryr.

And also to obtain, the happiness of men, a relish for the dis-  
course of the eagle. *R. Goch Eryr.*

Na wnaed un dyn ddirwg chwaethach plentyn Duw.

Let no man do evil especially a child of God.

**Chwaethawl, a. (chwaeth) Gustful, or palatable.**  
**Chwaethedig, a. (chwaeth) That is made rapid.**  
**Chwaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwaeth) A tasting,**  
relishing; the sense of taste, gustation.

**Chwaethu, v. a. (chwaeth) To taste, to savour.**  
**Chwaethus, a. (chwaeth) Sapid, palatable, gustful.**  
**Chwaethusrwydd, s. m. (chwaethus) Sapidness.**

**Chwaf, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (chwa) A strong gust,**  
**chwaff, s. m.—pl. t. iau (chwa) A quick gust,**  
*adv. Instantly. Miciel gwnaf fo chwaff, I will*  
*do it instantly. Sil.*

**Chwai, s. m. (chw) Activity, life. a. Quick,**  
brisk, swift, speedy, alert, active.

**Chwaith, adv. (chwa) Neither; much less.**

Ni'm dawr—  
Na lithau, na chwithau chwaith.

Neither she, nor you neither shall make me concerned.

*L. G. Cofhi.*

**Chwaithach, adv. (chwaith) Much less, so much**  
the less; than; especially.

**Chwal, s. m. (chw—al) A spread, a dispersion.**  
**Chwaldaw, a. (chwal) Dissipatable, dispersible.**  
**Chwaldawd, s. m. (chwal) Idle talk, or chat.**  
**Chwaldodawg, a. (chwaldawd) Full of chat.**  
**Chwaldodi, v. a. (chwaldawd) To prattle, to chat.**  
**Chwaldedig, a. (chwal) In a scattered condition.**  
**Chwaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwal) A dissipating,**  
dispersing, or scattering; a dispersion.  
**Chwaliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwaliad) A disperser**  
**Chwalu, v. a. (chwal) To spread, to strew, or dis-**  
perse; also to babble, or talk idly. *Chwalu*  
*gwlau, to dress wool.*

**Chwalwr, s. m.—pl. chwalwyr (chwal—gwr) A**  
scatterer, strewer, or disperser.

**Chwan, s. m. (chw—an) An impulse, a tendency.**

**Chwanedig, a. (chwan) That is augmented.**

**Chwanedigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwanedig)**  
Addition, or augmentation.

**Chwanedigawl, a. (chwanedig) Augmentative.**

**Chwaneg, a. (chwan) More, greater in quantity,**  
or greater in number.

**Chwanegawl, a. (chwaneg) Additional, additive.**

*Pethynasau chwanegawl, additive ratios.*

**Chwanegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwaneg) An addi-**  
tion, augmentation, the act of increasing.

**Chwanegu, v. a. (chwaneg) To increase, to add.**

**Chwanegwr, s. m.—pl. chwanegwyr (chwaneg—**  
**gwr) One who adds to, or augments.**

**Chwanegydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwaneg) Increase**  
**Chwanen, s. f. (chwan) A flea, an insect so called**

**Chwannawg, a. (chwant) Having a strong desire,**  
or inclination, desirous, ambitious, covetous,  
apt. *Chwannawg i ymladd, apt to fight.*

Bechan teyrnas i chwannawg.

A kingdom is small to the ambitious.

*Adage.*

**Chwannogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwannawg)**

Avariciousness, or covetousness, ambition.

**Chwannogawl, a. (chwannawg) Exciting desire.**

**Chwannogi, v. n. (chwannawg) To become luf-**  
ful, or craving; to become ambitious.

**Chwannogrwydd, s. m. (chwannawg) An ardent**  
desire, or craving, covetousness, ambitiousness.

**Chwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwan) Desire, longing,**  
appetite; lust. *Chwant bryd, hunger; chwant-*  
*au cnawdawl, carnal desires; chwant a di-*  
*chwant, inclination and declination, terms ap-*  
*plied to the regulating of the plough.*

Dydid chwant tros peiriant pwyll.

Desire will entice beyond the bounds of reason. *Adage.*

**Chwanta, v. a. (chwant) To lust, or to covet.**

**Chwantach, s. m. (chwant) Concupiscence; lust.**

**Chwantaid, a. (chwant) Concupiscible, lustful.**

**Chwantawl, a. (chwant) Instigating desire, or lust.**

**Chwantu, v. a. (chwant) Covetousness, lust.**

**Chwantu, v. a. (chwant) To lust after; to covet.**

**Chwantus, a. (chwant) Concupiscible, lustful.**

**Chwanwch, s. m. (chwan) Concupiscibleness, lust.**

**Chwanwg, s. m. (chwan) Concupiscibleness, lust.**

**Chwap, s. m.—pl. t. iau (chwa) A sudden stroke,**  
or blow. *adv. Instantly. Dyna fo chwap, there*  
*it is at once.*

**Chwapiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwap) A striking.**

**Chwapiaw, v. a. (chwap) To strike smartly.**

**Chwar, s. m. (chw—ar) A quick rise, or puff.**

**Chwara, s. m.—pl. chwaraeon (chwar) Play, sport.**

**Chwara, v. a. (chwar) To play, to disport, to game.**

Rhag fel yn coddid i yu iho Ogrfan.

Chwera o'i baddaw hi addoel cyraha.

Lost I should be disgraced in the court of Gogryfan, I played  
on her promising the first assignation. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

**Chwarau, s. m.—pl. chwaraeon (chwar) A play.**

**Chwarau, v. a. (chwar) To play, to game.**

Chwara ac na ffrw, celiwra ac na chwylyddia.

Play and wound not, jest and do not shame. *Adage.*

**Chwarawr, s. m.—pl. chwarawyr (chwar—gwr)**  
A player, one who exercises at sports, or games.

**Chwardd, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwar) A laughter.**

**Chwarddawl, a. (chwardd) Exciting laughter.**

**Chwarddedig, a. (chwardd) Joyous, laughing.**

**Chwarddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwarddedig)**  
Laughter, the act of laughing out, ridicule.

**Chwarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwardd) A laughing**

Chwarddiad dwfr tan ll.

The playing of water under the lee. *Adage.*

**Chwarddu, v. a. (chwardd) To laugh, to rejoice.**

Chwarddid bryd wrth a garer.

Let the mind be cheerful to the one beloved. *Adage.*

**Chwarddus, a. (chwardd) Exciting laughter.**

**Chwarddwr, s. m.—pl. chwarddwyr (chwardd—**  
**gwr) A laugher, one who laughs at, or ridicules.**

**Chware, s. m.—pl. t. on (chware) A game, play,**  
sport, diversion, or pastime.

Chware Cymaro digritfwh,

Chware Sais augeu.

A Welshman's play is merriment, an Englishman's play is  
death. *Adage.*

**Chwarad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chware) A playing.**

**Chwarawl, a. (chware) Sportive, blithesome.**

**Chwarel, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwar) What gives a**  
sudden motion; a dart, a javelin; also a ker-

nel, or moving lump under the skin, a lump

from the curdling of milk in the breast; also

the curdling of the milk, or the milk fever.

Pan ddiel ogei i'r cysgu,

Angus, a'i chwarello chwaru,

Dirifwr fydd loeddi ar deffys.

When the house shall receive the pang of death, with his quick-

ly buzzing darts, then will life be at awful pause. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Chwarelaidd**, *a.* (chwarel) Apt to fly off suddenly; like a dart; moving like a kernel.

**Chwarelawg**, *a.* (chwarel) Having darts; kernelly, glandulous, or having kernels.

**Chwareliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwarel) The motion of a dart, a darting; a kerning, or curdling.

**Chwarelu**, *v. a.* (chwarel) To move as a dart; to fling a dart; to kern, to curdle. *Llaeth yn chwarelu*, milk becoming curdled.

**Chwaren**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwar) A gland, a kernel, or concretion in the flesh; a botch, or swelling; the plague.

**Chwarenaidd**, *a.* (chwaren) Like a gland.

**Chwarenawg**, *a.* (chwaren) Full of glands botchy.

**Chwarenawl**, *a.* (chwaren) Glandulous; botchy.

**Chwareniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwaren) The forming into glands, a kerning.

**Chwareniaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwaren) A glandular state; glandulosity.

**Chwareniog**, *s. f. dim.* (chwaren) A glandula.

**Chwarenu**, *v. a.* (chwaren) To kern, to form into glands; to concrete; to generate pustules.

**Chwareu**, *s. m.—pl. t. ou* (chware) Play, sport.

*Chwareu hen gi a cholewyn.*

*The play of the old dog and puppy.*

*Adage.*

**Chwareu**, *v. a.* (chware) To play, to sport, to gambol; to game; to act. *Chwareu ffon ddwybig*, to play at quarter staff, to prevaricate; *chwareu mi frech*, to play roughly, or at horse-play.

**Chwareuad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwareu) A playing.

**Chwareuath**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwareu) A diversion, merriment, or amusement.

**Chwareuawl**, *a.* (chwareu) Sportive, playful.

**Chwareudy**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwareudai (chwareu—ty) A play-house, or theatre; a place for games.

**Chwareufa**, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (chwareu—ma) A place for sports, or games; a theatre.

**Chwareugar**, *a.* (chwareu) Playful, blithesome.

**Chwareugarwch**, *s. m.* (chwareugar) Playfulness.

**Chwarëus**, *a.* (chware) Playful, blithe, sportive.

*Chwarëus yn awr, nid chwarcus yn mwyddyn.*

*Playful now, perhaps not playful a year hence.*

*Adage.*

**Chwarëusrwydd**, *s. m.* (chwarëus) Playfulness.

**Chwareuwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwareuwr (chwareu—gwr) A man who sports, a player.

**Chwareuwrraig**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwareuwr (chwareu—gwr) A woman who plays.

**Chwarëwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwareuwr (chwareu—gwr) A player, or one who sports; a gamester.

**Chwarëwriaeth**, *s. m.* (chwarëwr) Play; gaming.

**Chwarëydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (chware) A player, a gamester; also an actor.

**Chwarëyddawl**, *a.* (chwarëydd) Dramatical.

**Chwarëyddes**, *s.* (chwarëydd) A player, or actress.

**Chwarëyddfa**, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (chwarëydd—ma) A place for play, or games, a theatre.

**Chwarëyddiaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwarëydd) Play, diversion, or amusement; an acting.

**Chwarë**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwar) A whirl, a fusce.

**Chwarian**, *a.* (chwar) Gentle, placid, slow, soft, calm, or mild. *Yn chwarian*, slowly.

*Mae efe yn chwarian i ddiglaw a pharaw i fadden.*

*He is slow to anger, and ready to forgive.*

*Merrfawr Cwylod.*

*Ef yn chwarian*

*Ydy'n nrian*

*A'n dau nrian.*

*He gentle is our shield, and our pleasant portion.*

*W. Middleton.*

**Chwariena**, *v. a.* (chwarian) To slacken, to go slow.

**Chwarienach**, *v. a.* (chwarian) To be slow or calm.

**Chwarienaidd**, *a.* (chwarian) Of a slow nature.

**Chwarieniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwarian) A slackening, a becoming calm, or tranquil.

**Chwarienw**, *v. m.* (chwarian) To become gentle, slow, or calm; to tranquilize.

**Chwarienus**, *a.* (chwarian) Tranquil, slow, calm.

**Chwarienwyr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwarian—gwr) A lingerer, or loiterer.

**Chwarienydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (chwarian) A lingerer, or loiterer, one who is slow.

**Chwarth**, *s. m.* (chwar) A quick turn of the voice, a laugh.

**Chwarw**, *s. m.* (chwar) Disport. *a.* Lutescent.

**Chwarwfa**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwarw—ma) A theatre.

**Chwarwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwarw—gwr) A player, one who sports; one who diverts.

**Chwarwriaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwarwr) The function of amusing, or playing; a play.

**Chwarwy**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (chwar) A disport.

**Chwarwyad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwarwy) A sporting.

**Chwarwyaw**, *v. a.* (chwarwy) To disport; to play.

**Chwarwyawl**, *a.* (chwarwy) Ludicrous, sportive.

**Chwarwyfa**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwarwyf—ma) A place of entertainment, a theatre.

**Chwarwyfawl**, *a.* (chwarwyfa) Theatrical.

**Chwarydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (chwar) A player.

**Chwaryddawl**, *a.* (chwarydd) Lutescent; dramatic.

**Chwaryddes**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwarydd) A player.

**Chwaryddiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwarydd) A playing.

**Chwaryddiaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwarydd) Diversion, amusement, or play; acting.

**Chwaw**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (chwa) A blast, or breeze.

**Chwawedig**, *a.* (chwaw) Squally, or blustering.

**Chwawiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwaw) A puffing.

**Chwawiaw**, *v. a.* (chwaw) To blast, to blow.

**Chwawiawg**, *a.* (chwaw) Squally, gusty, stormy.

**Chwawiawl**, *a.* (chwaw) Squally, or blustering.

**Chwawiogrwydd**, *s. m.* (chwawiawg) Squalliness.

**Chwchwi**, *pron. pl.* (chw—chwi) You; and used complaisantly for thee, as you in English.

*Chwchwi yw'r haf, brisafed bron,*

*Gauaf crodlu gofyrion.*

*You face the summer with breast most prominent, others are*

*winter, short and gloomy.*

*G. A. A.*

**Chweban**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwech—ban) A sextain, or stanza of six verses. *a.* Of six lines.

**Chwebanawg**, *a.* (chweban) Consisting of six lines.

**Chweblwydd**, *a.* (chwech—blwydd) Of six years.

**Chweblwyddawl**, *a.* (chweblwydd) Sexennial.

**Chweblwyddawl**, *a.* (chwech—blynedd) Sexennial.

**Chwech**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* The numbers six. *a.* Six.

**Chweched**, *s. m.* (chwech) A sixth part. *a.* Sixth.

**Chwechedran**, *s. f.* (chweched—rhan) A sixth part.

**Chwechedwaith**, *s. m.* (chweched—gwaith) The sixth time, or turn.

**Chwechfed**, *s. m.* (chwech) A sixth part. *a.* Sixth.

**Chwed**, *s. m.* (chw—ed) The faculty of utterance, or speech; a saying or expression.

**Chwedeg**, *s. m.* (chwech—deg) Sixty. *a.* Sixty.

**Chwedegawl**, *a.* (chwedeg) Sexagesimal, of sixty.

**Chwedegfed**, *s. m.* (chwedeg) A sixtieth part. *a.* Sixtieth.

**Chwedegwaith**, *a.* (chwedeg—gwaith) Sixty times.

**Chwedi**, *adr.* (gwedi) After; succeeding; then.

**Chwedl**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwed) A saying or sentence; a fable; a discourse, story, or tale; report, news. *Trychu chwedl* to speak brokenly; *mae hi yn dywedyd chwedlau*, she is telling tales.

*Gnawd i dyd yn chwedlau.*

*It is natural for a man to talk after news.*

*Adage.*

**Chwedla**, *v. a.* (chwedl) To talk; to gossip.

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**Chwedl**, *s. f.*—*pl.* **chwedleion** (*chwedl*) A gossip.  
**Chwedlawg**, *a.* (*chwedl*) Full of discourse, story, or talk; talkative, loquacious.

*Chwedlawg trwyddedawg trawthoddyd,  
 Teyrnedd y'ngwedd mwy medd medd,  
 Teyg haul haf hueddyd.*

*Talkative is the privileged orator of kings, in the luxuriant  
 circle of the good mood, like the sun, the warm animator of sum-  
 mer.* *Tallarin.*

*Iawn chwedlawg mab.*

*Sincerely spoken is a youth.*

*Adage.*

**Chwedlŷg**, *a.* (*chwedl*) Much given to talk; gossiping, chattering, or babbling.

**Chwedlennu**, *v. a.* (*chwedl*) To speak, talk, or discourse together; to chatter, to gossip.

**Chwedlennueth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwedl*) Conversation, discourse; a gossiping.

**Chwedlennaw**, *v. a.* (*chwedl*) To converse, or to talk; to gossip, to tattle, to chatter.

**Chwedlennawg**, *a.* (*chwedl*) Full of chat, talkative.

**Chwedlennawl**, *a.* (*chwedl*) Apt to discourse.

**Chwedlengar**, *a.* (*chwedlennu*) Talkative, garrulous.

**Chwedlengarwch**, *s. m.* (*chwedlengar*) Garrulosity

**Chwedleuwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **chwedleuwyr** (*chwedl*—*gwr*) A discourser, or talker; a chatterer.

**Chwedleuydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*chwedl*) A discourser; a gossip, a chatterer.

**Chwedlgar**, *a.* (*chwedl*) Talkative, loquacious.

**Chwedlgarwch**, *s. m.* (*chwedlgar*) Fabulosity

**Chwedliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwedl*) A discouraging

**Chwedliwall**, *s. m.* (*chwedl*—*gwall*) A catachresis.

*a. Faulty in speech.*  
*Na b'om yn chwedliwall  
 O weithred arall,  
 Na b'om ry anghall,  
 Eiryn angat.*

*May we not be loose in discourse of other's actions, may we not  
 be too imprudent against death.* *Gr. Iwan.*

**Chwedlwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* **chwedlwyr** (*chwedl*—*gwr*) A discourser, or talker; a reporter.

**Chwedlydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*chwedl*) A fabulist.

**Chweddd**, *s. m.* (*chwd*—*edd*) The faculty of utterance

**Chweddl**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chweddd*) A saying; the same as *chwedl*, and used, with its derivatives, in the S. Wales dialect.

**Chwefr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwefr*) Violence.

**Chwefraidd**, *a.* (*chwefr*) Of a violent quality.

**Chwefrawl**, *a.* (*chwefr*) Violent, severe. *s. m.*

*February, the severe month.*

**Chwefrawr**, *a.* (*chwefr*) Violent. *s. m.* February.

**Chwefredd**, *s. m.* (*chwefr*) Violence, severity.

**Chwefriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwefr*) A raging.

**Chwefrin**, *a.* (*chwefr*) Of a severe quality.

*Einloes drang llew gyfrang liawr,  
 Anias chwefrin dan chwefrawr.*

*The transient life of the lion, of violent nature, comes to the  
 ground under February. L. P. Moeh. m. Gr. ab H. ab Owain.*

**Chwefru**, *v. a.* (*chwefr*) To affect severely.

*Gorwyn blaen mynyddedd, hydr oerfel gaulf,  
 Crin cawn, ei wyb ar fedi;  
 Chwefris gwall yn alluedd.*

*Glittering the tops of mountains, intruding is the winter's cold,  
 brittle is the stubble, froth covers the mead; imprudence committed  
 violence in banishment. Llywarch Hen.*

**Chwefrydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*chwefr*) A severe, surly, or austere one; a violent one.

*Gorwyn blaen afall, amgall pob dodwydd,  
 Chwefrydd i arall,  
 A gredi can gada gwall.*

*Glittering is the top of the apple tree, circumpect is every pre-  
 dent one, a chider of another, and after loving indiscretion leav-  
 ing it. Llywarch Hen.*

**Chweg**, *a.* (*chw*—*eg*) Sweet, luscious, pleasant.

*Chweg medd pan yfer,  
 Chwewr yna daler.*

*Sweet is the mood when drank, bitter when paid for. Adage.*

*Cyfredeg & chweg chwewr hir canyd.*

*Concomitant for a length of time have sweet and bitter been.* *Cyddelin.*

**Chwegaid**, *a.* (*chweg*) Dulcet, of a luscious taste.

**Chwegawl**, *a.* (*chweg*) Of a sweetening tendency

**Chwegiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chweg*) A dulcification

**Chwegr**, *s. f.*—*pl.* **chwegran** (*chweg*) A mother-in-law.

*A garo ei gwr cared ei chwegr.*

*Who loves her husband let her love her mother-in-law.* *Adage.*

**Chwegrwn**, *s. m.* (*chwegr*) A father-in-law.

*Na chred byth ferch dy chwegrwn.*

*Never believe the daughter of thy father-in-law.* *Adage.*

*Ni welas da yn nhy ei dad, a hofias da yn nhy ei chwegrwn.*

*He that saw no good in his father's house, took a liking to what  
 was good in the house of his father-in-law.* *Adage.*

**Chwegrwydd**, *s. m.* (*chweg*) Sweetness.

**Chwegu**, *v. a.* (*chweg*) To dulcify, to sweeten.

**Chwegwaith**, *a.* (*chweg*—*gwaith*) Six times.

**Chweiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwai*) A giving velo-

city to, a moving quickly; impulsiveness.

**Chwelaw**, *v. a.* (*chwal*) To give velocity to; to

quicken, to become brisk or active.

**Chweawl**, *a.* (*chwal*) Apt to quicken.

**Chweider**, *s. m.* (*chwal*) Activity, or briskness.

**Chweidd**, *s. m.* (*chwal*) Briskness, or activity.

**Chwelna**, *v. a.* (*chwaln*) To flea, to catch fleas.

**Chweinfagl**, *s. f.* (*chwaln*—*magl*) Fleawort.

**Chweiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwaln*) A killing fleas.

**Chweiniawl**, *v. a.* (*chwaln*) To leap about as fleas.

*Yn ei—  
 Gwal chweiniawl chwyrrn.*

*In her couch there is the brisk shipping of fleas.* *D. of Gwilym.*

**Chweiniawg**, *a.* (*chwaln*) Abounding with fleas.

**Chweiniydd**, *a.* (*chwaln*) Full of or breeding fleas.

**Chweiniydrwydd**, *s. m.* (*chweiniydd*) Abundance

of fleas, or the state of being full of fleas;

**Chweiniyls**, *s. pl. aggr.* (*chwaln*—*llys*) Fleabane;

called also *Cedwyns*, and *Llysiar y chwaln*.

**Chwel**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (*chwal*) A course, a turn.

*Rhys rwyg chwel rhyfel, rhyfel na deyrn,  
 Rhyswn cedryn nad worstaf.*

*Rhys whose pride is the course of war, a leading lord and king,  
 he binds the mighty in the pitched combat.* *Ph. Brydydd, i R. Iwan.*

**Chwelawg**, *a.* (*chwal*) Having a tendency to turn.

**Chweledig**, *a.* (*chwal*) That is turned; rotated.

**Chweledigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chweledig*) A ro-

tatory motion; a revolution.

**Chwelid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwal*) A rotation.

**Chweliedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*chwelid*) A rotator.

**Chwelidydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*chwalu*) A disperser.

**Chwelwr**, *s. m.* (*chwal*—*gwr*) Turner.

**Chwelwd**, *s. m.* (*chwal*) A detour, a turn back.

**Chwelwd**, *v. a.* (*chwal*) To turn, or overturn.

**Chwelwd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwelwd*) A rotator;

the side, or that part of the plough that turns

the furrow; or the mould-board.

**Chwennych**, *v. a.* (*chwant*) To lust for, to desire.

*Ni chwennych morwyn mynawr baglawg.*

*A maid will not long for a crutched friar.* *Adage.*

**Chwennychadwy**, *a.* (*chwennych*) That may be

lusted.

**Chwennychawl**, *a.* (*chwennych*) Desirable, pleasing

**Chwennychedig**, *a.* (*chwennych*) That is lusted

after.

**Chwennychedig**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwennych*—*edig*) The act of longing, or wishing for.

**Chwennychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwennych) A** craving, or longing after; a desideratum.

**Chwennycholdeb, s. m. (chwennychawl) Appeti-** bility, the quality of being desirable.

**Chwennychu, v. a. (chwennych) To long, or lust** after, to covet, or desire, to wish.

*Trot y dyn, trwy odneb,  
I chwennychu, chwaen uchel,  
Dwya dyn gwel-wya dau tel.*

*Invecting the man through adultery, to wish, with great chance,  
to steal the delicate fair maid into the grove. D. ad Gwilym.*

**Chwennychwr, s. m.—pl. chwennychwyr (chwen-** nych—gwr) One who longeth after, a wisher.

**Chweochr, s. m.—pl. chweochron (chwech—ochr)** A sexangle. *a. Sexangled.*

**Chweochraidd, a. (chweochr) Sexangular, six-** sided.

**Chweochrawg, a. (chweochr) Sexangled, or six-** sided.

**Chweochrawl, a. (chweochr) Sexangular, six-sided**

**Chweochri, v. a. (chweochr) To make sexangular.**

**Chweochriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chweochr) A mak-** ing, or becoming sexangular.

**Chwephyg, s. m. (chwech—plyg) Sextuple.**

**Chwepyn, s. m. (chwap) A sudden pat, or blow.**

*Does yn chwepyn, go instantly, or directly.*

**Chwerian, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwarf) A fusee, a** whirl for a spindle, or for a pulley; a pulley.

**Chwerfawl, a. (chwarf) Tending to whirl round.**

**Chwerfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwarf) A whirling.**

**Chwerfu, v. a. (chwarf) To whirl, or turn round.**

**Chwerfygu, v. a. (chwar—mysgu) To play tu-** multuously together, to make a confusion.

*Tri-chwr-chad farchwag  
Eidyn eurychwag—  
Chwerfygust eagar.*

*Three times six legions of cavalry, of Eidyn adorned with gold  
pat in confusion the foe. Aneurin.*

**Chweriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwar) A playing about**

**Chweriaw, v. a. (chwar) To play, or sport about**

*Chweriaw, mla chweriad chweddi diargel mawr  
Mawr Gruffudd fab Iffwel.*

*February, a month when a great unconcealed report played  
about that Gruffudd the son of Iffwel was dead. J. F. Nich.*

**Chweriawl, a. (chwar) Playing about; sportive.**

**Chwerig, a. (chwar) Ludescent, sportive, play-like,**

**playful. Guedd chwerig, actor-like form.**

*A cherdedd rhagddo yn chwerig ar gam ei farch—a orag.*

*And he playfully went forwards, with his steed on a walking  
pace. H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

**Chwern, a. (chwyrn) Rapid, with velocity.**

**Chwerthin, s. m. (chwarth) A laugh, or laughter.**

*Mi a gylwynn grym siarad, ac am bob galr y fath byll grechwen  
a phed (usall yno bum-cant o gythreulaid ar fwrw eu cyrn gun  
chwerthin.*

*I then should hear a good deal of talking, and at every word  
such a terrible roar, as if there had been five hundred devils just  
ready to cast their horns with laughing. Elis Wyn, Berdd Cwag.*

**Chwerthin, v. a. (chwarth) To laugh. Chwerthin**

**gwatwar, to ridicule, to laugh to scorn.**

*Llawer bron yn don o dy'r brenin heddyr:  
Hawdd i gailw chwerthin:  
Llawer Sals, lleu-bais llybri,  
A'r gro yn do ar ei din.*

*Many a broken heart on the king's side this day; easily may we  
laugh; many a louty-costed friable of a Saxon lies with the gravel  
a covering for his ure. Y Tywysgar Iffwel yn ad Gruffudd.*

**Chwerthinedd, s. m. (chwerthin) Laughableness.**

**Chwerthingar, a. (chwerthin) Apt to laughter.**

**Chwerthingarwch, s. m. (chwerthingar) Laugh-** ableness; a laughing disposition.

**Chwerthiniaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwerthin) A** laughing; laughter; derision.

**Chwerthiniaiw, v. a. (chwerthin) To cause laughter.**

**Chwerthiniaiw, a. (chwerthin) Apt to laugh.**

*Yn lloer dog unillw a'r dydd  
A'i chwer-wia'n au chwerthiniaiw.*

*A landnary, splooded as the day, whose playful lips, in blushing  
wine are dyed. D. ad Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

**Chwerthiniawl, a. (chwerthin) Tending to laugh.**

**Chwerthinllyd, a. (chwerthin) Given to laughing.**

**Chwerthinus, a. (chwerthin) Laughable, risible.**

**Chwerthinuswydd, s. m. (chwerthinus) Risibility**

**Chwerthinwr, s. m.—pl. chwerthinwyr (chwerthin**

**—gwr) A laugher, one given to laughter.**

**Chwerthwr, s. m.—pl. chwerthwyr (chwarth—** gwr) A laugher, or one addicted to laughter.

**Chwerw, a. (chwar) That is beyond a state of ac-** tivity; bitter, sharp, or severe.

*Hir y bydd chwerw hen alaw.*

*Long will an old enmity be bitter. Adage.*

*Ni cheir y melos heb y chwerw.*

*The sweet will not be gotten without the bitter. Adage.*

**Chwerwad, s. m. (chwerw) A becoming bitter.**

**Chwerwaid, a. (chwerw) Of a bitter quality.**

**Chwerwawl, a. (chwerw) Tending to grow bitter.**

**Chwerwder, s. m. (chwerw) Bitterness, sharpness.**

**Chwerwedig, a. (chwerw) That is imbittered.**

**Chwerwedd, s. m. (chwerw) Bitterness, acerbity.**

**Chwerweidd-dra, s. m. (chwerwaid) Bitterishness**

**Chwerweiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwerwaid) A** growing, or becoming bitter; exasperation.

**Chwerweiddiaw, v. n. (chwerwaid) To imbitter.**

**Chwerweiddiawl, a. (chwerwaid) Apt to imbitter.**

**Chwerwi, v. a. (chwerw) To make bitter; to grow**

**bitter; to imbitter; to snarl, or growl.**

**Chwerwiall, s. pl. aggr. (chwerw—gwiall) Worm-** wood; also called *chwerwyls*.

**Chwerwild, s. m. (chwerw—llid) Bitter enmity.**

*Bu ddolaf, ni bu ddolod  
Cau golofn Cymary camp ddolod,  
Pan fu yn rhyfai gad chweri chwerild.*

*Void of anxiety, though not void of toll was the pillar of Wales  
of matchless feat, when he was in a war of the conflict where bit-  
ter enmity raged. Ph. Brydddd, i Rys Iwan.*

**Chwerwyls, s. m.—pl. t. iau (chwerw—llys) Worm-** wood. *Chwerwyls yr eithin, Between chwerw,*

*wood sage.*

**Chwerwylsyn, s. m. (chwerwyls—llyn) A de-** coction of worm-wood; worm-wood ale.

**Chwerwyn, s. m. (chwerw) A bitter one; a tar-** tar. *Chwerwyn yr ardd, or chwerwyn gwyn,*

*worm-wood.*

**Chwern, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwar) A gland.**

**Chwesill, a. (chwech—sill) Of six syllables.**

**Chwesillawg, a. (chwesill) Having six syllables.**

**Chwetheg, a. (chwech—deg) Sixteen, six and ten.**

**Chwethegfed, s. m. (chwetheg) A sixteenth part.**

**Chwethro, a. (chwech—tro) Sextuple, or sixfold.**

**Chwethroawl, a. (chwethro) Sextuple, sixfold.**

**Chwcu, v. a. (chwa) To grow sharp, or sour.**

**CHWI, s. m. r.—pl. t. on. A swift turn, a whirl.**

**Chwi, pron. pl. You; and used in the complaisant**

**style to address a single person.**

*Medd y codawg, Ni fyfawr i er a feddyf, bod amoch eisiau  
dim ar a'llwa i, at ymdangaws heddyr yn debyg i chwi eich  
hauddin.*

*Says the old codger, I would not, for all that I have, that you  
should be in want of any thing that I could afford, towards ap-  
pearing to-day like to you your own self. Elis Wyn, Berdd Cwag.*

**Chwiaiw, a. (chwi) Full of whirls, or rounds.**

*s. f.—pl. chwiogod. A cake, a manchet.*

**Chwialwr, s. f.—pl. chwiorydd (chwi) One who**

**turns, or moves about briskly; a sister.**

**Chwib, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwi) A pipe or a tube.**

**Chwiban, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwi) A whistle; a trill,**

**a shake. Pen chwiban; giddy-headed.**

**Chwibanawg, a. (chwiban)** Having a whistling.  
**Chwibanawl, a. (chwiban)** Whistling, or hissing.  
**Chwibaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwiban)** A whistling; a hissing.

*Pa ryw ddim a fu berach  
 Bletiad ei chwibanid bach.*

What was ever sweeter than the trilling of her little whistling.  
*D. ab Gwilym, Yr Ffronfrach.*

**Chwibanllyd, a. (chwiban)** Apt to whistle; hissing. *Seirff chwibanllyd*, hissing serpents.  
**Chwibanog, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwibanawg)** A flageolet, flute, or pipe. *Chwibanog y mynydd*, the carlew.

*Chwaer Cuhelyn, befr-ddyn bach,  
 Chwibanog chwe buasach.*

Sister to Cuhelyn, the little gay one, six times more sprightly her pipe.

**Chwibanog, s. a. (chwibanog)** To play on a pipe, to pipe; to play the flageolet.

**Chwibanogliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwibanog)** A playing of the flageolet, or flute, a piping.  
**Chwibanu, v. a. (chwiban)** To whistle; to hiss.

*Nadredd yn niddw y mant  
 Uch ei ben a chwibanu.*

Snakes in the end of the diggle hiss above his head.  
*D. Llwyd, Gorlech.*

**Chwibanwr, s. m.—pl. chwibanwyr (chwiban—gwr)** A whistler, or one who whistles; a piper.

*Gwas i was chwibanwr.*

A servant of the piper's servant.

*Adage.*

**Chwibanwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwiban)** A whistler; a piper; also the bullfinch.

**Chwibiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwib)** A trilling.

**Chwibiaw, v. a. (chwib)** To trill, or to quaver.

**Chwibiawl, a. (chwib)** Of a trilling quality.

**Chwibl, a. (chwib)** Sharp, tart, sour, or acid.

**Chwiblad, s. m. (chwibl)** A making or waxing sour

**Chwiblaidd, a. (chwibl)** Of sharp or acid quality.

**Chwiblaw, v. (chwibl)** To grow sharp or sour.

**Chwiblawg, a. (chwibl)** Having an acid quality.

**Chwibledig, a. (chwibl)** Acidulated, poignant.

**Chwibledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwibledig)** A turning sour, or acid; acidulation.

**Chwibled, s. m. (chwibl)** Sharpness, or acidity.

**Chwibleian, s. f.—pl. t. od (chwib—lleian)** A nymph who appears and disappears.

*Olan y prachellau, y prachell dybedd,  
 Rym dywad chwibleian chwedl enrhiffedd;  
 A mi ddysegogansaf haf gwythionedd,  
 Cyfeng brodorion brad o Wyneud.*

Listen, little pig; thou little pig of peace, I am told by a sibyl a wonderful saying; and I will force a violent bloody summer, between the treacherous inhabitants of Wyneud.

*Myrdin.*

**Chwiblni, s. m. (chwibl)** Acerbity, or tartness.

**Chwibloer, a. (chwibl—oer)** Of a tart quality.

**Chwibol, s. m. (chwibl—ol)** A tube or pipe.

**Chwibolawg, a. (chwibol)** Having a tube; tubular

**Chwibon, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwib)** A whistler; the stork.

**Chwibwrn, s. m. (chwib—gwrn)** A reeling about, lightheadedness. *a. Light-headed. Y bendro chwibwrn*, a reeling giddiness of the head; *mae o yn wyllt chwibwrn*, he is stark staring mad.

**Chwid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chw)** A quick turn.

**Chwidaw, v. a. (chwid)** To move quickly; to play tricks, to juggle.

**Chwidawg, a. (chwid)** Having a quick turn. *s. m.—pl. chwidogion.* A juggler; a sorcerer.

**Chwidogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwidawg)** A quickness of motion; a playing tricks, a juggling.

*Chwid chwid chwidogaeth  
 Gochanwn, gochenyn wyth gaeth.*

The turn of deceptions juggling I would ridicule, eight slaves would lampoon.

*Amuric.*

**Chwidogawl, a. (chwidawg)** Relating to juggling.  
**Chwidogi, v. a. (chwidawg)** To practise juggling.  
**Chwidr, a. (chwid)** That is full of quirks; wild, rash; giddy, or hair-brained.

*Oddi y canfa adyn,  
 Chwidrach, anwladach dyn.*

Seldom has been seen a fribble more giddy, a man more unsteady.

*Gronw Osm.*

**Chwidrad, s. m.—pl. t. au. (chwidr)** A fickle motion; a moving unsteadily, a becoming giddy.

**Chwidraw, v. n. (chwidr)** To go or dart backwards and forwards; to become giddy.

*Chwidraw y gwelwch yma,  
 Chwidraw, a ncidlaw a wna.*

Suddenly you shall see it here, for it strays about, and lings.

*T. Pryi, I puch.*

**Chwidrawg, a. (chwidr)** Full of wild motion, full of quirks, giddiness.

**Chwidrawl, a. (chwidr)** Apt to be flighty or giddy

**Chwidredd, s. m. (chwidr)** Wildness or giddiness

**Chwidrfrys, a. (chwidr—brys)** Precipitant, giddy

**Chwidrwr, s. m.—pl. chwidrwr (chwidr—gwr)**

One who goes about giddily, one who is full of quirks, or that is hairbrained.

**Chwidryn, s. m. dim. (chwidr)** A crazy person.

**Chwidw, s. m.—pl. t. on (chwid)** A sorcerer.

**Chwidwen, s. f.—pl. t. od (chwidw)** A coquette.

**Chwidwenwr, s. m.—pl. chwidwenwr (chwid—wen)** A flighty man, a male coquette.

**Chwif, s. f.—pl. t. iau (chw)** A whirl, or turn.

**Chwifiad, s. f.—pl. chwifiad (chwif)** A stroller, a vagrant, a vagabond.

*Byd a fydd byd wrth ddiolled;  
 Cyngaws arglwydd maeu chwidad;  
 Gwgwla bardid, bardid offriad.*

The world will be a world, as to dress; the councillor of a lord is a vagrant of a ballif; empty-handed the bard, gay the priest.

*Geisgerydd Myrdin.*

**Chwifaw, v. a. (chwif)** To fly about, to wander.

**Chwifawg, a. (chwif)** That flies about; vagrant.

**Chwifawl, a. (chwif)** Apt to fly or stray about;

wandering; strolling, vagrant.

**Chwifiedig, a. (chwif)** That flies about; vagabond

**Chwifiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwifiad)** Rambler

**Chwifwr, s. m.—pl. chwifwyr (chwif—gwr)** A

wanderer, strayer, or vagabond.

**Chwiff, s. f.—pl. t. iau (chw)** A hiss, a whiff.

**Chwiffiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwiff)** A sibilation.

**Chwiffiaw, v. a. (chwiff)** To hiss, to puff, to whiff.

**Chwiffiawl, a. (chwiff)** Sibilant; puffing, whiffing.

**Chwiffwr, s. m.—pl. chwiffwyr (chwiff—gwr)** A

puffer, a hisser; a smoker.

**Chwig, s. m. (chw)** Clarified whey, a kind of

drink made of whey with sweet herbs, by fermentation.

**Chwig, a. (chw)** Fermented; also sour, or sharp.

**Chwigl, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwig)** Acid, tartar.

**Chwigen, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwigl)** A sharp one,

one who is full of gibes; a tartar.

**Chwigws, s. m. dim. (chwig)** Whey-drink. *a. Sour*

**Chwigyn, s. m. (chwig)** Fermented whey-drink.

**Chwil, s. f.—pl. t. od (chw—gil)** A beetle, a chafer.

**Chwil y bawai, the hedge chafer.**

*Maeu chwil yn mynwch.*

*Adage.*

To breed a lark in the beam.

*Chwil yn nos.*

*Adage.*

A beetle with the night.

**Chwil, a. (chw—gil)** Whirling, or twirling.

**Chwilast, s. f.—pl. chwileist (gast)** A gadder.

**Chwilawg, a. (chwil)** That whirls about. *s. m.*

The lesser guillemot, a sea fowl so called.

**Chwilboeth, a. (chwil—poeth)** Scorching, or burning hot. *Mac o yn chwilboeth gresion*, it is a burning hot cinder.

**Chwildarw, s. m.—pl. chwildeirw (chwil—tarw)** The dragon fly; it is also called *Gwaell neidr*.

**Chwiltro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwil—tro)** A dizzy or giddy turn; a twirl, a whirl.

**Chwiltroad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwiltro)** A turning or whirling dizzily; a making giddy.

**Chwiltroi, v. a. (chwiltro)** To turn dizzily.

**Chwilen, s. f. (chwil)** A beetle, a chafer. *Chwilen gorniaug* the great horned beetle, or bull-fly; *chwilen ddu*, a black beetle; *chwilen wyllt*, a *chwilen y dom*, the dung beetle; *budr-chwilen*, the water newt.

*Drigasant o wrenn hel—  
Chwilen, hed uwch heolodd,  
Ac yn y dom cyn y dydd.*

*They rose up from a vile cannell—the beetle flies above the streets, and is in the muck, ere the day appears. S. Tudor.*

**Chwilenä, v. a. (chwilen)** To pry about; to search here and there; to pick, or pilfer.

**Chwilenä, s. c.—pl. chwilenelod (chwilenä)** A pryer, one who searches about; a pilferer.

**Chwilenwr, s. m.—pl. chwilenwyr (chwilen—gwr)** One who pries about; a pilferer.

**Chwiler, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwil)** An aurelia.

**Chwileryn, s. m. dim (chwiler)** An aurelia, or chrysalis; a maggot; a swelling, or blister.

*Magu chwileryn gwyn gwar,  
Fia mynaw o serch melnaw.*

*Nourishing an aurelia white and mild in my bosom from the love of the slender gentle one. D. ab Gwilym.*

**Chwilfa, s. f.—pl. chwilfeydd (chwil—ma)** A pry; a seeking about; a research.

**Chwilfriw, a. (chwil—briw)** Broken small. *Yn chwilfriw*, all to pieces.

**Chwilfriwiad, s. m. (chwilfriw)** A shattering.

**Chwilfriwiaw, v. a. (chwilfriw)** To shatter.

**Chwilfynwg, s. m. (chwil—myngw)** The neck joint, or scrag, of a carcase.

**Chwilfynwgl, s. m.—pl. chwilfynwglau (chwilfynwgl)** A neck joint, whereon the head moves.

*Cogwn dy chwilfynwgl.*

*The bone of thy neck joint. S. Ffychan, Arach Gwgan.*

**Chwilgar, a. (chwil)** Apt to search or to pry.

**Chwilgi, s. m.—pl. chwilgwn (chwil—ci)** A searching dog; a busy body. *Yr hen chwilgi brunt!* O you nasty old pilfering dog!

**Chwilgorn, s. m.—pl. chwilgyrn (chwil—corn)** A whirling cylinder, or horn. *a. Wheeling, or reeling round. Chwilgorn gwddwff*, the neck bone; *mae efe yn feddw chwilgorn*, he is topingly drunk; *chwilgorn y gwyt*, *chwilgorn y waen*, a *chwilgorn llwyd*, the lapwing; *chwilgorn y twn*, a *chwilgorn y mynydd*, the golden plover.

**Chwiliach, v. a. (chwil)** To pry about, to pilfer.

**Chwiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwil)** A prying, a searching; scrutiny, enquiry.

**Chwiliadawl, a. (chwiliad)** Exploratory, searching

**Chwiliadwy, a. (chwiliad)** Scrutable, searchable.

**Chwiliat, s. m.—pl. chwilielod (chwil)** A pryer.

**Chwiliat ystlom, a. pryer into fitness.**

**Chwiliaw, v. a. (chwil)** To pry about, to search.

*Tair ffordd ydd i chwiliaw calon dyn: sef yn y peth nas tybio; yn y modd nas tybio; ac ar y pryd nas tybio.*

*There are three ways to scrutinize the heart of man: in the thing he is not aware of; in the manner he is not aware of; and at the time he is not aware of. Barddas.*

**Chwiliawg, a. (chwil)** Having a tendency to whirl about. *s. m.—pl. chwiliogion*. One possessed with a spirit of prophesying; a seer.

**Chwiliawr, s. m. (chwil)** A pryer, a searcher.

**Chwiliad, v. a. (chwil)** To search, to examine.

**Chwiliedig, a. (chwil)** Being pryed into.

**Chwiliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwiliad)** Searcher

**Chwiliogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwiliawg)** The act of prying; divination.

**Chwilioges, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwiliawg)** A woman possessed with a spirit of divination.

**Chwiliiores, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwiliawr)** A hornet.

**Chwilioryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwiliawr)** A maggot

**Chwiliwr, s. m.—pl. chwiliwyr (chwil—gwr)** A pryer; an inspector; a searcher.

**Chwilota, v. a. (chwil)** To catch beetles; to pry.

**Chwilotai, s. c.—pl. chwilotelod (chwilota)** A pryer

**Chwilotwr, s. m.—pl. chwilotwyr (chwilota—gwr)** One who pryeth about; a pilferer.

**Chwilitaith, v. a. (chwil—taith)** To pry about.

**Chwim, s. m.—pl. t. iau (chwi)** Motion, impulse.

**Chwimiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwim)** Motivity.

**Chwimiaw, v. a. (chwim)** To move round briskly

*Och! am yd ai chwimiad un.*

*Alas! for corn not one would move.*

*Llewys Môn, i'r Maen Meir.*

**Chwimiawg, a. (chwim)** Having a power to move

**Chwimiaw, a. (chwim)** Motive, having motion.

**Chwimiedig, a. (chwim)** That is put in motion.

**Chwimiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwimiad)** One who fits about; a stirrer.

**Chwimiwr, s. m.—pl. chwimiwyr (chwim—gwr)** One who stirs about briskly; a mover.

**Chwiml, s. m.—pl. chwimlau (chwim)** A motion.

**Chwimlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwiml)** A motion.

**Chwimlaw, v. a. (chwiml)** To move briskly.

**Chwimp, s. m.—pl. t. iau (chwim)** A turn, a hap.

*Tost yw'r chwimp na chaid imlwr.*

*But is the chance that a plaster cannot be had.*

*G. ab Sefyn.*

**Chwimpin, s. m. dim. (chwimp)** A sharp turn.

*Blaegar ar imp ei chwimpia.*

*Tell me on the spray his turn.*

*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ffynffraith.*

**Chwimleian, s. f.—pl. t. od (chwimp—lleian)** A nymph that appears and disappears; a fairy.

**Chwimwth, a. (chwi—mwth)** Nimble, speedy.

**Chwimythder, s. m. (chwimwth)** A quickness of motion; nimbleness, velocity.

**Chwin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chw—in)** Activity; toil.

**Chwinsa, s. m. (chwin—sa)** The evening; the close of the day. *a. Late. adv. Late. Chwarsa chwinsa,*

*tumpath chwarsa, a noswaith lawen*, a merry night, or dance.

**Chwinsaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwinsa)** The close of evening; the twilight, or nightfall.

**Chwinsaf, v. a. (chwinsa)** To draw toward a close; to determine, to grow late.

*Pan fo nos, y chwinsaf dy ffinet ti i dweilaw y gelliwyr gwyr  
Groeg, ydd eiynt ar daln oddiwrth y llu i'm erbyn i, fel y cadwyt  
eu dyfetha.*

*When it is night, I settle that thou shalt go to decieve the sentinels of the Grecians, so that they shall come a good space from the camp against me, that I may destroy them. Gr. ab Arthwr.*

**Chwinsang, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwin—sang)** A drawing to a close; the close of the evening.

**Chwintan, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwin—tan)** A hymeneal game thus acted; A pole is fixed in the ground, with sticks set about it, which the bridegroom and his company take up, and try their strength and activity in breaking them upon the pole.



**Chwiogen**, *s. f. dim.* (chwiawg) A cake, a manohet. In *Men*, it is a wafer made of milk, flour, and sugar, used by the Romanists in the communion, and made more particularly on new year's day.  
**Chwiongl**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwi—ongl) A sudden turn; cunning, craft, or intrigue.  
**Chwiorawl**, *a.* (chwiawr) Having activity or life.  
**Chwiori**, *v. a.* (chwiawr) To move or turn briskly

Rhyddafal na chwlawr  
 Addef nef i lawr,  
 O ddawed rhyfl gwr,  
 Alexander Mawr.

I wonder that the mansion of heaven should not whirl downward on the coming of the leader of tumult, Alexander the Great.  
*Taliesin.*

**Chwip**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (chwi) A quick flirt, or turn. *a.* Flit, quick. *adv.* Quickly, instantly.

Bydd'ol i gynllar dy geinlawg;  
 Chwip yr as, hi ddaw yn ddawg.

Be thou winking of thy penny; quickly it goes; it comes lazily.  
*Adgr.*

**Chwiplad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwi) A moving briskly; driving suddenly; a whipping.

**Chwiplaw**, *v. a.* (chwi) To move briskly, to whip  
**Chwipyn**, *s. m. dim.* (chwi) A sudden turn, an instant. *a.* Quick. *Yn chwipyn*, instantly.

**Chwired**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwi—rheb) A sudden start, or turn; craft, deceit, or cunning.

**Chwiredawl**, *a.* (chwired) Having sly tricks.

**Chwiredu**, *v. a.* (chwired) To play sly tricks.

**Chwiredus**, *a.* (chwired) Sly, cunning, deceitful.

**Chwiredwr**, *s. m.—pl. chwiredwyr* (chwired—gwr) A cunning or sly person; a tricker.

**Chwiredyn**, *s. m. dim.* (chwired) A sly tricker.

**Chwistrell**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwi—ystrell) Syringe

**Chwistrelliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwistrell) A squirting, or a springing; a spouting.

**Chwistrellu**, *v. a.* (chwistrell) To syringe.

**Chwistrellydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (chwistrell) Squirter

**Chwitchwat**, *s. m.* (chwid—chwad) A sly pilferer

Pob chwitchwat yn lleidra.

Peanillion pryddeion da.

Every sly fletcher stealing the verses of good poets. *S. Tudur.*

**Chwittafad**, *s. m.* (chwit—tafad) Small drink.

**Chwith**, *a.* (chw—ith) Left, sinister, not right; awkward, untoward, unaccustomed, unusual. *Llaw chwith*, left hand; *llaw-chwith*, left-handed; *bydd yn chwith iddo*, it will be awkward for him; that is, he will repeat it.

**Chwithaw**, *v. n.* (chwith) To be in a dilemma; to be astonished, or amazed. *Chwithai a synai arno weled ellyll*, he became astonished and amazed at seeing a phantom.

**Chwithawl**, *a.* (chwith) Sinistrous; perverse.

**Chwithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwith) A making sinister; a becoming awkward.

**Chwithig**, *a.* (chwith) Sinister, left, left-handed, awkward; untoward.

**Chwithgrwydd**, *s. m.* (chwithig) Sinisterness.

**Chwithrwd**, *s. m.* (chwi—trwd) A rustling noise.

**Chwithrwd**, *v. a.* (chwi—trwd) To rustle; to hiss

**Chwiw**, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (chwi) A whirl, or quick turn; an attack, or fit of any disorder; a shortness of breath; a fever. *Chwiw o annwyd*, a fit of a cold; *mae rhyw chwiw arno*, he has a fit of some disorder upon him.

**Chwiwigaw**, *v. a.* (chwiw—pigaw) To pilfer.

**Chwiwdwll**, *s. m.—pl. chwiwdyllau* (chwiw—twll) A hole to run in and out of; a retreat.

**Chwiwedig**, *a.* (chwiw) Endued with a power to turn round quickly; being whirled.

**Chwiwell**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwiw) What has the quality of whirling round; an epithet applied

to some birds; the widgeon, and *chwiwiad*, the female of salmon; called also *camaug*, *hw-y-fell*, and *gwiwell*.

**Chwiwgi**, *s. m.—pl. chwiwgnwn* (chwiw—ci) A prying dog, or one apt to thieve; a pilferer.

**Chwiwiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwiw) A turning about.

**Chwiwian**, *v. a.* (chwiw) To turn, or dart about, to fly here and there; to pry, to pilfer.

**Chwiwiaw**, *v. a.* (chwiw) To turn about, to pilfer

**Chwiwiawl**, *a.* (chwiw) Apt to twirl, frisky.

**Chwiwladrad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwiw—ladrad)

A sly pilfering, petty larceny, or small theft.

**Chwiwladradaidd**, *a.* (chwiwladrad) Apt to pilfer.

**Chwiwladrata**, *v. a.* (chwiwladrad) To pilfer.

**Chwiwladrones**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwiw—ladrones)

A female pilferer, one given to pilfer slyly.

**Chwiwleidr**, *s. m.—pl. chwileidron* (chwiw—leidr)

A pilferer.

**Chwiwleidryn**, *s. m. dim.* (chwileidr) A pilferer.

**lleidr** One who pries about to steal; a pilferer

**Chwiws**, *s. pl. aggr.* (chwi) Widgeons, water fowls

**Chwy**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (chw) A tendency to move

**Chwyd**, *pron. pl.* (chwyd) You; and used in civility in addressing a single person.

**Chwyd**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwy) Ejection; vomit.

**Chwyd awyr**, star-jelly.

**Chwydalen**, *s. f.* (chwy—dalen) A watery blister

**Chwydalu**, *v. a.* (chwy—dal) To raise blisters.

**Chwydau**, *v. n.* (chwyd) To gesticulate, to trick.

**Chwydawaieth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwydaw) A gesticulation, antic tricks, or buffoonery.

**Chwydawydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (chwydaw) One

full of antics or tricks, a merry andrew.

**Chwydawyrr**, *s. m.* (chwyd—awyr) A kind of vicious matter, or jelly, called star shot.

**Chwydiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwyd) A vomiting.

**Chwydr**, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (chwyd) Ejected matter, or what is vomited.

**Chwydredd**, *s. m.* (chwydr) Ejected, or vomited

matter; corruption, or rottenness.

**Chwydau**, *v. a.* (chwyd) To vomit, to eject.

**Chwydus**, *a.* (chwyd) Apt to vomit; sickening.

**Chwydwr**, *s. m.—pl. chwydwyr* (chwyd—gwr) A vomiter, or one who ejects.

**Chwydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwy) A swelling.

**Chwyddadwy**, *a.* (chwydd) Of a tendency to swell.

**Chwyddain**, *a.* (chwydd) A tendency to swell.

**Chwyddaint**, *s.* (chwyddain) A tendency to swell.

**Chwyddaw**, *v. a.* (chwydd) To swell, to grow big

**Chwyddawl**, *a.* (chwydd) Swelling, apt to swell.

**Chwyddedig**, *a.* (chwydd) That is swelled.

**Chwyddedigaeth**, *s. m.* (chwyddedig) Bloatiness

**Chwyddiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwydd) A swelling.

**Chwyf**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (chwyf) Motion, stir or

action. *Chwyf a chwyf*, motion and motion;

that is, moving by degrees.

**Chwyfadwy**, *a.* (chwyf) Agitable, or moveable.

**Chwyfaidd**, *a.* (chwyf) Of a moving tendency.

**Chwyfain**, *a.* (chwyf) Abounding with motion;

fluctuating, fluctuant, or waving.

**Chwyfaint**, *s. m.* (chwyfain) Plenitude of motion.

**Chwyfan**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwyf) A stirring. *Maen*

*y chwyfan*, a stone of motion, a rocking stone.

**Chwyfan**, *v. a.* (chwyf) To move, to agitate, to

stir, to fluctuate, to waver.

**Chwyfaw**, *v. a.* (chwyf) To move, to agitate.

Mac 'y mnd a m'n un-faith,  
 Ac ni chwyf ei geirau chwaith.

My charmer and me are of one speech, yet nevertheless her lips will not move. *D. ab Edmwnd, i Tudur.*

**Chwyfawl**, *a.* (chwyf) Motive, apt to agitate.

**Chwyfiad**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyf) Motion, agitation  
**Chwyfiedig**, *a.* (chwyf) Endued with motion.  
**Chwyfiedigaeth**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyfiedig) A state of agitation or stir; motion.  
**Chwyfydd**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwyfiad) A mover, one who agitates or puts in motion.  
**Chwyfwr**, *s.m.*—*pl. chwyfiwr* (chwyf—gwr) A mover, one who agitates, or puts in motion.  
**Chwyl**, *s.f.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwy) A turn; a course; a while; a turning; an event. *Chwyl y flwyddyn*, the course of the year.

*Cerddw Gruffudd parh ag Arwystil—ac y laddai y gwerin, ac y lloegw eu tai; a'u gwreidd s'u morryon a ddag y'nglaethi-  
 twed; ac y felly y lwydwy chwyll Drailalarn.*

*Gruffudd marched towards Arwystil—and he slew the people, and burnt their houses; and their wives and virgins he took into captivity; and thus he retaliated the turn on Trahalarn.*  
*Drucked Gr. ab Cynan.*

**Chwyl**, *adv.* (chwy) While, as long, as long as.  
*Chwyl-tra, tro y pery yr hionn*, while the fine weather lasteth.

**Chwyldwy**, *a.* (chwyll) Capable of turning round.  
**Chwyllaw**, *v. a.* (chwyll) To turn, to revolve, to run a course; to bustle about; to work. *Adar yn chwyllaw*, birds hovering about.

**Chwyldaith**, *s.f.*—*pl. chwyldaithiau* (chwyll—taith) A revolutionary course, or turn; a circuit.

**Chwyldro**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwyll—tro) A circular turn; a vortex.

**Chwyldroad**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyldro) Circum-rotation, a whirling; a turning as a vortex.

**Chwyldrowl**, *a.* (chwyldro) Circumrotatory.

**Chwyldroedig**, *a.* (chwyldro) Circumrotatory.

**Chwyldroedigaeth**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyldroedig) Circumrotation, rotation.

**Chwyldroedigawl**, *a.* (chwyldroedig) Circumrotatory.

**Chwyldroi**, *v. a.* (chwyldro) To revolve; to whirl.

**Chwyllfa**, *s.f.*—*pl. t. on* (chwyll—ma) An orbit.

**Chwyllgnaw**, *s.m.* (chwyll—cnaw) A mumping fast

**Chwyllgnaw**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyllgnaw) Mumping

**Chwyllnoi**, *v. a.* (chwyllgnaw) To chew quick.

**Chwylliad**, *s.f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyll) Circumcision; a turning round, a rotation.

**Chwyllus**, *a.* (chwyll) Rotative, or rotatory.

**Chwyllwib**, *s.f.*—*pl. t. iau* (chwyll—gwib) A circular whirl; a reeling motion; an orbit.

**Chwyllwibiad**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyllwib) Circum-rotation; a whirling round.

**Chwyllwibiaw**, *v. a.* (chwyllwib) To whirl round; to wander round about.

**Chwyllwibiawl**, *a.* (chwyllwib) Apt to wander.

**Chwyn**, *s.m.* *aggr.* (chwy) A stir; a chaos, a mixture; weeds, also a single weed. *Chwyn hallt*, marsh samphire, or jointed glasswort; *chwyn a chwyn*, gently and slowly.

**Chwynan**, *s.f.* (chwyn) A whirler; a fly wheel.

**Chwynaw**, *v. a.* (chwyn) To move, or stir about.

**Chwynawg**, *a.* (chwyn) Abounding with weeds.

*Traeth rhiau golau haelon,*

*Ni'w ogyftech o chwynogion.*

*Splendid and liberal chiefs declare, that thou shalt not be ad-  
 dressed by vulgar ones.*

*Toliesin.*

**Chwyniad**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyn) A weeding.

**Chwynogl**, *s.f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwynawg) A weeding hook, a grubbing hoe.

*Chwynogl, pedwren a dal.*

*A grubbing hoe, its value is a farthing.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Chwynogli**, *v. a.* (chwynogl) To grub weeds.

**Chwynogliad**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwynogl) A grub-  
 bing up of weeds; a hoeing.

**Chwynoglydd**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwynogl) A hoer.

**Chwyrr**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwy) A strong impulse.

**Chwyrrn**, *s.m.* (chwyrr) A quick force, or motion; a whirl; a whiz; a snort.

**Chwyrrn**, *a.* (chwyrr) Fleet, rapid, speedy, nimble, active, stout, strenuous.

*Y Tad o'r dechreuad chwyrrn—  
 A lywis'r byd.*

*The Father from the actives beginning regulates the world.*  
*Dr. S. Cent.*

*Pan fo chwyrr cedryn yn codi i ymladd  
 Amwy y drygoni.*

*When the mighty ones are active rising up to fight their iniquity  
 is manifest.*

**Chwyrrnawd**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyrrn) A whirling; a whizzing; a snoring; a snarling.

**Chwyrrnain**, *a.* (chwyrrn) Of a rapid turn; whizzing.

**Chwyrrnawg**, *a.* (chwyrrn) Full of rapid motion; full of fierceness; snarling.

*Ci chwyrrnawg halawg ei bala.*

*A snorting dog's coat is polluted.*

*Adage.*

**Chwyrrnawl**, *a.* (chwyrrn) Whirling, whizzing.

**Chwyrrnawr**, *s.m.*—*pl. chwyrrnawrion* (chwyrrn) A whirler.

**Chwyrrnder**, *s.m.* (chwyrrn) Rapidity, impetuosity.

**Chwyrrndra**, *s.m.* (chwyrrn) Rapidity, or velocity.

**Chwyrrned**, *s.m.* (chwyrrn) A rapid action; a snarling; a bickering, wrangling, or quarrelling.

**Chwyrrnedd**, *s.m.* (chwyrrn) Rapidity, or velocity.

**Chwyrrnell**, *s.f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyrrn) A whirl; a whirling.

*Anaf gwenwynig—  
 Llun chwyrrnell, lla' no chornawd.*

*A tormenting batch, of the form of a whirl, less than the plague.*  
*T. Alred, i'r githes.*

**Chwyrrnellad**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyrrnell) A whirling round rapidly; a whizzing.

**Chwyrrnellu**, *v. a.* (chwyrrnell) To whirl rapidly; to move with a whizzing noise; to whiz.

**Chwyrrnfor**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (chwyrrn—mor) A strong eddy, or vortex, of the sea.

**Chwyrrniad**, *s.m.*—*pl. chwyrrniad* (chwyrrn) One of rapid motion; a snorter; a snarler.

*Bid wlyb rhych, bid ffrach mach,  
 Bid gwynn chaf, bid i'wvach,  
 Bid chwyrrniad colwyn, bid wenwyn gwarch.*

*Let the furrow be wet; let there be frequent ball; let the sick  
 be complaining, let the healthy be merry; let the lapdog be a  
 snorter; let the old woman be peevish.* *Llywarch Hen.*

**Chwyrrnilyd**, *a.* (chwyrrn) Apt to whiz; snarling.

**Chwyrrnogl**, *s.f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyrrnawg) A rattle. *Chwyrrnogl mewn gaddug*, the rattle in the throat.

**Chwyrrnogli**, *v. a.* (chwyrrnogl) To rattle; to whiz.

**Chwyrrnogliad**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyrrnogl) A rattling; a whizzing.

**Chwyrrnolad**, *v. a.* (chwyrrnawl) To snort, to snore; to roar.

**Chwyrrnolawd**, *s.m.* (chwyrrnawl) A snorting.

**Chwyrrnoli**, *v. a.* (chwyrrnawl) To rattle, to snort.

**Chwyrrnolydd**, *s.m.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwyrrnawl) A rattler; a snorter.

**Chwyrrnores**, *s.f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyrrnawl) A hornet.

**Chwyrrnu**, *v. a.* (chwyrrn) To move with rapidity; to whiz in motion; to snore, to snarl, to growl.

**Chwyrrnwyr**, *s.m.*—*pl. chwyrrnwyr* (chwyrrn—gwr) One who snarls; a growler; a snorer.

**Chwys**, *s.m.* (chwy) Sweat, or perspiration. *Chwys llair*, the butter cups; *chwys Arthur*, meadow sweet; *chwys yr haul*, sundew.

**Chwysadwy**, *a.* (chwys) Perspirable, apt to sweat.

**Chwysawg**, *a.* (chwys) Full of sweat, or sweaty.

**Chwysawl**, *a.* (chwys) Tending to sweat; sweating.

**Chwysabair**, *a.* (chwys—pair) Sudoriferous.

**Chwysdwl**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *chwysdyllau* (*chwys*—*twil*) A sweat pore.  
**Chwysdy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwys*—*ty*) A sweating house, or a sudatory.  
**Chwysdyllawg**, *a.* (*chwysdwl*) Having sweat pores  
**Chwysfa**, *s. f.*—*pl.* *chwysfeydd* (*chwys*—*ma*) A sudatory, or a sweating bath.  
**Chwysgar**, *a.* (*chwys*) Diaphoretic, sudoriferous.  
**Chwysiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwys*) A sweating.  
**Chwysig**, *a.* (*chwys*) Apt to pass through like sweat  
**Chwysigen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwysig*) A bladder.  
**Chwysigenaid**, *a.* (*chwysigen*) Like a bladder.  
**Chwysigenawg**, *a.* (*chwysigen*) Full of blisters.  
**Chwysigenawl**, *a.* (*chwysigen*) Apt to blister.  
**Chwysigeniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwysigen*) A blistering, a raising a blister or bladder.  
**Chwysigenu**, *v. n.* (*chwysigen*) To rise in blisters.  
**Chwysigl**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (*chwysig*) A blister.  
**Chwysiglen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwysigl*) A blister.  
**Chwyslyd**, *a.* (*chwys*) Sweaty, apt to perspire.  
**Chwysogl**, *s. m. aggr.* (*chwysawg*) Oxylopathum.  
**Chwysoglen**, *s. f.* (*chwysogl*) The sharp dock.  
**Chwysan**, *v. a.* (*chwys*) To sweat, or to perspire.  
**Chwyswr**, *s. m.* (*chwys*—*gwr*) A sweater.  
**Chwyth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*chwy*) A puff, or blast, a gale; breath; life. *Chwyth cyllion*, fly blow.  
**Chwythad**, *s. m.* (*chwyth*) A puff, or blast; breath.  
**Chwythadwy**, *a.* (*chwyth*) That can blow.  
**Chwythain**, *a.* (*chwyth*) Windy, having breath.

**Chwythaint**, *s. m.* (*chwythain*) Wind, respiration.  
**Chwythawg**, *a.* (*chwyth*) Having wind or breath.  
**Chwythawl**, *a.* (*chwyth*) Pneumatic, breathing.  
**Chwythbren**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwyth*—*preu*) A tube used for blowing a fire; bellows.  
**Chwythedig**, *a.* (*chwyth*) That is made to blow.  
**Chwythedd**, *s. m.* (*chwyth*) The act of blowing.  
**Chwythell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwyth*) A whistle.  
**Chwythelliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwythell*) A whistling; a shrill sound, the call of a whistle.  
**Chwythellu**, *v. a.* (*chwythell*) To whistle; to blast.  
**Chwythgorn**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *chwythgyrn* (*chwyth*—*corn*) A cornet, or a shawm; a horn.

Cann—

Ar yr udygrn a'r chwythgyrn pres.

To rejoice on the trumpet and the brazen shawms. E. Pp.

**Chwythiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwyth*) A blowing.  
**Chwythiedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*chwythiad*) A blower.  
**Chwythig**, *a.* (*chwyth*) Having wind; inflated.  
**Chwythigell**, *s. f.* (*chwythig*) A blown bladder.  
**Chwythigen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwythig*) A bottle.  
**Chwythlyd**, *a.* (*chwyth*) Full of blowing or puffing.  
**Chwythlydrwydd**, *s. m.* (*chwythlyd*) Flatulency.  
**Chwythu**, *v. a.* (*chwyth*) To blow; to breathe.  
**Chwythwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *chwythwyr* (*chwyth*—*gwr*) A blower, or blaster.  
**Chwythyn**, *s. m. dim.* (*chwyth*) A small blast.

## D.

**Da**, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. oedd.* A produce, or what is had; a good; wealth, goods, or chattels. *Da bywiawl*, live stock; *da marwawl*, dead stock; *da cyffraw*, moveable goods; *da digyffraw*, immoveable goods; *da duon*, black cattle; *da blithion*, milch kine; *da, cattle*; *da byw a da bathawl*, live stock and coined specie.—*Da gwahanedig*, *a da diwahanedig*, divisible stock, and indivisible stock; amongst the divisible may be reckoned such things as money and corn; and things which could not be divided are, a book, a vessel, a horse, and the like. *Welsh Laws.*

Dyn a da'r byd a dderfydd.

Da nefawr i'w gwyddawl fydd.

Man, and worldly good shall fade away, celestial good shall be eternal. Gut. Owein.

**Da**, *a.* Good. *Dyn da*, a good man; *mae gair da iawn iddo*, he has a very good word; *mae hwn yn dda dros ben*, this is superlatively good; *Gelcid ef duso yr eilon rhag daed y canaf*, he was called the god of music because he sang so well.

Da oedd hwn dyddiau henwr,

Da, o ba da yn y byd wr.

He was good through the days of old age, good, if in the world a good man hath been. Wat. Clywedog.

**Da**, *adv.* Well, good. *Da da*, very well. *Inter.* Well. *Da ddyn* / well done man! *Da yr eneth* / That's a good girl! *Da fachgen* / That's a good boy!

**Dabre**, *v. a.* used imperatively, (*dabred*) Come; Hasten! Come hither quickly.

Dabre geny i'm tyno,

Athwyd gwlin gorgyfello.

Come with me to my dwelling, thou wilt have wine, that will brisly sparkle. Ygnach ab Mydno.

**Dabred**, *v. a.* (*abred*) To hasten; to come.

Dabreda geny i'r delias,

Athwyd medd—

Hasten along with me to the city, thou shalt have wine. Ygnach ab Mydno.

**Dabredawl**, *a.* (*dabred*) Tending to move or pass.  
**Dabrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*dabred*) A passing on.  
**Dabredu**, *v. a.* (*dabred*) To pass on, to hasten.  
**Dacw**, *adv.* (*dy*—*acw*) There is, yonder is. *Dacw ddyn neu ddynes*, Yonder is a man or woman.  
**Dad**, *a prefix in composition*, (*dy*—*ad*) It has the power of *Re* and *Un*, in the English.  
**Dadadeiladu**, *v. a.* (*adeiladu*) To unbuild.  
**Dadadeilaw**, *v. a.* (*adeilaw*) To unbuild.  
**Dadafaeliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*gafaeliad*) A letting go a hold, a loosening, or letting go.  
**Dadafaelu**, *v. a.* (*gafaelu*) To let go a hold.  
**Dadarfogi**, *v. a.* (*arfogi*) To unarm, to disarm.  
**Dadarfogiad**, *s. m.* (*arfogiad*) A disarming.  
**Dadanbudd**, *s. m.* (*dadennudd*) A disclosure, or discovery; investigation of a right, or title; the admission to a right, or title. Also a claimant to a right of inheritance. *Cwyn dadannudd*, a snit for the recovery of inheritance.

Pedwar dyn a ddyl y ddadanbudd o gorff y set a fu farw yn herchen ef dir, mab, ac wyr, a gowyr, ac eiddo cynefawr o'r llyw eiddedion.

There are four persons entitled to the claim of inheritance from the body of him that shall have died possessed of his land: a son, a grand child, a great grand child, and the primary heir of all the several heirs. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dadanbuddaw**, *v. a.* (*dadannudd*) To disclose, to educe; to investigate a title.

Ennhuddwyd aelwyd; Daw a welo

Doill un heddyw a'i dadannuddo.

A hearth has been extinguished; may God see good to grant one this day that shall rekindle it! L. G. Cwrt.

**Dadanbuddawl, a. (dadanhudd)** Apt to disclose.

*Dadanbuddawl hawl yw hwylded Owain.*

*The liberal feast of Owain has a tendency to discover a claim.*  
*Sefyrn.*

**Dadanbuddedd, s. f. (dadanhudd)** A disclosure.

**Dadanbuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadanhudd)** A

disclosing, discovering, or investigating.

**Dadanbuddwr, s. m.—pl. dadanbuddwyr (dad-**

**anbudd—gwr)** A discloser; one who claims a

right of inheritance, or possession.

**Dadannel, s. m. (annel)** An unstretched state.

*Bwa ar ei ddadannel, a bow in its unbent state.*

**Dadanneliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadannel)** The act of

unstretching, or loosening a bow.

**Dadannelu, v. a. (dadannel)** To take off a stretch;

to unbend a bow; to cease from aiming.

**Dadansoddawl, a. (ansoddawl)** Tending to divest of

a quality, or property.

**Dadansoddi, v. (ansoddi)** To divest of a quality.

**Dadansoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ansoddiad)** A div-

esting of a quality.

**Dadangori, v. a. (angori)** To disanchor.

**Dadangoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (angoriad)** A dis-

anchoring, or weighing of the anchor.

**Dadarfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfiad)** A disarming.

**Dadarfogi, v. a. (arfogi)** To unarm, to disarm.

**Dadafogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfogiad)** A dis-

arming.

**Dadarfu, v. a. (arfu)** To disarm, to unarm.

**Dadawchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awchiad)** A blunting

**Dadawchiaw, v. n. (awchiaw)** To become blunt.

**Dadawchu, v. a. (awchu)** To take off a sharpness.

**Dadblan, s. m. (plan)** What is dislocated.

**Dadblaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadblan)** Displanta-

tion; a taking what is planted.

**Dadblanu, v. (dadblan)** To displant; to root up.

**Dadblig, a. (plyg)** That is unfolded, or unbent.

**Dadbligadwy, a. (dadblig)** To be unfolded.

**Dadbligawl, a. (dadblig)** Tending to unfold.

**Dadbligedig, a. (dadblig)** That is unfolded.

**Dadbligiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadblig)** An unfold-

ing, or unbending.

**Dadbligyr, v. a. (dadblig)** To unfold; to unbend.

**Dadbligwr, s. m.—pl. dadbligwyr (dadblig—**

**gwr)** One who unfolds; one who unbends.

**Dadboenawl, a. (poenawl)** Tending to ease pain.

**Dadboeni, v. a. (poeni)** To assuage a pain.

**Dadboeniad, s. m. (poeniad)** Easing of pain.

**Dadbrawf, s. m.—pl. dadbrofion (prawf)** A second

taste, or relish of; a disproof.

**Dadbrofadwy, a. (dadbrawf)** Refutable.

**Dadbrofedig, a. (dadbrawf)** That is disproved.

**Dadbrofi, v. a. (dadbrawf)** To disprove.

**Dadbrofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadbrawf)** A refuta-

tion; a confuting, a disproving.

**Dadbrofiant, s. m. (dadbrawf)** A refutation.

**Dadbrofiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dadbrofiad)** A

refuter, or a disprover.

**Dadbrofwr, s. m.—pl. dadbrofwyr (dadbrawf—**

**gwr)** One who disproves, or refutes.

**Dadbryn, s. m. (pryn)** A second purchase of.

**Dadbrynadwy, a. (dadbryn)** To be re-bought.

**Dadbrynawl, a. (dadbryn)** Apt to re-purchase.

**Dadbrynedig, a. (dadbryn)** That is re-purchased.

**Dadbrynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadbrynedig)**

The act of re-purchasing, or of redeeming back

**Dadbryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadbryn)** A re-pur-

chasing, a buying back; redemption.

**Dadbrynedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dadbryniad)** A

re-purchaser, or one who buys again.

**Dadbrynu, v. a. (dadbryn)** To re-purchase.

**Dadbrynuwr, s. m.—pl. dadbrynuwr (dadbryn—**

**gwr)** A re-purchaser, a buyer over again.

**Dadbwythaw, v. a. (pwythaw)** To unstick; to rip.

**Dadbwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwythiad)** A rip-

ping, or unstitching.

**Dadbryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pyniad)** A disbur-

dening, or unloading.

**Dadbryniaw, v. a. (pyniaw)** To disburden.

**Dadchwaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwaeth)** A distaste.

**Dadchwaethawl, a. (dadchwaeth)** Apt to disrelish

**Dadchwaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadchwaeth)** A

depriving of taste, or savour, a distasting.

**Dadchwaethu, v. (chwaeth)** To deprive of taste.

**Dadchwaethus, a. (chwaeth)** Apt to cause distaste

**Dadchwaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwaliad)** A put-

ting together what is scattered, or dispersed.

**Dadchwain, v. a. (chwalu)** To gather up again.

**Dadchwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwant)** A disgust.

**Dadchwantu, v. a. (dadchwant)** To raise distaste.

**Dadchwedl, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwedl)** Detail, or

relation recapitulated; a repeat.

**Dadchwedliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadchwedl)** A

saying, over again, or recapitulation.

**Dadchwedlu, v. a. (dadchwedl)** To recapitulate.

**Dadchwegawl, a. (chwegawl)** Apt to unsweeten.

**Dadchwegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwegiad)** A dis-

sweetening; a divesting of sweetness.

**Dadchwegu, v. (chwegu)** To deprive of sweetness.

**Dadchwel, s. m. (chwel)** A motion backward; re-

trogression.

**Dadchweladwy, a. (dadchwel)** Reversible.

**Dadchwelawg, a. (dadchwel)** Of retrograde motion

**Dadchweledig, a. (dadchwel)** Reversed.

**Dadchweiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadchwel)** Retro-

cession, or the act of going back; reversion.

**Dadchwelyd, v. a. (dadchwel)** To retrocede.

**Dadchwenych, v. n. (dadchwant)** To cease from

desiring, or wishing for; to disincline.

**Dadchwenychawl, a. (dadchwenych)** Tending

to eradicate a desire; tending to disincline.

**Dadchwenychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadchwen-**

**nych)** A casting off, or ceasing to desire.

**Dadchwenychu, v. a. (dadchwenych)** To relin-

quish, to leave off longing or craving after.

**Dadchwerwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwerwad)** A dis-

embittering, a freeing from bitterness.

**Dadchwerwawl, a. (chwerwawl)** Disembittering.

**Dadchwerwi, v. a. (chwerwi)** To disembitter.

**Dadchwiblaw, s. a. (chwiblaw)** To deprive of

acerbity, or sourness.

**Dadchwibiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwibiliad)** A tak-

ing off a sourness, sharpness, or acerbity.

**Dadchwil, s. f.—pl. t. ion (chwil)** A remigration.

**Dadchwilfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadchwil)** Remi-

gration, a roving, or rambling back again.

**Dadchwiffaw, v. a. (dadchwil)** To remigrate.

**Dadchwiffawl, a. (dadchwil)** Apt to remigrate.

**Dadchwil, s. f. (chwil)** A sudden turn back.

**Dadchwiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadchwil)** A re-

searching, or a seeking over again.

**Dadchwiliaw, v. a. (dadchwil)** To search again.

**Dadchwiliwd, v. a. (dadchwil)** To make research.

**Dadchwiliwr, s. m.—pl. dadchwiliwyr (dadchwil**

**—gwr)** One who searches again; a researcher.

**Dadchwimiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwimiad)** A mov-

ing back; a retroaction.

**Dadchwimiaw, v. a. (chwimiaw)** To move back.

**Dadchwimiawl, a. (chwimiawl)** Retroactive.

**Dadchwimiwr, s. m.—pl. dadchwimwyr (dad-**

**chwim—gwr)** One who impels back.

**Dadchwiw, s. f.—pl. t. ion (chwiw)** A whirl back.

**Dadchwiawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadchwiw) A whirling, or revolving back; retrogression.  
**Dadchwiaww**, *v. a.* (dadchwiw) To whirl back.  
**Dadchwiawiaw**, *a.* (dadchwiw) Apt to turn back.  
**Dadchwiawdydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadchwiawd) One that makes a retrograde course.  
**Dadchwydd**, *s. m.* (chwydd) A dispersed tumor.  
**Dadchwyddaw**, *v. a.* (dadchwydd) To disperse or to dissipate a swelling or a tumor.  
**Dadchwyddawl**, *a.* (dadchwydd) Tending to dissipate, or disperse a swelling.  
**Dadchwyddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadchwydd) The act of dissipating, or dispersing a swelling.  
**Dadchwyf**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwyf) Renewed motion; a motion back, or returned.  
**Dadchwyfaw**, *v. a.* (dadchwyf) To move back.  
**Dadchwyfawl**, *a.* (dadchwyf) Retroactive.  
**Dadchwyfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadchwyf) Retroaction, the act of moving back.  
**Dadchwyl**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwyf) Renewed course.  
**Dadchwylaw**, *v. a.* (dadchwyl) To retrocede.  
**Dadchwyliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadchwyf) Retrogradation, the act of moving, or revolving back.  
**Dadchwyliant**, *s. m.* (dadchwyf) A retrogradation.  
**Dadchwylieddydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadchwyliad) One who makes a retrograde motion.  
**Dadchwylus**, *a.* (dadchwyf) Apt to revolve back.  
**Dadchwys**, *s. m.* (chwys) Perspiration abated.  
**Dadchwysawl**, *a.* (dadchwys) Apt to stop sweat.  
**Dadchwysiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadchwys) A stopping of sweat, or a ceasing to perspire.  
**Dadchwysu**, *v. a.* (dadchwys) To abate sweat.  
**Dadchwyth**, *s. m.* (chwyth) A blast renewed.  
**Dadchwythawl**, *a.* (dadchwyth) Tending to renew a blast; breathing again.  
**Dadchwythiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadchwyth) A blowing back; a renewing of a blast; respiration, a breathing again.  
**Dadchwythu**, *v. a.* (dadchwyth) To blow again.  
**Dadchrawl**, *a.* (ebrawl) Resuscitative; reviving.  
**Dadebriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ebriad) A resuscitation.  
**Dadebru**, *v. a.* (ebru) To resuscitate; to revive, to recover life; to awake.  
**Dadebrwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dadebrwyr* (ebrwr) A resuscitator; one who revives, or awakes.  
**Dadechwyn**, *s. m.* (echwyn) What is lent or borrowed back. *a.* Being lent back.  
**Dadechwynaw**, *v.* (dadechwyn) To return a loan.  
**Dadechwynawl**, *a.* (dadechwyn) Redemised.  
**Dadechwyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadechwyn) A lending back, a returning a loan.  
**Dadechwynieddydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadechwyniad) One who returns what is lent.  
**Dadechwynwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dadechwynwyr* (dadechwyn—gwr) One who returns what is lent.  
**Dadechwynydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadechwyn) Retaliator, one who returns what is lent.  
**Dadedfryd**, *s. m.* (edfryd) A restoring back.  
**Dadedfryd**, *v. a.* (edfryd) To restore again.  
**Dadedfrydawl**, *a.* (dadedfryd) Apt to restore again.  
**Dadedfrydwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dadedfrydwyr* (dadedfryd—gwr) One who restores back.  
**Dadedw**, *s. m.* (edw) What is recovered from a withered state. *a.* Having renewed life.  
**Dadedwi**, *v. a.* (dadedw) To recover from a withered or faded state.  
**Dadedwinaw**, *v. a.* (edwinaw) To recover from a faded or withered state; to resuscitate.  
**Dadedwinawl**, *a.* (edwinawl) Resuscitative.  
**Dadedwiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (edwiniad) A recovering from a faded or withered state.

**Dadefryddawl**, *a.* (efryddawl) Tending to heal.  
**Dadefryddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (efryddiad) A recovering from a lameness or blemish.  
**Dadefryddu**, *v. a.* (efryddu) To recover from lameness, to cast off lameness.  
**Dadegluraw**, *v. a.* (egluraw) To make indistinct to deprive of lustre, to obscure.  
**Dadeglurawl**, *a.* (eglurawl) Tending to obscure.  
**Dadegluriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (egluriad) A depriving of clearness, or lustre.  
**Dadegniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (egniad) A ceasing from exertion, toil or labour; relaxation.  
**Dadegniaw**, *v. a.* (egniaw) To cease from toil.  
**Dadegniawl**, *a.* (egniawl) Apt to relax toiling.  
**Dadegriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (egriad) A recovering, or making brisk what is flat or stale.  
**Dadegru**, *v. a.* (egru) To recover a briskness.  
**Dadeiddigaw**, *v. a.* (eiddigaw) To cease from jealousy; to make void of jealousy.  
**Dadeiddigawl**, *a.* (eiddigawl) Apt to stop or eradicate jealousy.  
**Dadeiddigeddu**, *v. a.* (eiddigeddu) To cease or desist from being jealous.  
**Dadeiddigiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (eiddigiad) A ceasing from being jealous.  
**Dadeiddunaw**, *v. a.* (eiddunaw) To cease from wishing or desiring.  
**Dadeiddunawl**, *a.* (eiddunawl) Tending to destroy longing or desire.  
**Dadeidduniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (eidduniad) A ceasing from wishing or desiring.  
**Dadeiliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (eilid) The act of undoing what is wattled or plaited.  
**Dadeiliaw**, *v. a.* (eilaw) To unwattle, or undo.  
**Dadeiliawg**, *a.* (eilawg) That is unplaited.  
**Dadeilledig**, *a.* (eiliedig) That is unwattled.  
**Dadeilledydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadeiliad) One who unwattles; one who unbuilds.  
**Dadeiliwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dadeiliwyr* (eilwr) One who undoes what is wattled.  
**Dadeisiaww**, *v. a.* (eisiaww) To relieve from want, necessity, or poverty.  
**Dadeisiawwl**, *a.* (eisiawwl) Tending to relieve from want, or poverty.  
**Dadeisiwed**, *s. m.* (eisiwed) Relief from want.  
**Dadenhudd**, *s. m.* (enhudd) A disclosure; a discovery, or investigation of a right.  
**Dadenhuddaw**, *v. a.* (dadenhudd) To disclose.  
**Dadenhuddawl**, *a.* (dadenhudd) Apt to disclose.  
**Dadenhudded**, *s. f.* (dadenhudd) Disclosure.  
**Dadenhuddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadenhudd) A disclosing, a bringing to light, or investigating.  
**Dadenhuddwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dadenhuddwyr* (dadenhudd) One who discloses; one who examines a right, or a claimant to a title.  
**Dadeni**, *s. m.* (geni) Rejuvenescency; second birth; renovation.

*Deddf dy dad daloni a'rh glyn,*

*Dadent Llaethon Helyb.*

*The custom of thy sire, thou to whom goodness will adhere, the renovation of the liberality of Helyb.*

*Ll. P. Moeh, i Ll. ab Iwerth.*

*Er yw—*

*Pa'r dadent pob rhy rhydd.*

*He is the cauldron of renovation of every liberal child.*

*D. ab Gwilym, i Rhyr.*

**Dadeni**, *v. a.* (geni) To regenerate, to renovate.

*Darogan Myrddin,  
 Dyfod breicinn,  
 O Gynary Werin  
 O gameri;  
 Dywawd derwyddon,  
 Dadent haelon,  
 O hil eryrou,  
 O Eryri.*

*Myddin doth foretell, that a king shall come of the Welsh nation in opposition; druids say, that liberality shall be rewarded in the lineage of the eagles of Snowdon.*  
*Ed. P. Neck.*

- Dadennylu, v. a. (dadannel)** To unstretch.  
**Dadennyn, v. a. (ennyn)** To extinguish.  
**Dadennynawl, a. (dadenyn)** Tending to quench what is kindled, or to extinguish.  
**Dadennyniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (dadennyn)** The act of extinguishing what is kindled.  
**Dadennynu, v. a. (dadennyn)** To extinguish.  
**Daderbyn, v. a. (erbyn)** To receive back.  
**Daderbiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daderbyn)** A receiving, or taking back again.  
**Daderbyniaw, v. a. (daderbyn)** To receive back.  
**Daderbyniawl, a. (daderbyn)** That is received back, or taken again.  
**Daderbyniwr, s. m.—pl. daderbyniwyr (daderbyn—gwr)** One who receives back.  
**Dadergyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ergyd)** A repulsion.  
**Dadergyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadergyd)** The act of repelling, or throwing back.  
**Dadergydiaw, v. a. (dadergyd)** To fling back.  
**Dadergydiawl, a. (dadergyd)** Apt to repel.  
**Dadergydiwr, s. m.—pl. dadergydwyr (dadergyd—gwr)** One who throws back; a repeller.  
**Dadergyr, s. m. (ergyr)** A push back, a retort.  
**Dadergyriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (dadergyr)** The act of pushing back again, a retorting.  
**Dadergyriaw, v. a. (dadergyr)** To drive back.  
**Dadergyriawl, a. (dadergyr)** Apt to drive back.  
**Dadesmwythaw, v. a. (esmwythaw)** To cease giving ease, to cause irritation.  
**Dadesmwythawl, a. (esmwythawl)** Tending to cease giving ease, irritating.  
**Dadesmwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (esmwythiad)** The act of rendering uneasy.  
**Dadenogawl, a. (enogawl)** Tending to clear from guilt, or to make honest.  
**Dadeuogi, v. a. (euogi)** To clear of guilt.  
**Dadeuogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (euegiad)** The act of clearing from guilt; a making honest.  
**Dadewyllsiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ewyllsiad)** A ceasing from willing, or desiring.  
**Dadewyllsiaw, v. n. (ewyllsiaw)** To cease from willing, desiring, or wishing.  
**Dadewyllsiawl, a. (ewyllsiawl)** Tending to cease from willing, or desiring.  
**Dadfach, s. m. (bach)** The state of being unhooked.  
**Dadfachawl, a. (dadfach)** Tending to unhook.  
**Dadfacheliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadfach)** The act of ungrappling; a disentangling.  
**Dadfachellu, v. a. (bachellu)** To ungrapple.  
**Dadfachiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadfach)** The act of unhooking, or unhitching.  
**Dadfachu, v. a. (dadfach)** To unhitch.  
**Dadfagllad, s. m.—pl. t. au (magllad)** The act of disentangling, or extricating.  
**Dadfaglu, v. a. (maglu)** To disentangle, to free.  
**Dadfagwyad, s. m.—pl. t. an (bagwyad)** The act of separating clusters or bunches.  
**Dadfagwyaw, v. a. (bagwyaw)** To uncluster.  
**Dadfagwyawl, a. (bagwyawl)** Tending to separate clusters or bunches.  
**Dadfachiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (balchiad)** A ceasing from being proud, or haughty.  
**Dadfachiaw, v. (balchiaw)** To become humble.  
**Dadfachiawl, a. (balchiawl)** Apt to rid of pride.  
**Dadfanawl, a. (manawl)** Tending to clear of spots, or to render emaculate.  
**Dadfancawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bancawiad)** The act of unbinding, or unlacing.

**Dadfancawiad, v. a. (bancawiad)** To unbind what is laced, or tied to.

- Dadfanad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mauiad)** Emaculation.  
**Dadfanu, v. a. (mann)** To take out spots.  
**Dadfanawwl, a. (baranawl)** Tending to withdraw a presence; evanescent.  
**Dadfanriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (baranriad)** A withdrawing of presence.  
**Dadfanu, v. a. (baranu)** To disappear.  
**Dadfan, s. f. (barn)** A reversed judgment.  
**Dadfarnawl, a. (dadfarn)** Revoking judgment.  
**Dadfarnedig, a. (dadfarn)** That is rejudged.  
**Dadfarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadfarn)** A reversing a judgment, or sentence.  
**Dadfarn, v. a. (dadfarn)** To revoke a judgment, to recant, or withdraw a sentence.

*Nid bardd a'i dadfarn, beirdd a'i dadfer.*

*It is not a bard that shall rejudge it, bards shall restore it.*

*Cynaddellu.*

- Dadfarwnr, s. m.—pl. dadfarwnyr (dadfarn—gwr)** One who revokes a sentence.  
**Dadfarwlad, s. m. (marwlad)** A raising from death; resuscitation.  
**Dadfarwlad, v. a. (marwlad)** Resuscitative.  
**Dadfarwlan, v. n. (marwlan)** To resuscitate.  
**Dadfarweiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (marweiddiad)** A raising from death; resuscitation.  
**Dadfarweiddiaw, v. a. (marweiddiaw)** To recover from death; to reanimate, to resuscitate.  
**Dadfarweiddiawl, a. (marweiddiawl)** Tending to raise from death, reanimating.  
**Dadfarwdd, s. m. (hawdd)** Emersion, 'emergence.  
**Dadfechniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mechniad)** The act of clearing, or exonerating bail.  
**Dadfechniaw, v. a. (mechniaw)** To exonerate bail, to recal a pledge.  
**Dadfechniawl, a. (mechniawl)** Clearing of bail.  
**Dadfeddiannawl, a. (dadfeddiant)** Tending to dispossess, or deprive of possession.  
**Dadfeddiannu, v. a. (dadfeddiant)** To dispossess, to cause to be dispossessed.  
**Dadfeddiant, s. m.—pl. dadfeddiannau (meddiant)** A disseisin, or dispossession.  
**Dadfeddwad, s. m. (meddwad)** A recovering from intoxication, a getting sober.  
**Dadfeddwi, v. a. (meddwi)** To recover from intoxication, to get sober.  
**Dadfeiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beiad)** Exculpation.  
**Dadfeiau, v. a. (beiau)** To clear from fault.  
**Dadfeawl, a. (beawl)** That clears from fault.  
**Dadfeichiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beichiad)** A disburdening, a clearing from a load.  
**Dadfeichiaw, v. a. (beichiaw)** To disburden.  
**Dadfeichiawl, a. (beichiawl)** That disburdens.  
**Dadfeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beiliad)** A falling to ruin; the act of falling down.  
**Dadfeiliaw, v. a. (beiliaw)** To fall to ruin.  
**Dadfeiliawg, a. (beiliawg)** Ruinous, decayed.  
**Dadfer, s. m. (mer)** What is resolved back; a thaw; what is restored back.

*Mawr mawr-ddraig mawr-ddraig y dadfer.*

*The mighty dragon being dead, very dreadful the lot returned.*  
*Cynaddellu.*

- Dadferawl, a. (dadfer)** Tending to restore.  
**Dadferedig, a. (dadfer)** That is restored back.  
**Dadferedigath, s. m. (dadferedig)** A restoration.  
**Dadferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadfer)** A resolution; a thawing; a restoration.  
**Dadferth, s. m. (merth)** A revival, reanimation.  
**Dadferthawl, a. (dadferth)** Tending to revive.  
**Dadferthu, v. a. (dadferth)** To revive.

**Dadferu, v. a. (dadfer)** To resolve back, to dissolve, to thaw; to restore back.

Yn ei fwy all fuddal offer;  
Yn ei law ei fardd a'i dadfer;  
Teiwing ym taen a rodder,  
Truth folawd—

In his life he was not wont to be useless; in his death his hand will restore him; it is justice for me to repay what is given, a tribute of praise! *Cynadeu, m. E. ab M. ab Iddon.*

**Dadferwr, s. m.—pl. dadferwyr (dadfer—gwr)**

One who restores back; a restorer.

**Dadferyd, v. a. (dadfer)** To restore back again.

**Dadflaenawl, a. (blaenawl)** Tending to blunt.

**Dadflaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaeniad)** A depriving of point; a blunting.

**Dadflaenu, v. a. (blaenu)** To blunt a point.

**Dadflasawl, a. (blasaawl)** That deprives of taste.

**Dadflasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blasiad)** A depriving of taste, savour, or relish.

**Dadflasu, v. a. (blasu)** To deprive of taste.

**Dadflinad, s. m. (blinad)** A recovering from fatigue, a refreshing.

**Dadflinaw, v. a. (blinaw)** To rid of fatigue.

**Dadflinawl, a. (blinawl)** Tending to refresh.

**Dadflinedig, a. (blinedig)** That is refreshed.

**Dadflisgaw, v. a. (blisgaw)** To cast of the shell.

**Dadflisgawl, a. (hlisgawl)** Tending to shell off.

**Dadflisgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blisgiad)** A casting off the shell; a taking off the shell.

**Dadflodenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blodeuad)** A casting off the blossoms, or flowers.

**Dadflodenaw, v. n. (blodenaw)** To drop blossoms.

**Dadflodenawl, a. (blodenawl)** Tending to cast off or to drop the blossoms.

**Dadflungâd, s. m. (blyngâd)** A becoming divested of silliness, or austerity.

**Dadflungâwl, a. (blyngâwl)** Tending to divest of silliness or harshness.

**Dadflungâu, v. n. (blyngâu)** To become mild.

**Dadflysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blysiad)** A ceasing from longing, or wishing.

**Dadflyslaw, v. n. (blyslaw)** To cease longing.

**Dadflysiawl, a. (blysiawl)** Tending to satiate.

**Dadfoddadwy, a. (dadfawdd)** That may be immersed, or raised above the surface.

**Dadfoddawl, a. (dadfawdd)** Tending to immerse

**Dadfoddedig, a. (dadfawdd)** That is immersed.

**Dadfoddi, v. a. (dadfawdd)** To emerge, to rise up

**Dadfoddad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadfawdd)** A rising to the surface, or emerging; emersion.

**Dadfoddlonawl, a. (boddlonawl)** Dissatisfactory.

**Dadfoddloni, v. a. (boddloni)** To dissatisfy.

**Dadfoddloniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (boddloniad)** A rendering unpleasant, dissatisfaction.

**Dadfraenawl, a. (braenawl)** Tending to divest of a tendency to corruption.

**Dadfraeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (braeniad)** A rendering free from putrescence.

**Dadfraenu, v. n. (braenu)** To become fresh.

**Dadfreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (breiniad)** A divesting of privilege; a disfranchisement.

**Dadfreiniaw, v. a. (breiniaw)** To disfranchise.

**Dadfreiniawl, a. (breiniawl)** Tending to divest of privilege, or immunity.

**Dadfreiniedig, a. (breiniedig)** Disfranchised.

**Dadfreiniwr, s. m.—pl. dadfreiniwyr (breiniwr)** One who divests of privilege.

**Dadfreuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (breuad)** A divesting of a tendency to brittleness.

**Dadfreuaw, v. n. (breuaw)** To become unbrittle.

**Dadfreuawl, a. (breuawl)** Tending to toughen.

**Dadfriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (briad)** A dishonouring

**Dadfriaw, v. a. (briaw)** To rob of honour.

**Dadfriawl, a. (briawl)** Tending to dishonour.

**Dadfrigaw, v. a. (brigaw)** To lop of the tops.

**Dadfrigawl, a. (brigawl)** Decapacitated.

**Dadfrigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (briagiad)** A cutting off the top, decapitation.

**Dadfrochawl, a. (brochawl)** Tending to become divested of turbulence, or passion.

**Dadfrochi, v. n. (brochi)** To become unruffled; to assuage turbulence; to tranquillize.

**Dadfrochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brochiad)** A being, or becoming divested of turbulence.

**Dadfrwysgaw, v. (brwysgaw)** To become sober.

**Dadfrwysgawl, a. (brwysgawl)** Tending to make steady, or recover ebriety.

**Dadfrwysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwysgiad)** A becoming free from drunkenness.

**Dadfrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brydiad)** A stopping, or assuaging of heat, a mitigation of heat.

**Dadfrydiannawl, a. (dadfrydiant)** Having a tendency to become uninfamed.

**Dadfrydiannu, v. n. (dadfrydiant)** To become uninfamed; to abate throbbing.

**Dadfrydiant, s. m. (brydiant)** Defervescence.

**Dadfrydaw, v. a. (brydiaw)** To assuage heat.

**Dadfrydiawl, a. (brydiawl)** Apt to assuage heat.

**Dadfrythawl, a. (brythawl)** Apt to stop ire.

**Dadfrythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brythiad)** A divesting or a becoming free from tumult.

**Dadfrythu, v. a. (brythu)** To assuage a tumult.

**Dadfuarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (buarthiad)** A letting out of a fold, the unfolding of a flock.

**Dadfuarthu, v. a. (buarthu)** To unfold a flock.

**Dadfyddarawl, a. (byddarawl)** Ceasing to be deaf

**Dadfyddariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (byddariad)** A divesting, or curing of deafness.

**Dadfyddaru, v. a. (byddaru)** To rid of deafness.

**Dadfyddinaw, v. (byddinaw)** To disband an army

**Dadfyddinawl, a. (byddinawl)** Apt to disband.

**Dadfyddiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (byddiniad)** A disbanding, or breaking up of an army.

**Dadffawdd, s. m. (ffawdd)** What is extinguished

**Dadfferawl, a. (fferawl)** Tending to dissolve.

**Dadfferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fferiad)** A dissolving

**Dadferu, v. n. (fferu)** To disincorporate.

**Dadffiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffiniad)** A divesting, or pulling down of bounds.

**Dadffiniaw, v. a. (ffiniaw)** To divest of bounds.

**Dadffiniawl, a. (ffiniawl)** Divested of bounds.

**Dadffoddawl, a. (dadffawdd)** Being extinguished

**Dadffoddi, v. a. (dadffawdd)** To extinguish.

**Dadffoddad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadffawdd)** Extinction.

**Dadffrwythaw, v. n. (ffrwythaw)** To become abortive; to become enfeebled.

**Dadffrwythawl, a. (ffrwythawl)** Tending to deprive of vigour, or to enfeeble.

**Dadffrwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffrwythiad)** A becoming abortive, a becoming feeble.

**Dadffrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffrydiad)** A streaming or flowing back; refluxion.

**Dadffrydiant, s. m. (ffrydiant)** A reflux.

**Dadffrydiaw, v. a. (ffrydiaw)** To flow back.

**Dadffrydiawl, a. (ffrydiawl)** That flows back.

**Dadffurfriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffurfriad)** A divesting of form, a deformation.

**Dadffurfriaw, v. a. (ffurfriaw)** To disfigure.

**Dadffurfriawl, a. (ffurfriawl)** Disfigured.

**Dadgadarnâd, s. m. (cadarnâd)** A disengabling

**Dadgadarnâwl, a. (cadarnâwl)** Having a tendency to destroy vigour, to enervate.

**Dadgadarnân**, *v. a.* (*cadarnân*) To disenoble.  
**Dadgadwynaw**, *v. a.* (*cadwynaw*) To unchain.  
**Dadgadwynawl**, *a.* (*cadwynawl*) Disenthralled.  
**Dadgadwyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*cadwyniad*) The act of unchaining or loosening of bonds.  
**Dadgaddugaw**, *v. a.* (*caddugaw*) To divest of darkness, to render inobscure; to clear up.  
**Dadgaddugawl**, *a.* (*caddugawl*) Tending to clear.  
**Dadgaddugiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*caddugiad*) A clearing up, a rendering inobscure.  
**Dadgaeadu**, *v. a.* (*caeadu*) To take off a cover.  
**Dadgaewl**, *a.* (*caewl*) Tending to disenclose.  
**Dadgaenawl**, *a.* (*caenawl*) That is rid of surface.  
**Dadgaeniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*caeniad*) A taking off the surface, or skin; decortication.  
**Dadgaenu**, *v. a.* (*caenu*) To take off a surface.  
**Dadgaerawl**, *a.* (*caerawl*) That is dismantled.  
**Dadgaeriad**, *s. m.* (*caeriad*) A dismantling.  
**Dadgaeru**, *v. a.* (*caeru*) To dismantle a fort.  
**Dadgaethawl**, *a.* (*caethawl*) Freed of restraint.  
**Dadgaethiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*caethiad*) A liberating, a bringing out of confinement.  
**Dadgaethiaw**, *v. a.* (*caethiaw*) To disenthral.  
**Dadgaethiawl**, *a.* (*caethiawl*) Disenthralled.  
**Dadgaethu**, *v. a.* (*caethu*) To disenthral.  
**Dadgāmawl**, *a.* (*cāmawl*) Apt to step back.  
**Dadgāmiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*cāmiad*) A stepping back, a re-stepping.  
**Dadgāmu**, *v. a.* (*cāmu*) to step backward.  
**Dadgan**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (*can*) A recital.  
**Dadgan**, *v. a.* (*can*) To recite, to pronounce, to say, to rehearse, to recite, or sing what has been composed beforehand, to declare.  
**Dadganadwy**, *a.* (*dadgan*) That may be recited.  
**Dadganawl**, *a.* (*dadgan*) Recitative, chaunting.  
**Dadganedig**, *a.* (*dadgan*) That is recited.  
**Dadganiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*dadgan*) A reciting, repeating, or pronouncing; a declaration.  
**Dadganmawl**, *v. a.* (*canmawl*) To dispraise.  
**Dadganmoldig**, *a.* (*dadganmawl*) Depreciated.  
**Dadganmoliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*dadganmawl*) A dispraising; disrecommendaion.  
**Dadgannerthawl**, *a.* (*cannerthawl*) Tending to deprive of assistance, or support.  
**Dadgannerthiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*cannerthiad*) A depriving of support, or assistance.  
**Dadgannerthu**, *v. a.* (*cannerthu*) To withdraw aid, assistance, or support.  
**Dadgannorthwyad**, *s. m.* (*cannorthwyad*) A withdrawing of support or assistance.  
**Dadgannorthwyaw**, *v. a.* (*cannorthwyaw*) To withdraw, or withhold assistance.  
**Dadgannorthwyawl**, *a.* (*cannorthwyawl*) Tending to withdraw, or withhold assistance.  
**Dadgannu**, *v. a.* (*dadgan*) To recite, rehearse, or say; to declare, to pronounce.

Cymered yr yngned y ddwy gryghawseath. dadgannu wy: a gwyddu na dadgannu, ayt yr yfngnaid allan—i ymgyngbort.

Let the Judge take the two sides of the issue, and let him recapitulate them: and after he shall have recapitulated, let the Judges go out to deliberate. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dadganwr**, *s. m.—pl. dadganwyr* (*dadgan—gwr*) A reciter, a rehearser, a declarer.  
**Dadganydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (*dadgan*) A reciter, one who recites, or relates.  
**Dadgangenawl**, *a.* (*cangenawl*) Having the branches cut away.  
**Dadgangeniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*cangeniad*) A lopping off, or divesting of branches.  
**Dadgangu**, *v. a.* (*cangu*) To divest of branches or boughs.

**Dadgarcharawl**, *a.* (*carcharawl*) Apt to liberate.  
**Dadgarchariad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*carohariad*) A liberating from confinement; a setting free.  
**Dadgarcharu**, *v. a.* (*carcharu*) To disincarcerate, to free from prison; to liberate.  
**Dadgarcharwr**, *s. m.—pl. dadgarcharwyr* (*dadgarchar—gwr*) One who liberates from prison.  
**Dadgaddawl**, *a.* (*carddawl*) Tending to cease from, or hinder from wandering abroad.  
**Dadgarddiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*carddiad*) A returning from exile, or banishment.  
**Dadgarddu**, *v. a.* (*carddu*) To recal from exile.  
**Dadgaregawl**, *a.* (*caregawl*) Tending to divest of a petrified quality.  
**Dadgaregiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*caregiad*) A divesting of a stony or petrified quality.  
**Dadgaregu**, *v. a.* (*caregu*) To unpetrify.  
**Dadgasglawl**, *a.* (*casglawl*) Dissipating.  
**Dadgasgliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*casgliad*) The act of dispersing what is heaped together.  
**Dadgasglu**, *v. a.* (*casglu*) To spread a heap.  
**Dadgeiniad**, *s. m.—pl. dadgeiniad* (*dadgan*) A reciter, or relator; a singer. *Dadgeiniad pen-paston*, reciters resting on their staves.  
**Dadgladdawl**, *a.* (*claddawl*) Tending to lay open.  
**Dadgladdedig**, *a.* (*claddedig*) That is disinterred.  
**Dadgladdedigath**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*dadgladdedig*) A disinterment, a digging up.  
**Dadgladdiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*claddiad*) A disinterment, the act of unburying.  
**Dadgladdu**, *v. a.* (*claddu*) To disinter. *Dadgladdid y bedd*, the grave was dug open.  
**Dadgloddiaid**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*cloddiaid*) The act of filling up a pit or trench.  
**Dadgloddiaw**, *v. a.* (*cloddiaw*) To fill up a trench.  
**Dadglōad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*clōad*) An unlocking.  
**Dadglōadwy**, *a.* (*clōad*) That may be unlocked.  
**Dadglōawl**, *a.* (*clōawl*) Tending to unlock.  
**Dadglōedig**, *a.* (*clōedig*) That is unlocked.  
**Dadglōi**, *v. a.* (*clōi*) To unlock, to unfasten.  
**Dadgraffawl**, *a.* (*craffawl*) Tending to efface.  
**Dadgraffiad**, *s. m.* (*craffiad*) Obliteration.  
**Dadgraffu**, *v. a.* (*craffu*) To obliterate, to efface.  
**Dadgrasawl**, *a.* (*crasawl*) Tending to unparch.  
**Dadgrasiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*crasiad*) A divesting of aridity, or crispness.  
**Dadgrasu**, *v. a.* (*crasu*) To divest of crispness.  
**Dadgroenawl**, *a.* (*croenawl*) Apt to peel off.  
**Dadgroeni**, *v. a.* (*croeni*) To decorticate.  
**Dadgroeniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*croeniad*) A divesting of skin; a decrustation.  
**Dadgronawl**, *a.* (*cronawl*) Tending to let out.  
**Dadgroni**, *v. a.* (*croni*) To undam, to let out.  
**Dadgroniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*croeniad*) A letting out, or undamming a collection.  
**Dadgrychawl**, *a.* (*crychawl*) Tending to uncrinkle.  
**Dadgrychedig**, *a.* (*crychedig*) That is smoothed.  
**Dadgrychiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*crychiad*) A divesting of wrinkles or crinkles.  
**Dadgrychu**, *v. a.* (*crychu*) To unwrinkle.  
**Dadgrymawl**, *a.* (*crymawl*) Tending to unbend.  
**Dadgrymiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*crymiad*) A divesting of a bending position, a straightening.  
**Dadgrymu**, *v. a.* (*crymu*) To unbend, to straighten, or to make erect.  
**Dadgryniad**, *s. m.* (*cryniad*) A divesting of roundness, or globosity.  
**Dadgryniawl**, *a.* (*cryniawl*) Tending to divest of rotundity, or globosity.  
**Dadgrynau**, *v. a.* (*crynau*) To divest, and to become divested of rotundity.



**Dadguchlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuchliad)** The act of unwrinkling the brow.

**Dadguchlawn, a. (cuchlawn)** Apt to unwrinkle.

**Dadgudd, s. m. (cudd)** The state of being revealed.

*Gwne f fod llawrydd, llawen ud gwen-dorf  
Gwyn-deyrn heb ddadgudd!*

*It is misery to me that the liberal-handed, and joyful defence of the blessed tribe, the beacon-peace should be without a disposition of darkness!*  
*Lt. P. Moch. m. G. at H. at Gwain.*

**Dadguddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadgudd)** A disclosing what is hidden; a revelation.

**Dadguddiadawl, a. (dadguddiad)** Apocalyptic.

**Dadguddiadwy, a. (dadguddiad)** That may be revealed, manifested, or brought to light.

**Dadguddiaw, v. a. (dadgudd)** To reveal.

**Dadguddiawl, a. (dadgudd)** Tending to reveal.

**Dadguddiedig, a. (dadgudd)** That is revealed.

**Dadguddiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadguddiedig)** The act of revealing, or making manifest.

**Dadguddiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dadguddiad)** A revealer, or a discloser of mysteries.

*Gwn mai eich Duw chwi yd Duw y duwian—a dadguddiedydd dirgeliedigaethau, o herwydd medru o honot ddadguddio y dirgelwch hwn.*

*I know that your God is the God of gods—and the revealer of secrets, because thou hast been able to reveal this secret.*  
*Daniel li. 47.*

**Dadguddiwr, s. m.—pl. dadguddwyr (dadgudd—gwr)** One who brings to light, a revealer.

**Dadgydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydiad)** A disjunction; a disuniting.

**Dadgydiaw, v. a. (cydiaw)** To disunite.

**Dadgydiawl, a. (cydiawl)** Tending to disjoin.

**Dadgyfanawl, a. (cyfanawl)** Having a tendency to become divested of integrality.

**Dadgyfaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaniad)** A divesting of integrality; disruption.

**Dadgyfanneddawl, a. (cyfanneddawl)** Tending to divest of inhabitants.

**Dadgyfanneddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfanneddiad)** A quitting a habitation.

**Dadgyfanneddu, v. a. (cyfanneddu)** To leave off inhabiting; to depopulate.

**Dadgyfansawdd, s. m.—pl. dadgyfansoddion (cyfansawdd)** The state of being disorganized.

**Dadgyfansoddawl, a. (dadgyfansawdd)** Tending to disunite the component parts.

**Dadgyfansoddi, v. a. (dadgyfansawdd)** To separate the component parts.

**Dadgyfansoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadgyfansawdd)** A disception, a separation of parts.

**Dadgyfanu, v. a. (cyfanu)** To disincorporate.

**Dadgyfartaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfartaliad)** A rendering, or becoming disproportionate.

**Dadgyfartalu, v. a. (cyfartalu)** To disproportion.

**Dadgyflogawl, a. (cyflogawl)** Tending to annul a covenant, contract, or hire.

**Dadgyflogi, v. a. (cyflogi)** To annul a covenant; to annul a contract for hire.

**Dadgyflogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflogiad)** The abrogating a covenant, or condition of service.

**Dadgyfluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfluniad)** A divesting of conformation; deformation.

**Dadgyfluniaw, v. a. (cyfluniaw)** To divest of conformation, or connexion of parts.

**Dadgyfluniawl, a. (cyfluniawl)** Having a tendency to divest of conformation.

**Dadgyfnerthawl, a. (cyfnerthawl)** Tending to divest of, or to withdraw support.

**Dadgyfnerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnerthiad)** A divesting of, or withdrawing assistance.

**Dadgyfnerthu, v. a. (cyfnerthu)** To divest of, or to withhold assistance.

**Dadgyfrodeddawl, a. (cyfrodeddawl)** Tending to untwine, unravel or untwist.

**Dadgyfrodeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrodeddiad)** The act of untwisting, or untwining.

**Dadgyfrodeddu, v. a. (cyfrodeddu)** To untwine; to unravel.

**Dadgylichawl, a. (cylchawl)** Tending to unhoop; to unhoop.

**Dadgylichedig, a. (cylchedig)** That is unhooped.

**Dadgylichiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchriad)** Unhooping.

**Dadgylichu, v. a. (cylchu)** To uncircle; to unhoop.

**Dadgylichynawl, a. (cylchynawl)** Tending to divest of what surrounds.

**Dadgylichyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchyniad)** The act of taking away what surrounds.

**Dadgylichynu, v. n. (cylchynu)** To cease from surrounding, or circumscribing.

**Dadgymaledig, a. (cymaledig)** Disjointed.

**Dadgymaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymaliad)** A disjoining, or dislocating; dislocation.

**Dadgymalu, v. a. (cymalu)** To disjoint, to dislocate, or to luxate; to break the joints.

*Yr wyf i'r hwn krydydwy yn ei ofyn a ydwyf; Ffian ydwy a del-  
gynali di f'ar gam!*

*I am that which thou dost ask if I am; wherefore then dost thou disunite me unjustly!*  
*C. Edwards, H. y Ffydd.*

**Dadgymysgawl, a. (cymysgawl)** Tending to un-mingle, or separate what is mixed.

**Dadgymysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymysgiad)** The act of separating things mixed.

**Dadgymysgu, v. a. (cymysgu)** To un-mingle.

**Dadgynllwynaw, v. a. (cynllwynaw)** To break up an ambush, to leave off lying in wait.

**Dadgynllwynawl, a. (cynllwynawl)** Tending to break up an ambush.

**Dadgynllwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynllwyniad)** The act of breaking up an ambush.

**Dadgynnorthwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnorthwyad)** A withdrawing of assistance.

**Dadgynnorthwyaw, v. a. (cynnorthwyaw)** To withdraw support or assistance.

**Dadgynnorthwyawl, a. (cynnorthwyawl)** Tending to deprive of assistance, or help.

**Dadgynnyred, v. a. (cynnyred)** To unfrequent.

**Dadgysdadiawl, a. (cysdadiawl)** Apt to divest, or causing to divest of competition.

**Dadgysdadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysdadiad)** A divesting of competition, or dispute.

**Dadgysdadlu, v. a. (cysdadlu)** To cease from competition, contention, or dispute.

**Dadgysgodawl, a. (cysgodawl)** Apt to unshelter.

**Dadgysgodi, v. a. (cysgodi)** To unshelter.

**Dadgysgodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysgodiad)** A divesting of shelter, or cover.

**Dadgysonawl, a. (cysonawl)** Apt to discord.

**Dadgysoni, v. a. (cysoni)** To make dissonant.

**Dadgysoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysoniad)** A rendering dissonant, or discordant.

**Dadgysylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysylltiad)** A disjoining, disjunction, division.

**Dadgysylltiawl, a. (cysylltiawl)** Disjunctive.

**Dadgysylltiedig, a. (cysylltiedig)** Disjoined.

**Dadgysylltu, v. a. (cysylltu)** To disjoin.

**Dadgystuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystuddiad)** A ceasing from tormenting or afflicting.

**Dadgystuddiaw, v. a. (cystuddiaw)** To free from affliction, or torture; to comfort.

**Dadgystuddiawl, a. (cystuddiawl)** Tending to cease from tormenting or torturing.

**Dadgyweiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyweiriad)** A divesting of order; disorganization.

**Dadgyweiriaw, v. a. (cyweiriaw)** To render disorderly; to disorganize.

**Dadgyweiriawl, a. (cyweiriawl)** Apt to confuse.  
**Dadgyweiriedig, a. (cyweiriedig)** Disorganized.  
**Dadhadawl, a. (hadawl)** Apt to divest of seed.  
**Dadhadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hadiad)** A divesting of seed, a rendering seedless.  
**Dadhadu, v. a. (hadu)** To divest of seed.  
**Dadagrâd, s. m. (hagrâd)** A divesting of ugliness; a becoming divested of ugliness.  
**Dadhagrâwl, a. (hagrâwl)** Tending to adorn.  
**Dadhagrân, v. a. (hagrân)** To divest of ugliness.  
**Dadhalogawl, a. (halogawl)** Apt to divest of filth.  
**Dadhalogi, v. a. (halogi)** To divest of pollution.  
**Dadhalogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (halogiad)** A divesting, or purifying from pollution.  
**Dadhalltawl, a. (halltawl)** Apt to divest of salt.  
**Dadhalltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (halltiad)** A divesting of saline quality; a purging from salt.  
**Dadhalltu, v. a. (halltu)** To divest of saltiness.  
**Dadhanfod, v. a. (hanfod)** To divest of being.  
**Dadhanfodawl, a. (dadhhanfod)** Annihilating.  
**Dadhanfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadhhanfod)** A divesting of existence, or being.  
**Dadhardawl, a. (hardawl)** Tending to divest of ornament, or beauty.  
**Dadharddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (harddiad)** A divesting of beauty or ornament.  
**Dadharddu, v. a. (harddu)** To divest of beauty.  
**Dadheddychawl, a. (heddychawl)** Peace-breaking.  
**Dadheddychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (heddychiad)** A depriving of tranquillity, or of peace.  
**Dadheddychu, v. a. (heddychu)** To divest of peace.  
**Dadheidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (heidiad)** The act of separating from a swarm.  
**Dadheidlaw, v. n. (heidlaw)** To cease swarming.  
**Dadheidlawl, a. (heidlawl)** Having a tendency to cease from swarming.  
**Dadheigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (heigiad)** The act of separating or dispersing of a shoal.  
**Dadheigiaw, v. a. (heigiaw)** To part a shoal.  
**Dadheigiawl, a. (heigiawl)** Having a tendency to disperse from a shoal.  
**Dadheiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (heiniad)** A clearing from disorder or pestilence.  
**Dadheiniaw, v. a. (heiniaw)** To clear of disease.  
**Dadheiniawl, a. (heiniawl)** Having a tendency to dissipate a disease.  
**Dadhelaethawl, a. (helaethawl)** Tending to straiten or to circumscribe.  
**Dadhelaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (helaethiad)** A rendering strait, or reducing of extent.  
**Dadhelaethu, v. a. (helaethu)** To reduce extent.  
**Dadheneiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (heneiddiad)** A divesting of age; renovation.  
**Dadheneiddiaw, v. a. (heneiddiaw)** To divest of age; to renovate; to become young.  
**Dadheneiddiawl, a. (heneiddiawl)** Renovating.  
**Dadhiraethawl, a. (hiraethawl)** Tending to divest of longing; tending to console.  
**Dadhiraethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hiraethiad)** A divesting of, or ceasing from longing.  
**Dadhiraethu, v. n. (hiraethu)** To cease longing.  
**Dadhoffawl, a. (hoffawl)** Apt to make unlovely.  
**Dadhoffi, v. n. (hoffi)** To cease from loving.  
**Dadhoffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hoffiad)** A disliking.  
**Dadholedig, a. (holedig)** That is re-examined.  
**Dadholi, v. a. (holi)** To examine over again.  
**Dadholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (holiad)** A re-examining, a questioning over again.  
**Dadhualawg, a. (hualawg)** That is unfettered.  
**Dadhualiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hualiad)** The act of unfettering, or freeing from shackles.

**Dadhualu, v. a. (hualu)** To unfetter.  
**Dadhudaw, v. a. (hudaw)** To entice back again.  
**Dadhudawl, a. (hudawl)** Tending to allure back.  
**Dadhudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hudiad)** A drawing, enticing, or alluring back.  
**Dadhuddaw, v. a. (huddaw)** To uncover.  
**Dadhuddawl, a. (huddawl)** Tending to uncover.  
**Dadhuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (huddiad)** Development; a divesting of covering.  
**Dadhuliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (huliad)** An uncovering.  
**Dadhuliaw, v. a. (huliaw)** To strip of the cover.  
**Dadhuliawl, a. (huliawl)** Tending to uncover.  
**Dadhunaw, v. a. (hunaw)** To leave off sleeping.  
**Dadhunawl, a. (hunawl)** Apt to divest of sleep.  
**Dadhuniad, s. m. (huniad)** A divesting of sleep.  
**Dadiachâd, s. m. (iachâd)** A becoming unwell.  
**Dadiachâawl, a. (iachâawl)** Tending to relapse.  
**Dadiachân, v. n. (iachân)** To become unwell.  
**Dadiain, s. m. (iain)** A renovated condition.

*Dadlio-ain cynnydd  
Dydd afwriad*

*A renovation of a glorious increase the last day.  
G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

*Yn lwerddon yr oedd pair a elwid pair dadliu; a pha gelain bynag a ferwyl yddo, efe a gyfodi yn wr byw drachefo, oad na's medrai ddywydyd.*

*In Ireland there was a cauldron that was called the cauldron of renovation; and whatever corpse was boiled therein, it would rise up a living man again, only that he could not speak.*

*Mabinogion.*

**Dadiain, a. (ain)** Renovated, reanimated.

*Frydhuw Llywelyn pryd dyn dadliu—  
A lloeddil y'ugriagodd yn ymogrâin,  
A'r llyllan yr dyn ar ddu celio,  
A lloeddil i'w brod rhag bro Eurgain.*

*The comely Llywelyn with the aspect of a renovated man—with horse fairly arrayed attending on his train, having the bow-string on the stretch towards a corpse, and the silver spear poised to the breast on the borders of the vale of Eurgain.*

*Eis. ab Gwgan.*

**Dadiasawl, a. (iasawl)** Tending to divest of a pervading quality, or power.

**Dadiasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (iasiad)** A ceasing to affect, impress, or pervade.

**Dadiasu, v. a. (iasu)** To divest of power, or quality that pervades and affects.

**Dadieudaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (ieudaw)** Dejugation.

**Dadieuw, v. a. (ieuw)** To unyoke; to loosen.

**Dadienawl, a. (ienawl)** That is unyoked.

**Dadieuwyr, s. m.—pl. dadieuwyr (ieuwyr)** One who unyokes, or loosens.

**Dadireiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ireiddiad)** A becoming void of succulency, or moisture.

**Dadireiddiaw, v. n. (ireiddiaw)** To become divested of moisture, or succulency.

**Dadireiddiawl, a. (ireiddiawl)** Apt to become divested of moisture, or to grow rigid.

**Dadi, s. f.—pl. t. au (dad—yl)** A debate, dispute, or controversy; strife, or contention; a matter in debate, a case in law.

*Llawer gwir, lle'r awn o gyd  
I ddadi, drwg ei ddoodyd.*

*Many a truth, where we go mutually into the dispute, is hard to be told.*

*Gr. ab Hy. ab Twm.*

**Dadlaesawl, a. (llaesawl)** Apt to draw up.

**Dadlaesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llaesiad)** A ceasing to be trailing; curtailing.

**Dadlaesu, v. a. (llaesu)** To curtail; to tuck up.

**Dadlai, s. c.—pl. dadleion (dadi)** A disputant.

**Dadlath, s. m. (lath)** A re-dissolved state.

**Dadlam, s. m. (llam)** A rebound, or step back.

**Dadlamawl, a. (dadiam)** Apt to rebound back.

**Dadlamiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadiam)** A bounding back, or rebounding.

**Dadlamm, v. a. (dadiam)** To bound backward.

3 A

- Dadlamwr, s. m.—pl. dadlamwyr (dadlam—gwr)**  
One who leaps back, a rebounder.
- Dadlanastrawl, a. (llanastrawl)** Gathered up.
- Dadlanastriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llanastriad)** A gathering together what is spread.
- Dadlanastro, v. a. (llanastro)** To heap, or gather up what is spread abroad.
- Dadlareiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llareiddiad)** A becoming divested of mildness.
- Dadlareiddiaw, v. n. (llareiddiaw)** To become divested of mildness, or meekness.
- Dadlareiddiawl, a. (llareiddiawl)** Having a tendency to be divested of mildness.
- Dadlathrawl, a. (llathrawl)** Reflecting a glare.
- Dadlathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llathriad)** A reflection of a glittering or gleaming.
- Dadlathru, v. n. (llathru)** To reflect a glitter.
- Dadlawch, s. m. (llawch)** A state divested of aid.
- Dadlawl, a. (dadl)** Controversial, polemical.
- Dadlraith, s. f.—pl. dadlreithiau (dadl—raith)** A polemical discourse.
- Dadleiad, s. m. (lleiad)** A displacing, a dialodging.
- Dadlelawl, a. (llelawl)** Tending to displace.
- Dadleu, v. a. (lleu)** To divest of locality.
- Dadlechawl, a. (llechawl)** That ceases hiding.
- Dadlechiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llechiad)** A coming to view, a coming out of concealment.
- Dadlechu, v. a. (llechu)** To cease from hiding.
- Dadledawl, a. (lledawl)** That causes to cloze up.
- Dadlediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llediad)** A divesting of expansion; a straitening.
- Dadledu, v. a. (lledu)** To draw up what is spread; to divest of expansion.
- Dadleddfawl, a. (lleddfawl)** Tending to divest, or become void of obliquity.
- Dadleddfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lleddfiad)** A divesting of obliquity, or flatness.
- Dadleddfu, v. a. (lleddfu)** To divest of obliquity, or flatness; to sharpen up.
- Dadleihiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadlaih)** A resolving to liquid; a thawing; dissolution.
- Pa fath ddadleithiad a thawdd y cyd yr awr yn ei galon edifirhau!*  
What a dissolution and a melting are now in his penitent heart.  
—*S. Trefrogyn.*
- Dadleihiaw, v. n. (dadlaih)** To become humid, or moist again; to thaw.
- Dadleihiawl, a. (dadlaih)** Tending to become moist again, tending to thaw.
- Dadlenwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llenwad)** Depletion.
- Dadlenwawl, a. (llenwawl)** Tending to empty.
- Dadlenwl, v. a. (llenwl)** To empty, to pour out.
- Dadlesaad, s. m. (llesaad)** A divesting of good.
- Dadlesawl, a. (llesawl)** Apt to divest of good.
- Dadlesau, v. a. (llesau)** To divest of benefit.
- Dadlesawl, a. (llesawl)** Apt to divest of benefit.
- Dadlesgâd, s. m. (llesgâd)** A divesting of weakness; a recovering of strength.
- Dadlesgâwl, a. (llesgâwl)** Apt to strengthen.
- Dadlesgân, v. a. (llesgân)** To divest of weakness; to recover strength.
- Dadlesmeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llesmeiriad)** A recovering from a fainting fit.
- Dadlesmeiriaw, v. a. (llesmeiriaw)** To recover from a fainting fit, or swoon.
- Dadlesmeiriawl, a. (llesmeiriawl)** Tending to recover from a fit or swoon.
- Dadlesteiariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llesteiariad)** A clearing from obstruction or hinderance.
- Dadlesteiariawl, a. (llesteiariawl)** Tending to divest of obstruction or hinderance.

**Dadlesu, v. a. (lleu)** To deprive of benefit.

**Dadlen, s. m.—pl. t. on (dadl)** A debate, or argument; a debating, or disputing a matter.

*Dadlen wrol barn.*

*Argument after sentence.*

*Adapt.*

**Dadieu, v. a. (dadl)** To argue, dispute, or reason; to tattle; to contend, or wrangle.

*A fo called y'ngnyghaws  
Dadieued ar bob schaws.*

*He that is powerful in pleading let him argue on every occasion.*

*Adapt.*

**Dadlenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadlen)** Disputation.

*A glynoid a grant Llawn,  
Mab Nwyfre, mliur hynaws!  
"Dadlenad ar bob schaws."*

*Hast thou heard what was sung by Llior the son of Nwyfre, a generous warrior; argument on every occasion.*

*Engl. y Clywed.*

**Dadlenadawl, a. (dadlenad)** Controversial.

**Dadlenadwy, a. (dadlenad)** Disputable, convertible, contestible, actionable.

**Dadlenaw, v. a. (dadleu)** To dispute, to argue.

**Dadlenawl, a. (dadlen)** Controversial.

**Dadlenawr, s. m.—pl. dadlenorion (dadlen)** An arguist, disputer, or contender; an advocate.

**Dadlendy, s. m.—pl. dadludal (dadlen—ty)** A hall, a court-house, or judgment hall.

**Dadlunedig, a. (dadlen)** That is disputed.

**Dadlenfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (dadlen—ma)** A place of disputation; a forum.

**Dadleugar, a. (dadleu)** Disputative; captious.

**Dadleugarwch, s. m. (dadleugar)** Captiousness.

**Dadleuwr, s. m.—pl. dadleuwyr (dadleu—gwr)** A disputer, or arguer; an advocate. In the laws, the parties who litigate are called *Dadleuwyr*,

*Cynhenusion*, and *Pleidiad*.

**Dadleuwraig, s. f.—pl. dadleuwreigedd (dadleu—gwraig)** A woman who disputes.

**Dadleuwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadleuwr)** Advocateship, or advocacy.

**Dadleuydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dadleu)** An arguist.

**Dadleuyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dadleuydd)** A female disputant, or pleader; a female advocate.

**Dadleuyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadleuydd)** The office of a pleader, an advocateship.

**Dadleuyriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadleuwr)** Advocateship, or the office of a pleader.

**Dadlewych, s. m. (llewych)** Refraction of light.

**Dadlewychawl, a. (dadlewych)** Refrangible.

**Dadlewychedig, a. (dadlewych)** Reflected back.

**Dadlewychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadlewych)** A returning of light, reflection.

**Dadlewychu, v. (dadlewych)** To reflect; to clear.

**Dadlewygawl, a. (llewygawl)** Tending to recover from a fainting fit.

**Dadlewgyiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llewgyiad)** A recovering, from a fit, or swoon.

**Dadlewgyu, v. n. (llewgyu)** To recover from a fit, or swoon; to revive.

**Dadlid, s. m. (llid)** Anger or wrath assuaged.

**Dadlidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadlid)** A divesting of anger, or wrath; an appeasing.

**Dadlidiaw, v. n. (dadlid)** To cease from anger, to become reconciled, or pacified.

*Dy gnaiff dylid dadlid gynaïd,  
Dy gynmori gynaïd,  
Llywyr dy wilyd.*

*Thy continual toil so much it will assuage, thy assumptive perversity it will harmonize thy bile.*

*Gwaelchmai, t. Dadl.*

**Dadlidiawg, a. (dadlid)** That is appeased.

**Dadlidiawl, a. (dadlid)** Tending to appease.

**Dadlif, s. m. (llif)** A reflux, or reflux.

**Dadlifaw, v. a. (dadlif)** To flow backward.

**Dadlifawl**, *a.* (**dadlif**) Tending to flow back.  
**Dadlifad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**dadlif**) A reflowing.  
**Dadlifant**, *s. m.* (**dadlif**) A reflux, a reflux.  
**Dadlithraw**, *v. a.* (**lithraw**) To slide back.  
**Dadlithrawl**, *a.* (**lithrawl**) Apt to slide back.  
**Dadlithriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**lithriad**) A sliding, or slipping back.  
**Dadliwiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**liwiad**) A discolouring; a divesting of colour.  
**Dadliwiad**, *v. a.* (**liwiad**) To discolour.  
**Dadliwiadl**, *a.* (**liwiadl**) That discolours.  
**Dadlochawl**, *a.* (**dadlawch**) Tending to divest of patronage, or protection.  
**Dadlochbi**, *v. a.* (**dadlawch**) To divest of patronage.  
**Dadlochiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**dadlawch**) A divesting, or withdrawing of patronage.  
**Dadloewad**, *s. m.* (**gloewad**) A clearing anew.  
**Dadloewawl**, *a.* (**gloewawl**) Apt to clear again.  
**Dadloewi**, *v. n.* (**gloewi**) To grow clear again.  
**Dadlogi**, *v. a.* (**llogi**) To annul a covenant.  
**Dadlogiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**llogiad**) The act of annulling a covenant or obligation.  
**Dadludaw**, *v. a.* (**gludaw**) To deglutinate.  
**Dadludawi**, *a.* (**gludawi**) Apt to deglutinate.  
**Dadludiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**gludiad**) Deglutination; a becoming unglued.  
**Dadluddedawl**, *a.* (**luddedawl**) Refreshing.  
**Dadluddediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**luddediad**) A divesting, a recovering from fatigue.  
**Dadluddedn**, *v. a.* (**luddedn**) To divest of fatigue.  
**Dadluniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**luniad**) Deformation.  
**Dadluniawl**, *v. a.* (**luniawl**) To divest of form.  
**Dadluniawl**, *a.* (**luniawl**) Apt to deform.  
**Dadluniwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**luniwr**) One who divests of form, or figure.  
**Dadlwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**dadlwr**) A disputant, arguer, or controversialist.  
**Dadlwriaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**dadlwr**) A pleader's profession; pleading; disputation.  
**Dadlwriaethawl**, *a.* (**dadlwriaeth**) Polemical.  
**Dadlwythaw**, *v. a.* (**lwythaw**) To unload.  
**Dadlwythawl**, *a.* (**lwythawl**) Disburdening.  
**Dadlwythedig**, *a.* (**lwythedig**) Disburdened.  
**Dadlwythiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**lwythiad**) A disburdening, or unloading.  
**Dadlwythwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**dadlwythwr**) One who unloads, or disburdens.  
**Dadlyfrâd**, *s. m.* (**llyfrâd**) A divesting, or a becoming divested of cowardice.  
**Dadlyfrâawl**, *a.* (**llyfrâawl**) Tending to divest of cowardice; encouraging.  
**Dadlyfrân**, *v. a.* (**llyfrân**) To become divested of cowardice; to give courage.  
**Dadlygrawl**, *a.* (**llygrawl**) Having a tendency to divest, or become divested, of corruption.  
**Dadlygriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**llygriad**) A divesting of corruption, or pollution.  
**Dadlygru**, *v. a.* (**llygru**) To divest of corruption.  
**Dadlymâd**, *s. m.* (**llymâd**) A divesting of point.  
**Dadlymâawl**, *a.* (**llymâawl**) Apt to blunt.  
**Dadlymâu**, *v. a.* (**llymâu**) To divest of point.  
**Dadlymhunaw**, *v. a.* (**llymhunaw**) To recover from a swoon, or fainting fit.  
**Dadlymhunawl**, *a.* (**llymhunawl**) Tending to recover from a fainting, or swoon.  
**Dadlymhuniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**llymhuniad**) A recovering from a swoon or fainting.  
**Dadlymhurtiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**llymhurtiad**) A recovering from a stupefied, or deranged state.  
**Dadlymhurtiawl**, *v. n.* (**llymhurtiawl**) To recover from a stupefaction; to come to one's self.

**Dadlymhurtiawl**, *a.* (**llymhurtiawl**) Tending to recover from a stupefied state.  
**Dadlythrawl**, *a.* (**llythrawl**) Obliterative.  
**Dadlythriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**llythriad**) A taking out letters; obliteration.  
**Dadlythru**, *v. a.* (**llythru**) To obliterate.  
**Dadlywiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**llywiad**) A ceasing from guiding, or steering.  
**Dadlywiad**, *v. a.* (**llywiad**) To divest of guide.  
**Dadlywiadl**, *a.* (**llywiadl**) Divested of guide.  
**Dadnaid**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (**dadneidiad**) A rebound, or a leap back; resilience.  
**Dadnawdd**, *s. m.* (**nawdd**) A being divested of protection, or patronage.  
**Dadnaws**, *s. m.* (**naws**) Indisposition.  
**Dadnawseiddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**nawseiddiad**) A divesting of natural propensity.  
**Dadnawseiddiawl**, *v. n.* (**nawseiddiawl**) To become divested of nature, or congenial.  
**Dadnawseiddiawl**, *a.* (**nawseiddiawl**) Tending to divest of a natural propensity.  
**Dadnawsiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**dadnaws**) A divesting of nature, or propensity; indisposition.  
**Dadnawsiawl**, *v. a.* (**dadnaws**) To divest of nature, inclination, or disposition; to indispose.  
**Dadnawsiawl**, *a.* (**dadnaws**) Apt to indispose.  
**Dadneidiad**, *s. m.* (**dadnaid**) A resiliency.  
**Dadneldiaw**, *v. a.* (**dadnaid**) To bound back.  
**Dadneldiawl**, *a.* (**dadnaid**) Apt to leap back.  
**Dadnerthawl**, *a.* (**nerthawl**) Apt to enervate.  
**Dadnerthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**nerthiad**) A divesting of strength, or vigour; enervation.  
**Dadnerthu**, *v. a.* (**nerthu**) To divest of strength.  
**Dadnewid**, *v. a.* (**newid**) To re-exchange.  
**Dadnewidiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**dadnewid**) A re-changing; a changing back again.  
**Dadnewidiawl**, *a.* (**dadnewid**) Re-changeable.  
**Dadnewyddawl**, *a.* (**newyddawl**) Renewing.  
**Dadnewyddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**newyddiad**) A renewing; a renewal; a regeneration.  
**Dadnewyddn**, *v. a.* (**newyddn**) to renew.

*Trwy y gwynfyddig wr hwn yd adnewyddid fydd y gwir Crist-  
 ynogeth y'n hithlith y Ffyddiad.*

*Through that blessed man the belief in true Christianity was re-  
 newed amongst the Britons. Or. ab Arthur, i. German.*

**Dadnidrad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**nidrad**) A disentangling, a disencumbering, or disengaging.  
**Dadnidraw**, *v. a.* (**nidraw**) To disentangle.  
**Dadnidrawl**, *a.* (**nidrawl**) Disentangling.  
**Dadniweidiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**niweidiad**) A divesting of a hurtful quality.  
**Dadniweidiawl**, *v. a.* (**niweidiawl**) To divest of a power to hurt; to make harmless.  
**Dadniweidiawl**, *a.* (**niweidiawl**) Tending to divest of harm; that is made harmless.  
**Dadnodawl**, *a.* (**nodawl**) That obliterates.  
**Dadnodi**, *v. a.* (**nodl**) To obliterate a mark.  
**Dadnodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**nodiad**) Obliteration.  
**Dadnoddawl**, *a.* (**dadnawdd**) Bereft of protection.  
**Dadnodd**, *v.* (**dadnawdd**) To divest of protection.  
**Dadnoddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**dadnawdd**) A divesting, or withdrawing of protection.  
**Dadnoethawl**, *a.* (**noethawl**) Tending to envelope.  
**Dadnoethi**, *v. a.* (**noethi**) To divest of nakedness.  
**Dadnoethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**noethiad**) A divesting of nakedness.  
**Dadnwyfaw**, *v. a.* (**nwyfaw**) To divest of vigour.  
**Dadnwyfawl**, *a.* (**nwyfawl**) Apt to enervate.  
**Dadnwyfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**nwyfiad**) Enervation, or a divesting of vigour.  
**Dadnwythaw**, *v. a.* (**nwythaw**) To divest of whims.

**Dadnwythawl, a. (nwythawl)** Divested of freaks.  
**Dadnwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwythiad)** A divesting of freaks, whimsies, or oddities.  
**Dadnychawl, a. (nychawl)** Apt to divest of grief.  
**Dadnychiad, s. m.—pl. au (nychiad)** A recovering from grief, or agony of mind.  
**Dadnychn, v. a. (nychn)** To divest of vexation.  
**Dadnyddawl, a. (nyddawl)** That is untwisted.  
**Dadnyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nyddiad)** A becoming untwisted; a rendering untwisted.  
**Dadnyddn, v. a. (nyddn)** To untwist, to untwine.  
**Dadobeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobeithiad)** A divesting of hope; a despairing.  
**Dadobeithiaw, v. n. (gobeithiaw)** To despair.  
**Dadobeithiawl, a. (gobeithiawl)** Bereft of hope.  
**Dadoddef, v. a. (goddef)** To suffer or bear again.  
**Dadoddefawl, a. (dadoddef)** That suffers again.  
**Dadoddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadoddef)** A suffering, or bearing over again.  
**Dadoddefu, v. a. (dadoddef)** To suffer again.  
**Dadoerawl, a. (oerawl)** Tending to divest of cold.  
**Dadoeri, v. a. (oeri)** To divest of a coldness.  
**Dadoeriad, s. m. (oeriad)** A divesting of cold.  
**Dadoethawl, a. (oethawl)** Tending to assuage.  
**Dadoethi, v. a. (oethi)** To divest of severity.  
**Dadoethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (oethiad)** A divesting of severity, ardency, or vehemence.  
**Dadofaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofaliad)** A divesting, or a becoming divested, of care.  
**Dadofalu, v. a. (gofalu)** To divest of solicitude.  
**Dadofalns, a. (gofalns)** Apt to divest of care.  
**Dadofhiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofhiad)** A divesting of affliction; a ceasing from grief.  
**Dadofhiadiaw, n. n. (gofhiadiaw)** To leave off grief.  
**Dadofhiadiawl, a. (gofhiadiawl)** Tending to soothe.  
**Dadofnawl, a. (ofnawl)** Apt to divest of fear.  
**Dadofni, v. n. (ofni)** To become fearless, or bold.  
**Dadofniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ofniad)** A divesting of fear; a becoming fearless; or undaunted.  
**Dadofwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofwyad)** A revisiting, a visiting again.  
**Dadofwyaw, v. a. (gofwyaw)** To visit anew.  
**Dadofwyawi, a. (gofwyawi)** Apt to revisit.  
**Dadogwyddaw, v. a. (gogwyddaw)** To disincense.  
**Dadogwyddawl, a. (gogwyddawl)** Made unbiassed.  
**Dadogwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogwyddiad)** A divesting of inclination; a becoming erect.  
**Dadoleu, v. a. (golen)** To rekindle, to relume.  
**Dadoleuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadoleu)** A lighting anew; a reluming.  
**Dadoleuaw, v. a. (dadoleu)** To illume anew.  
**Dadoleuawl, a. (dadoleu)** Tending to relume.  
**Dadoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (oliad)** A taking out a track, print or mark; obliteration.  
**Dadoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (oliaeth)** Obliteration.  
**Dadoliaw, v. a. (oliaw)** To expunge, to obliterate.  
**Dadoload, s. m.—pl. t. au (goload)** A divesting of cover; a developing.  
**Dadoloadawl, a. (goloadawl)** Tending to develop.  
**Dadoloadedd, s. m. (goloadedd)** A development.  
**Dadoloi, v. a. (goloi)** To develop, to reveal.  
**Dadolrain, v. a. (olrain)** To trace anew.  
**Dadolrheiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadolrain)** A tracing over again, a retracing.  
**Dadolrheiniaw, v. a. (dadolrain)** To retrace.  
**Dadolrheiniawl, a. (dadolrain)** That retraces.  
**Dadolrheiniedig, a. (dadolrain)** Being retraced.  
**Dadolwch, s. m. (iolwch)** Deprecation, a prayer for deliverance; amends for evil done.

*Llys fry by hwl-biwyf,  
 Lles gae de digiwyf.  
 Llywyd rwyd rwyf delyf  
 Drwy ddadolwch.*

The court shows free for the course of the throg, beneficial to the complexion of the undressed stranger, to the free property of the chief may I come through satisfaction. *Carnodyn.*

*Dedwydd a gar ddadolwch.*

*The prudent is fond of atonement.* *Adge.*

*Dechreuodd Dafydd adeilad tenni i'r Argydd yn ddadolwch an ei bechoiau.*

*David began to build a temple to the Lord, as an expiation for his sins.* *Ejeng. Nicodem.*

**Dadolychiawl, a. (dadolwch)** Expiatory; deprecative, deprecatory, or apologizing.  
**Dadolychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadolwch)** A deprecating; a making amends, or satisfying.  
**Dadolychu, v. a. (dadolwch)** To deprecate; to make amends, or to give satisfaction.

*Gwaith dedwydd yw dadolychu,  
 Cyn cytwng cwlfi cyfyng gladdu.*

*It is a happy thing to make atonement, ere the fatal wound is given that buries in the narrow grate.* *Blidr Seis.*

**Dadolychwyr, s. m.—pl. dadolychwyr (dadolwch—gwr)** A deprecator; an apologizer; a satisfier.  
**Dadolllwg, v. a. (gollwg)** To loosen anew.  
**Dadolllwygawl, a. (dadolllwg)** Apt to loosen anew.  
**Dadolllwygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadolllwg)** A loosening, or a letting go anew; a relapsing.  
**Dadorbwyllaw, v. a. (gorbwyllaw)** To recover the senses again; to divest of slowness.  
**Dadorbwyllawg, a. (gorbwyllawg)** That has recovered the senses, or is divested of madness.  
**Dadorbwyllawl, a. (gorbwyllawl)** Tending to recover the senses, or divest of madness.  
**Dadorbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorbwylliad)** A recovering the senses; convalescence.  
**Dadorchestawl, a. (gorchestawl)** Emulating anew.  
**Dadorchestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchestiad)** A striving, contending, or emulating again.  
**Dadorchestu, v. a. (gorchestu)** To emulate anew.  
**Dadorchudd, s.—pl. t. ion (gorchudd)** Development.  
**Dadorchuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadorchudd)** A developing, or divesting of obscurity.  
**Dadorchuddiaw, v. a. (dadorchudd)** To develop.  
**Dadorchuddiadawl, a. (dadorchudd)** Tending to develop.  
**Dadorchuddiwr, s. m.—pl. dadorchuddiwr (dadorchudd—gwr)** One who develops; a revealer.  
**Dadorchwyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchwyliad)** A labouring, or working anew; a re-acting.  
**Dadorchwyliaw, v. a. (gorchwyliaw)** To labour anew; to work over again.  
**Dadorchwyliawl, a. (gorchwyliawl)** Labouring anew; a working again.  
**Dadorchwylydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorchwylydd)** One who labours, or works over again.  
**Dadorddwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorddwyad)** A ceasing to domineer, rule, or bear sway.  
**Dadorddwyaw, v. (gorddwyaw)** To cease swaying.  
**Dadorddwyawl, a. (gorddwyawl)** That ceases to rule, bear sway, or tyrannize.  
**Dadoresgyn, v. a. (goresgyn)** To reconquer.  
**Dadoresgynadwy, a. (dadoresgyn)** Reconquerable.  
**Dadoresgynawl, a. (dadoresgyn)** That reconquers.  
**Dadoresgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadoresgyn)** A bringing under subjection anew.  
**Dadoresgynu, v. a. (dadoresgyn)** To reconquer.  
**Dadoresgynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dadoresgyn)** One who brings under subjection anew.  
**Dadorfod, v. a. (gorfod)** To overcome again.  
**Dadorfodawl, a. (dadorfod)** Tending to overcome anew, or to re-vanquish.  
**Dadorfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadorfod)** A getting the upper hand or vanquishing anew.  
**Dadorphwyllaw, v. a. (gorphwyllaw)** To recover the senses, or to recover from distraction.

**Dadorphwyllaw**, *a.* (gorphwyllaw) Convalescent  
**Dadorphwylliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorphwylliad) A recovering from distraction; convalescence.  
**Dadorphwysaw**, *v. a.* (gorphwysaw) To leave off resting, to divest of rest.  
**Dadorphwysawl**, *a.* (gorphwysawl) Ceasing to rest, a divesting of rest.  
**Dadorphwysiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorphwysiad) A ceasing to take rest, a ceasing to be still.  
**Dadormeiiliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gormeiiliad) A ceasing from oppressing, or troubling.  
**Dadormeiiliaw**, *v. a.* (gormeiiliaw) To cease vexing; to divest of molestation.  
**Dadormeiiliawl**, *a.* (gormeiiliawl) Ceasing to vex.  
**Dadormesawl**, *a.* (gormesawl) Ceasing to trouble.  
**Dadormesiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gormesiad) A ceasing from troubling, or intruding.  
**Dadormesu**, *v. a.* (gormesu) To cease intruding.  
**Dadorseddawl**, *a.* (gorseddawl) That breaks up a sitting, meeting, or convention.  
**Dadorseddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorseddiad) A breaking up a convention, or assembly.  
**Dadorseddu**, *v.* (gorseddu) To break up a sitting.  
**Dadorthoad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorthoad) A divesting of covering; a ceasing to cover.  
**Dadorthoadl**, *a.* (gorthoadl) Apt to uncover.  
**Dadorthoi**, *v. a.* (gorthoi) To take off a covering.  
**Dadorthrechawl**, *a.* (gorthrechawl) Tending to cease from, or to do away oppression.  
**Dadorthrechiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorthrechiad) A ceasing from oppression or tyranny.  
**Dadorthrechaw**, *v. a.* (gorthrechaw) To leave off oppressing, to desist from vanquishing.  
**Dadorthrymawl**, *a.* (gorthrymawl) Having a tendency to do away oppression.  
**Dadorthrymiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorthrymiad) A divesting of oppression or tyranny.  
**Dadorthrymaw**, *v. a.* (gorthrymaw) To cease or desist from oppressing.  
**Dadosawd**, *v. a.* (gosawd) To displace, to unplace, to place over again.  
**Dadosglaw**, *a.* (osglaw) Having the boughs lopped.  
**Dadosgli**, *v. a.* (osgli) To strip off branches.  
**Dadosgliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (osgliad) A lopping off the branches, a pruning.  
**Dadosgoad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (osgoad) To desist from flinching or starting aside.  
**Dadosgoadl**, *a.* (osgoadl) That ceases to flinch.  
**Dadosgoi**, *v. a.* (osgoi) To turn from flinching.  
**Dadosgorddawl**, *a.* (gosgorddawl) Divested of a train, or being deprived of retinue.  
**Dadosgorddi**, *v. a.* (gosgorddi) To divest of a train.  
**Dadosgorddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gosgorddiad) A divesting of a train or retinue.  
**Dadosodawl**, *a.* (dadosawd) Tending to displace.  
**Dadosodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadosawd) A displacing, or the act of unplacing.  
**Dadostegawl**, *a.* (gostegawl) That breaks silence.  
**Dadostegiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gostegiad) A breaking of silence, a ceasing to be silent.  
**Dadostegu**, *v. a.* (gostegu) To break a silence.  
**Dadran**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (rhan) A subdivision.  
*Rhai'n ddadranau tonau tan;  
 Rhai'n ddrwg a'y ben ddarogan.*  
*Some as subdivisions of waves of fire; some were filled with evil, from ancient prophesy.* *S. Tudor, i'r 12 Arwydd.*  
**Dadranadwy**, *a.* (dadran) Being subdivisible.  
**Dadranawl**, *a.* (dadran) That is subdivided.  
**Dadranedig**, *a.* (dadran) That is subdivided.  
**Dadraniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadran) A subdividing, a dividing a second time.  
**Dadranu**, *v. a.* (dadran) To subdivide.

**Dadranydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadran) A subdivider.  
**Dadragawl**, *a.* (rhangawl) Dissatisfying.  
**Dadragiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhangiad) A dissatisfying, or displeasing.  
**Dadragu**, *v. a.* (rhangu) To dissatisfy.  
**Dadred**, *s. f.* (rhed) Recurrency. *a.* Recurrent.  
**Dadredawl**, *a.* (dadred) Recurrent, running back.  
**Dadredegr**, *v.* (dadred) To run back, to retreat.  
**Dadrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadred) A recurring.  
**Dadredwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadredwr) (dadred—gwr) One who runs back, a retreat.  
**Dadredd**, *s. m.* (rhedd) A torn state.  
**Dadreddiad**, *s. m.* (dadredd) A tearing asunder.  
**Dadreddu**, *v. a.* (dadredd) To disjoint.

*Pob twrch a ddadredd, rhai'd deallus i ddaithawd.*  
*Every pig can take asunder, there must be a discreet one to unravel.* *Adage.*

**Dadreibiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rheibiad) A disenchanting, a freeing from fascination.  
**Dadreibiaw**, *v. a.* (rheibiaw) To disenchant.  
**Dadreibiawl**, *a.* (rheibiawl) That disenchant.  
**Dadreibiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadbriwr) (rheibiwr) One who divests of fascination, a disenchanter.  
**Dadreibiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rheidiad) A divesting of necessity, a rendering unnecessary.  
**Dadreibiadl**, *a.* (rheidiawl) Tending to be unnecessary, being divested of necessity.  
**Dadreibiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rheidiad) A repenetrating, a passing through again.  
**Dadreibiadl**, *v. a.* (rheidiawl) To repenetrates.  
**Dadreibiadl**, *a.* (rheidiawl) That repenetrates.  
**Dadreibiadl**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rheidiad) A divesting of right, rule, or regulation, an outlawing.  
**Dadreibiadl**, *v. a.* (rheidiawl) To divest of right, rule, or law; to outlaw.  
**Dadreibiadl**, *a.* (rheidiawl) Tending to outlaw.  
**Dadresiaw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhesiad) A putting out of rank, or range, a scattering of rows.  
**Dadresiaw**, *v. a.* (rhesiaw) To put out of rank.  
**Dadresiawl**, *a.* (rhesiawl) Being put out of rank.  
**Dadrestawl**, *a.* (rhestawl) That is disarranged.  
**Dadrestriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhestriad) A putting out of rank, or range, a disarranging.  
**Dadrestu**, *v. a.* (rhestu) To disarrange.  
**Dadriu**, *v. a.* (rhin) To divulge a mystery.

*Y gyfrinach awenawl—n'i's gellir ei dadriu heb awen.*

*The mystery of genius, it cannot be made manifest without genius.* *Llywelyn o Langwydd.*

**Dadriiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadrin) A revealing.  
**Dadriiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadrin) Revelation.  
**Dadriinaw**, *v. a.* (dadrin) To clear up a mystery.  
**Dadriinawl**, *a.* (dadrin) Tending to reveal.  
**Dadriiniedig**, *a.* (dadrin) That is revealed.  
**Dadriiniedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadriiniedig) A development of a mystery or secret.  
**Dadriiniwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadriiniwr) (dadriin—gwr) One who reveals a mystery or secret.  
**Dadriiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhisiad) Decortication, a divesting of bark.  
**Dadriiadl**, *v. a.* (rhisiawl) To decorticate.  
**Dadriiadl**, *a.* (rhisiawl) That decorticates.  
**Dadriidiedig**, *a.* (rhisiadig) That is decorticated.  
**Dadriith**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (rith) A phantom.  
**Dadriithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadriith) A divesting of appearance; a taking a new form.  
**Dadriithiaw**, *v. a.* (dadriith) To disappear; to cause to disappear; to change a form.

*A'n deillu blaen bedw,  
 A'n dadriith, a'n ddedw.*

*The tops of the birch covered us with leaves, and transformed us, and changed our faded state.* *Tulliesin.*

**Dadredd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhodd)** What is given back; a gift returned.  
**Dadreddawl, a. (dadredd)** Tending to give back.  
**Dadreddedig, a. (dadredd)** That is given back.  
**Dadreddi, v. a. (dadredd)** To give back, restore.

Gan ddadreddi, dyro ei wynt lldo, pan fachiado yr haal.

In restoring back, give him his pledge, when the sun sets.  
*Deut. xxiv. 13.*

**Dadreddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadredd)** Reddition  
**Dadreddwr, s. m.—pl. dadreddwyr (dadredd—gwr)** One who gives back, remits, or returns.  
**Dadroi, v. a. (rhoi)** To give back, or to return.  
**Dadrydaw, v. a. (rhwydaw)** To disentangle.  
**Dadrydawl, a. (rhwydawl)** Disentangling.  
**Dadrydedig, a. (rhwydedig)** Being disentangled  
**Dadryddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyddiad)** A disentangling from a net, a disentangling.  
**Dadryddiad, s. m. (rhwyddiad)** A divesting of free course; a rendering unprosperous.  
**Dadryddiawl, a. rhwyddiawl)** Apt to hinder.  
**Dadryddau, v. a. (rhwyddau)** To obstruct.  
**Dadryddaw, v. a. (rhwyddaw)** To cause obstacles.  
**Dadryddawl, a. (rhwyddawl)** Apt to obstruct.  
**Dadryddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyddiad)** A divesting of free course; an obstruction.  
**Dadryfaw, v. a. (rhwyfaw)** To row backwards.  
**Dadryfawl, a. (rhwyfawl)** Rowing back.  
**Dadryfiad, s. m. (rhwyfiad)** A rowing back.  
**Dadryfiwr, s. m. (rhwyfiwr)** One that rows backward, or the contrary way.  
**Dadrym, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwym)** The state of being unbound, or liberated; defeasance.  
**Dadrymaw, v. a. (dadrym)** To disband.  
**Dadrymawl, a. (dadrym)** Tending to disband  
**Dadrymedig, a. (dadrym)** That is liberated.  
**Dadrymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadrymedig)** The act of unbinding, or disbanding.  
**Dadrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadrym)** A disbanding, untying, loosening, or liberating.  
**Dadrymwr, s. m.—pl. dadrymwyr (dadrym—gwr)** One who disbands, a loosener.  
**Dadrywsaw, v. a. (rhwywsaw)** To divest of impulse; to take away vigour, or strength.  
**Dadrywsawl, a. (rhwywsawl)** Apt to enervate.  
**Dadrywsaw, v. a. (rhwywsaw)** To divest of power, sway, or authority; to cease swaying.  
**Dadrywsawl, a. (rhwywsawl)** That divests of rule, sway, or power.  
**Dadrywsedig, a. (rhwywsedig)** Divested of power.  
**Dadrywsgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwywsgiad)** A divesting of power, a ceasing to sway.  
**Dadrywsiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwywsiad)** A divesting of impulse, or inclination; enervation.  
**Dadrywstraw, v. (rhwywstraw)** To disencumber.  
**Dadrywstrawl, a. (rhwywstrawl)** Tending to disencumber, or to disencumber.  
**Dadrywstredig, a. (rhwywstredig)** Being freed of embarrassment or hinderance.  
**Dadrywstriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwywstriad)** A divesting of obstruction or hinderance.  
**Dadryddiad, s. m. (rhyddiad)** A releasing anew  
**Dadryddiawl, a. (rhyddiawl)** Apt to release anew  
**Dadryddau, v. a. (rhyddau)** To release anew.  
**Dadryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhyw)** Degeneracy, a departure from kind, a. Degenerate.  
**Dadrywiad, s. m. (dadryw)** A degenerating.  
**Dadrywiaw, v. a. (dadryw)** To degenerate.  
**Dadrywiawl, a. (dadryw)** Degenerous.  
**Dadrywiedig, a. (dadryw)** Degenerated.

**Dadrywiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadrywiedig)**  
 The state of being degenerated.  
**Dadsaethawl, a. (saethawl)** Apt to shoot back.  
**Dadsaethiad, s. m. (saethiad)** A shooting back.  
**Dadsaethu, v. a. (saethu)** To shoot back.  
**Dadsaf, s. f.—pl. t. ion (saf)** The state of standing or stopping anew; a reposition.

Tri ddaef gwaed y sydd; gwaed o ben hyd gwl, gwaed o gwl hyd wregys, a gwaed o wregys hyd lawr.

There are three stoppings as of blood: blood from the head to the stomach, blood from the stomach to the girdle, and blood from the girdle to the ground.  
*Welsh Lane.*

**Dadsafawl, a. (dadsaf)** Tending to take another position, or stand; tending to stop or obstruct.  
**Dadsafedig, a. (dadsaf)** That stands anew.  
**Dadsafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadsaf)** A reposition; a taking another stand; a stopping anew.  
**Dadsain, s. f.—pl. dadseiniaw (sain)** Reverberation of sound; an echo.  
**Dadsang, s. f.—pl. t. au (sang)** A treading back.  
**Dadsangawl, a. (dadsang)** Treading backward.  
**Dadsangedig, a. (dadsang)** That is retrodden.  
**Dadsangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadsang)** A retreating, a treading over again.  
**Dadsangu, v. a. (dadsang)** To tread over again.  
**Dadsaraad, s. m. (sarâad)** Amends for an affront.  
**Dadsaraawl, a. (sarâawl)** Apt to do away affront.  
**Dadsarâu, v. a. (sarâu)** To do away an affront.  
**Dadsarddawl, a. (sarddawl)** That stops rebuke.  
**Dadsarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sarddiad)** A doing away reproof; a ceasing to rebuke.  
**Dadsarddu, v. a. (sarddu)** To cease from reproving  
**Dadsarugaw, v. a. (sarugaw)** To divest of asperity of temper; to become mild.  
**Dadsarugawl, a. (sarugawl)** Ridding of asperity.  
**Dadsarugiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sarugiad)** A divesting of ferocity of temper.  
**Dadsathrawl, a. (sathrawl)** Treading backwards.  
**Dadsathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sathriad)** A retreating, a treading back.  
**Dadsathru, v. a. (sathru)** To tread over again.  
**Dadsefydlawl, a. (sefydlawl)** Tending to unfix.  
**Dadsefyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sefyddiad)** The act of unfixing, or depriving of stability.  
**Dadsefydlu, v. a. (sefydlu)** To unsettle.  
**Dadseiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadsain)** Reverberation of sound, or a resounding.  
**Dadseiniaw, v. a. (dadsain)** To reverberate sound  
**Dadseiniawl, a. (dadsain)** Reverberating a sound  
**Dadseiniedig, a. (dadsain)** That is resounded.  
**Dadseirchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (seirchiad)** The act of unharnessing; a disarranging.  
**Dadseirchiaw, v. a. (seirchiaw)** To unharness.  
**Dadseirchiawl, a. (seirchiawl)** That is unharnessed.  
**Dadserchawl, a. (serchawl)** That divests of love.  
**Dadserchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (serchiad)** A divesting of love, or affection; a ceasing to love.  
**Dadserchu, v. a. (serchu)** To divest of affection.  
**Dadsiderawl, a. (siderawl)** That strips of fringe.  
**Dadsideriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sideriad)** A divesting of fringe; a stripping of finery.  
**Dadsideru, v. a. (sideru)** To unfringe; to strip.  
**Dadsomawl, v. a. (somawl)** Tending to undeceive.  
**Dadsomi, v. a. (somi)** To undeceive; to deal plainly.  
**Dadsomiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (somiad)** The act of undeceiving; a ceasing to disappoint.  
**Dadsomiant, s. m. (somiant)** The act of undeceiving; a divesting of disappointment.  
**Dadsorawl, a. (sorawl)** Ceasing to be sulky.  
**Dadsori, v. a. (sori)** To divest of displeasure.  
**Dadsoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (soriad)** A freeing of disgust, or displeasure; a coming to again.

**Dadsoriant, s. m. (soriant)** A softening of anger.  
**Dadswynaw, v. a. (swynaw)** To disenchant.  
**Dadswynawl, a. (swynawl)** Tending to disenchant or to do away the power of a charm.  
**Dadswynedig, a. (swynedig)** That is disenchant-ed ; being divested of spells.  
**Dadswyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (swyniad)** A disenchanting ; the breaking of a charm.  
**Dadonaw, v. a. (unaw)** To disunite ; to disagree.  
**Dadunawl, a. (unawl)** Tending to disunite.  
**Dadundeb, s. m. (undeb)** Disunion, variance.  
**Dadunedig, a. (unedig)** That is disunited.  
**Daduniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (uniad)** A disuniting.  
**Dadurddaw, v. a. (urddaw)** To degrade.  
**Dadurddawl, a. (urddawl)** Tending to degrade.  
**Dadurddedig, a. (urddedig)** That is degraded.  
**Dadurddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (urddiad)** A depriving of orders, or degrees ; degradation.  
**Dadurddiant, s. m. (urddiant)** A deprivation of rank, or degree ; degradation.  
**Dadwaddolawg, a. (gwaddolawg)** That is made destitute of a portion, or dower.  
**Dadwaddoli, v. a. (gwaddoli)** To deprive of a dower, or a portion.  
**Dadwaddoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwaddoliad)** A taking away a portion, or dower.  
**Dadwain, s. f.—pl. dadweiniâu (gwain)** A state void of support ; a reserve.

Gogwn nitrefawr

Rhwng nef a llaw—

Py ddadwain y cydd yn awr lliant.

I know of the regulator betwixt heaven and earth—What reserve there is in the hour of sowing.  
 Talleir.

**Dadwarchâad, s. m. (gwarchâad)** A ceasing to guard, surround, or besiege ; a raising a siege.  
**Dadwarchâawl, a. (gwarchâawl)** Tending to cease investing, or laying siege to.  
**Dadwarchâedig, a. (gwarchâedig)** Having a siege raised ; being freed from a siege.  
**Dadwarchâu, v. a. (gwarchâu)** To cease besieging.  
**Dadwasgawl, a. (gwasgawl)** That ceases to press.  
**Dadwasgedig, a. (gwasgedig)** Divested of pressure.  
**Dadwasgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwasgiad)** A ceasing to compress ; the taking away a pressure.  
**Dadwasgodawl, u. (gwasgodawl)** Tending to divest of shelter, shade, or covering.  
**Dadwasgodi, v. a. (gwasgodi)** To unshelter.  
**Dadwasgodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwasgodiad)** A depriving of shelter, or a rendering exposed.  
**Dadwasgu, v. a. (gwasgu)** To divest of pressure.  
**Dadweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadwain)** An unsheathing, a taking off the sheath.  
**Dadweinlaw, v. a. (dadwain)** To unsheath.  
**Dadweinlaw, a. (dadwain)** That unsheaths.  
**Dadweiniedig, a. (dadwain)** That is unsheathed.  
**Dadweithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gweithiad)** An undoing a work ; a pulling down.  
**Dadweithiaw, v. a. (gweithiaw)** To unwork.  
**Dadweithiawl, a. (gweithiawl)** That undoeth.  
**Dadweithiedig, a. (gweithiedig)** That is undone.  
**Dadwewynaw, v. a. (gwenwynaw)** To expel a poison ; to give an antidote.  
**Dadwewynawl, a. (gwenwynawl)** Having a tendency to expel poison.  
**Dadwewyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwenwyniad)** The act of expelling poison.  
**Dadwersylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwerysiliad)** A breaking up a camp ; a striking of tents.  
**Dadwersyllawl, a. (gwerysiliawl)** Tending to break up an encampment.

**Dadwersylla, v. a. (gwerysilla)** To break up a camp ; to cease encamping.  
**Dadwen, v. a. (gwëu)** To unweave ; to unknot.  
**Dadweuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadwen)** The act of unweaving or unknotting.  
**Dadweuawl, a. (dadwen)** Tending to unweave.  
**Dadweuedig, a. (dadwen)** That is unwoven.  
**Dadwib, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwib)** A retrogradation.  
**Dadwibiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadwib)** A whirling, flying, or darting back.  
**Dadwibiaw, v. a. (dadwib)** To dart or fly back.  
**Dadwibiawl, a. (dadwib)** That darts back.  
**Dadwiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwiriad)** A divesting of truth, or veracity.  
**Dadwiriaw, v. a. (gwiriaw)** To divest of truth.  
**Dadwiriawl, a. (gwiriawl)** Divesting of truth.  
**Dadwisgaw, v. a. (gwisgaw)** To undress.  
**Dadwisgawl, a. (gwisgawl)** Tending to disarray.  
**Dadwisgedig, a. (gwisgedig)** That is disarrayed.  
**Dadwlaideiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwlaideiddiad)** A divesting of rusticity.  
**Dadwlaideiddawl, v. a. (gwlaideiddawl)** To divest of rusticity ; to become divested of rusticity.  
**Dadwlaideiddawl, a. (gwlaideiddawl)** Tending to divest of rusticity or boorishness.  
**Dadwlithaw, v. a. (gwllithaw)** To dry up a dew.  
**Dadwlithawl, a. (gwllithawl)** Tending to divest of or exhale a dew.  
**Dadwlithedig, a. (gwllithedig)** Divested of dew.  
**Dadwlithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwllithiad)** A divesting of, or clearing from dew.  
**Dadwnenthur, v. a. (gwneenthur)** To undo.  
**Dadwnenthurawl, a. (dadwnenthur)** Having a tendency to undo or to disorganize.  
**Dadwnenthuredig, a. (dadwnenthur)** That is undone, or disorganized.  
**Dadwnenthuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadwnenthur)** The act of disorganizing or undoing.  
**Dadwnenthryd, v. a. (gwneenthryd)** To undo.  
**Dadwnëyd, v. a. (gwneëyd)** To disorganize.  
**Dadwniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwniad)** The act of unsewing ; a ripping of a seam.  
**Dadwniaw, v. a. (gwniaw)** To unsew.  
**Dadwniawl, a. (gwniawl)** Tending to unsew.  
**Dadwniedig, a. (gwniedig)** That is unsewed.  
**Dadwniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dadwniad)** A ripper, or one who unseweth.  
**Dadwniedyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dadwniedydd)** A ripper, or one who unseweth.  
**Dadwniyydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwniyydd)** One who unsews, or who rips a seam.  
**Dadwniyyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dadwniyydd)** A ripper.  
**Dadwraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwraeth)** Unmanliness ; degeneration of manhood.  
 Py'r na'm enrbegyd ;  
 Unawr na'm herlynyd ;  
 Py ddadwraeth mwy !  
 Since thou wouldst not present me gifts ; at any time that thou wouldst not follow me ; what greater degeneration of manhood !  
 Talleir.

**Dadwraidd, a. (gwraidd)** Tending to emasculate.  
**Dadwrawl, a. (gwrawl)** Tending to emaculate.  
**Dadwrdd, s. m.—pl. dadyrddau (gwrrd)** A stir, bustle, or noise ; a hubbub, or uproar.  
**Dadwrdd, v. (gwrrd)** To make a noise, or stir.  
**Dadwregysawl, a. (gwregysawl)** Being ungirded.  
**Dadwregysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwregysiad)** The act of ungirding, or loosening a girdle.  
**Dadwregysu, v. a. (gwregysu)** To ungird.  
**Dadwreiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwreiddiad)** Eradication ; a taking out by the roots.  
**Dadwreiddiad, v. a. (gwreiddiad)** To eradicate.



- Dadwrëiddiawl, a. (gwrëiddiawl)** Eradicative.  
**Dadwrëiddiedig, a. (gwrëiddiedig)** Eradicated.  
**Dadwriaw, v. a. (gwriaw)** To emascinate.  
**Dadwridaw, v. n. (gwidaw)** To divest one's self of a blush, to recover from a blushing.  
**Dadwridawl, a. (gwidawl)** That ceases blushing.  
**Dadwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrriad)** A recovering from blushing; a ceasing to blush.  
**Dadwrith, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwrith)** What is void of semblance or appearance.  
**Dadwrithaw, v. a. (dadwrith)** To cause to disappear; to become without semblance.  
**Dadwrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadwrith)** A depriving of appearance or semblance.  
**Dadwrygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrygiad)** A debilitating, a divesting of vigour.  
**Dadwrygiaw, v. a. (gwrygiaw)** To divest of vigour  
**Dadwrygiawl, a. (gwrygiawl)** Tending to debilitate or to enervate.  
**Dadwylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwylltiad)** A divesting of wildness, or savageness.  
**Dadwylltiaw, v. a. (gwylltiaw)** To divest of wildness; to cease being wild.  
**Dadwylltiawl, a. (gwylltiawl)** Tending to tame.  
**Dadwynebawl, a. (gwynebawl)** That strips off.  
**Dadwynebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwynebiad)** A taking away the surface, or outside.  
**Dadwynebu, v. a. (gwynebu)** To take off the surface or the top.  
**Dadwyrain, s. f. (gwyrain)** Exaltation.

Cynt ydd awn am ddawm, am ddawyrain,  
 Cerdurion auryw am rodd Owain.  
 Quicker we shall repair for reward, for exaltation, a numerous  
 band of minstrels for the gift of Owain.  
 Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

- Dadwyrain, v. a. (gwyrain)** To rise; to exalt.  
**Dadwyrav, v. a. (gwyrav)** To divest of bias, or obliquity.  
**Dadwrawl, a. (gwyrawl)** Divesting of bias.  
**Dadwyre, s. m. (gwyre)** A rising up; exaltation.  
**Dadwyre, v. a. (gwyre)** To arise; to exalt.  
**Dadwryiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwryiad)** A divesting of obliquity; a straightening.  
**Dadwystlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwystlad)** A redeeming of a pledge, pawn, or deposit.  
**Dadwystlaw, v. a. (gwystlaw)** To redeem a pledge, or to take out of pawn.  
**Dadwystlawl, a. (gwystlawl)** Tending to free a pledge; being redeemed of pledge.  
**Dadwystledig, a. (gwystledig)** That is redeemed.  
**Dadwythaw, v. a. (gwythaw)** To leave off anger.  
**Dadwythawl, a. (gwythawl)** Apt to cease chafing.  
**Dadwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwythiad)** A leaving off chafing; assuaging of wrath.  
**Dadymaddasawl, a. (ymaddasawl)** Having a tendency to become unfit, or improper.  
**Dadymaddasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymaddasiad)** A becoming or rendering one's self improper.  
**Dadymaddasu, v. n. (ymaddasu)** To become, or to render one's self unfit.  
**Dadymafaeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymafaeliad)** A letting go one's hold or grasp.  
**Dadymafaelu, v. n. (ymafaelu)** To loosen, or let go one's hold or grasp.  
**Dadymafaelyd, v. n. (ymafaelyd)** To loosen, or to let go one's hold or grasp.  
**Dadymannog, v. a. (ymannog)** To desist from inciting, exhorting, or egging on.  
**Dadymannoe, v. n. (ymannoe)** To desist from pursuing, or following after.  
**Dadymarbed, v. n. (ymarbed)** To desist from saving, or keeping one's self.

- Dadymarbediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadymarbed)** a desisting from saving one's self.  
**Dadymarbedns, a. (dadymarbed)** Apt to leave off saving or taking care of one's self.  
**Dadymarddelw, v. n. (ymarddelw)** To desist from avouching or claiming to one's self.  
**Dadymarddelwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadymarddelw)** A giving up one's claim; a dereliction.  
**Dadymarfer, v. a. (ymarfer)** To cease using, or accustoming one's self to.  
**Dadymarferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadymarfer)** A disusing one's self to; a ceasing to practise.  
**Dadymattal, v. (ymattal)** To cease refraining.  
**Dadymattaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadymattal)** A ceasing to refrain or restrain one's self.  
**Dadymbinciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymbinciad)** A divesting one's self of ornament.  
**Dadymbinciaw, v. a. (ymbinciaw)** To divest one's self of ornament, or finery.  
**Dadymbinciawl, a. (ymbinciawl)** Having a tendency to become divested of finery.  
**Dadymbleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymbleidiad)** A disconnecting one's self from a party.  
**Dadymbleidiaw, v. a. (ymbleidiaw)** To disconnect one's self from a party or faction.  
**Dadymbleidiawl, a. (ymbleidiawl)** Having a tendency to become disconnected with a party.  
**Dadymbwyllaw, v. n. (ymbwyllaw)** To cease being rational; to leave off discretion.  
**Dadymbwyllawl, a. (ymbwyllawl)** Apt to leave off rationality, or circumspection.  
**Dadymbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymbwylliad)** A ceasing to be rational; a becoming indiscreet.  
**Dadymchwl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymchwl)** Eversion, or subversion; regression, or a returning.  
 The apostrophe, a figure in rhetoric, in which the speaker breaks off abruptly and directs the discourse to some other object.  
**Dadymchwl, v. a. (ymchwl)** To everse, to subvert, to overturn, or to overwhelm.  
**Dadymchweladwy, a. (dadymchwel)** Subvertible.  
**Dadymchwelawg, a. (dadymchwel)** Apt to subvert.  
**Dadymchweledig, a. (dadymchwel)** That is reversed, subverted, or overwhelmed.  
**Dadymchweledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadymchweledig)** The act of overturning or subverting.  
**Dadymchweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadymchwel)** A subverting, or overturning; subversion.  
**Dadymchwelwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadymchwelwr)** One who subverts.  
**Dadymchwelyd, v. a. (dadymchwel)** To everse, to overturn, to overwhelm; to apostrophize.  
**Dadymchwerwad, s. m. (ymchwerwad)** A divesting one's self of bitterness or asperity.  
**Dadymchwerwawl, a. (ymchwerwawl)** Tending to become divested of bitterness, or asperity.  
**Dadymchwerwi, v. n. (ymchwerwi)** To divest one's self of bitterness; to become mild.  
**Dadymchwyddaw, v. n. (ymchwyddaw)** To become divested of a swelling out, or being puffed up.  
**Dadymchwyddawl, a. (ymchwyddawl)** Tending to divest of a puffing out, or inflation.  
**Dadymchwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymchwyddiad)** A divesting one's self of inflation.  
**Dadymdaenawl, a. (ymdaenawl)** Having a tendency to desist from spreading.  
**Dadymdaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymdaeniad)** A desisting from spreading of one's self.  
**Dadymdaenn, v. n. (ymdaenn)** To desist from spreading one's self; to become compact.

**Dadymdeithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdeithiad) A journeying back; a retrogradation.  
**Dadymdeithiaw**, *v. a.* (ymdeithiaw) To travel or journey back.  
**Dadymdeithiawl**, *a.* (ymdeithiawl) Having a tendency to travel back; retrograde.  
**Dadymdeurawl**, *a.* (ymdeurawl) Having a tendency to desist from disputing.  
**Dadymdeuriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdeuriad) A ceasing to be disputing, or debating; a ceasing contention.  
**Dadymdeuru**, *v. n.* (ymdeuru) To cease to dispute, debate, or contend.  
**Dadymdorchawl**, *a.* (ymdorchawl) Tending to unfold, or to unweave.  
**Dadymdorchu**, *v. n.* (ymdorchu) To become unfolded; to unweave.  
**Dadymdorchiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdorchiad) The act of unfolding one's self; a becoming unfolded, or unweaved.  
**Dadymdrafadawl**, *a.* (ymdrafadawl) Tending to desist from bustling or toiling.  
**Dadymdrafodi**, *v. n.* (ymdrafodi) To desist from bustling, or hurrying of one's self.  
**Dadymdrafodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdrafodiad) A desisting from trouble, or bustle.  
**Dadymdrafferthawl**, *a.* (ymdrafferthawl) Tending to divest one's self of toil or trouble.  
**Dadymdrafferthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdrafferthiad) A divesting one's self of trouble.  
**Dadymdrafferthu**, *v. n.* (ymdrafferthu) To divest one's self of labour; to be at ease.  
**Dadymdraffulliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdraffulliad) A divesting one's self of hurry or bustle.  
**Dadymdraffulliaw**, *v. n.* (ymdraffulliaw) To become divested of haste, or bustle.  
**Dadymdraffulliawl**, *a.* (ymdraffulliawl) Tending to become divested of precipitation or haste.  
**Dadymdrechawl**, *a.* (ymdrechawl) Having a tendency to desist from contention or strife.  
**Dadymdrechiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdrechiad) A desisting from contending, or striving.  
**Dadymdrechu**, *v.* (ymdrechu) To cease striving.  
**Dadymdrefnawl**, *a.* (ymdrefnawl) Tending to become discomposed, or out of order.  
**Dadymdrefniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdrefniad) A disordering, or discomposing of one's self.  
**Dadymdrefnu**, *v. n.* (ymdrefnu) To put one's self out of order; to disarrange one's self.  
**Dadymdrin**, *v. n.* (ymdrin) To leave off business.  
**Dadymdriniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadymdrin) A divesting one's self of business, or concern.  
**Dadymdriniawl**, *a.* (dadymdrin) Having a tendency to divest one's self of business.  
**Dadymdro**, *s. m.* (ymdro) A turning back.  
**Dadymdroad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadymdro) A becoming reverted; a turning back.  
**Dadymdroawl**, *a.* (dadymdro) Apt to revert back.  
**Dadymdueddawl**, *a.* (ymdueddawl) Tending to render one's self unbiassed, or impartial.  
**Dadymdueddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdueddiad) A rendering one's self unbiased, or impartial.  
**Dadymdueddu**, *v. n.* (ymdueddu) To make one's self disinterested, or unbiased.  
**Dadymdyrawl**, *a.* (ymdyrawl) That disgregates.  
**Dadymdyriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdyriad) A rendering or becoming disgregated.  
**Dadymdyru**, *v. n.* (ymdyru) To become disgregated; to become dispersed or spread.  
**Dadymddangaws**, *v. n.* (ymddangaws) To cease shewing one's self; to disappear.

**Dadymddangosawl**, *a.* (dadymddangaws) Tending to disappear, or to become unseen.  
**Dadymddangosiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadymddangaws) A becoming invisible; a disappearing.  
**Dadymdderawl**, *a.* (ymdderawl) That ceases to bicker or wrangle; apt to cease wrangling.  
**Dadymdderchafawl**, *a.* (ymdderchafawl) Having a tendency to become debased or humiliated.  
**Dadymdderchafiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdderchafiad) A desisting from exalting one's self.  
**Dadymdderiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdderiad) A desisting from wrangling, or bickering.  
**Dadymdderu**, *v.* (ymdderu) To cease wrangling.  
**Dadymddilladawl**, *a.* (ymddilladawl) Having a tendency to become divested of clothes.  
**Dadymddilladiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddilladiad) A divesting one's self of garments.  
**Dadymddilladu**, *v. n.* (ymddilladu) To disarray, or undress one's self; to leave off clothes.  
**Dadymddiriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddiriad) A ceasing to trust; a becoming hopeless.  
**Dadymddiried**, *v.* (ymddiried) To cease trusting.  
**Dadymddiriedawl**, *a.* (dadymddiried) Having a tendency to become hopeless, or to despond.  
**Dadymddyethraw**, *v. n.* (ymddyethraw) To cease being strange; to make one's self known.  
**Dadymddyethrawl**, *a.* (ymddyethrawl) Having a tendency to become divested of strangeness.  
**Dadymddyethriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddyethriad) A becoming divested of strangeness.  
**Dadymddygnawl**, *a.* (ymddygnawl) Having a tendency to desist from toiling.  
**Dadymddygniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddygniad) A desisting from exerting one's self or toiling.  
**Dadymddygnu**, *v.* (ymddygnu) To cease toiling.  
**Dadymegniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymegniad) A desisting from exerting one's self.  
**Dadymegniaw**, *v. n.* (ymegniaw) To cease exertion; or to desist from making effort.  
**Dadymegniawl**, *a.* (ymegniawl) Having a tendency to desist from exertion.  
**Dadymfyddinaw**, *v. n.* (ymfyddinaw) To become disbanding; to disband one's self.  
**Dadymfyddinawl**, *a.* (ymfyddinawl) Having a tendency to become disbanding.  
**Dadymfyddiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymfyddiniad) A becoming disbanding or disarrayed.  
**Dadymffrostiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymffrostiad) A ceasing to exult, triumph, or to boast.  
**Dadymffrostiaw**, *v. n.* (ymffrostiaw) To cease vaunting, exulting, or boasting.  
**Dadymffrostiawl**, *a.* (ymffrostiawl) Having a tendency to cease from boasting.  
**Dadymgadwynaw**, *v. n.* (ymgadwynaw) To free one's self from chains; to become free.  
**Dadymgadwynawl**, *a.* (ymgadwynawl) Having a tendency to become free from chains.  
**Dadymgadwyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgadwyniad) A freeing one's self of bonds.  
**Dadymgasglawl**, *a.* (ymgasglawl) Tending to become disgregated, or dispersed.  
**Dadymgasgliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgasgliad) A becoming separated, or dispersed.  
**Dadymgasglu**, *v. n.* (ymgasglu) To be dispersed.  
**Dadymgeisiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgeisiad) A desisting from trying, or seeking after.  
**Dadymgeisiaw**, *v. n.* (ymgeisiaw) To desist from trying, or making an attempt upon.  
**Dadymgeisiawl**, *a.* (ymgeisiawl) Apt to desist.  
**Dadymglymawl**, *a.* (ymglymawl) Tending to become disengaged or dissolved from.

**Dadymglymiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymglymiad) A disengaging one's self; a becoming untied.  
**Dadymglymu**, *v. n.* (ymglymu) To be untied.  
**Dadymgreulonawl**, *a.* (ymgreulonawl) Tending to become divested of cruelty or ferocity.  
**Dadymgreuloni**, *v. n.* (ymgreuloni) To become divested of cruelty, or ferocity.  
**Dadymgreuloniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgreuloniad) A becoming divested of cruelty.  
**Dadymgrymawl**, *a.* (ymgrymawl) Tending to desist from bowing, or bending.  
**Dadymgrymiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgrymiad) A divesting one's self from a bowing position.  
**Dadymgrymu**, *v. n.* (ymgrymu) To cease bending one's self; to become erect.  
**Dadymguddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymguddiad) A becoming unsecluded, or unhidden.  
**Dadymgnddiaw**, *v. n.* (ymguddiaw) To cease hiding one's self, to become unsecluded.  
**Dadymguddiawl**, *a.* (ymguddiawl) Tending to become unsecluded, or unobscured.  
**Dadymgydiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgydiad) A letting go one's hold; a ceasing to fasten to.  
**Dadymgydiaw**, *v. a.* (ymgydiaw) To desist from fastening, or taking hold.  
**Dadymgydiawl**, *a.* (ymgydiawl) Apt to disjoin.  
**Dadymgyflogawl**, *a.* (ymgyflogawl) Tending to become disengaged from a contract or hire.  
**Dadymgyflogi**, *v. n.* (ymgyflogi) To disengage one's self from hire, to become unhired.  
**Dadymgyflogiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgyflogiad) A freeing one's self from a contract.  
**Dadymgmysgawl**, *a.* (ymgmysgawl) Having a tendency to become unmixt or unblended.  
**Dadymgmysgiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgmysgiad) A becoming unmixt, or uncompound.  
**Dadymgmysgu**, *v. n.* (ymgmysgu) To become unmixt, or uncompound.  
**Dadymgyrchawl**, *a.* (ymgyrchawl) Having a tendency to desist from resorting to.  
**Dadymgyrchiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgyrchiad) A ceasing to resort; a separating one's self.  
**Dadymgyrchu**, *v. n.* (ymgyrchu) To cease resorting.  
**Dadymgyssylltawl**, *a.* (ymgyssylltawl) Apt to disconnect one's self, or become disjoined.  
**Dadymgyssylltiad**, *s. m.* (ymgyssylltiad) A separating one's self, a becoming disjoined.  
**Dadymgyssylltu**, *v. n.* (ymgyssylltu) To disunite one's self; to become disjoined or separated.  
**Dadymhalogawl**, *a.* (ymhalogawl) Having a tendency to become unpolluted, or pure.  
**Dadymhalogi**, *v. a.* (ymhalogi) To become unpolluted, to divest one's self of pollution.  
**Dadymhalogiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymhalogiad) A divesting one's self of pollution.  
**Dadymleād**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymleād) The act of displacing one's self or changing one's place.  
**Dadymleāwl**, *a.* (ymleāwl) Tending to change place; becoming displaced.  
**Dadymlechwawl**, *a.* (ymlechwawl) Ceasing to lurk.  
**Dadymlechiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlechiad) A coming out of one's retreat or concealment.  
**Dadymlechu**, *v. n.* (ymlechu) To cease hiding one's self, to come from one's lurking place.  
**Dadymlesawl**, *a.* (ymlesawl) Having a tendency to cease benefiting one's self.  
**Dadymlesiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlesiad) A ceasing to benefit one's self.  
**Dadymlesu**, *v. n.* (ymlesu) To become divested of benefit; to cease being benefited.  
**Dadymlēn**, *v. n.* (ymlēn) To displace one's self.

**Dadymlewychawl**, *a.* (ymlewychawl) Having a tendency to cease giving light.  
**Dadymlewychiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlewychiad) A becoming divested of illumination.  
**Dadymlewychu**, *v. n.* (ymlewychu) To cease being illumed; to become divested of light.  
**Dadymliadiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymliadiad) A becoming divested of anger or fretfulness.  
**Dadymliadiaw**, *v. n.* (ymliadiaw) To cease fretting.  
**Dadymliadiawl**, *a.* (ymliadiawl) Having a tendency to become divested of fretfulness.  
**Dadymlogawl**, *a.* (ymlogawl) Tending to become unhired, or freed from a contract.  
**Dadymlogi**, *v. n.* (ymlogi) To become unhired.  
**Dadymlogiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlogiad) A freeing one's self from a contract for hire.  
**Dadymlōnawl**, *a.* (ymlōnawl) Having a tendency to become cheerless, or displeased.  
**Dadymlōni**, *v.* (ymlōni) To become cheerless.  
**Dadymlōniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlōniad) A becoming uncheerful or displeased.  
**Dadymlogawl**, *a.* (ymlogawl) Having a tendency to refrain from burning or lust.  
**Dadymlogi**, *v. n.* (ymlogi) To cease lust.  
**Dadymlogiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlogiad) A divesting one's self of a burning or lust.  
**Dadymlygrawl**, *a.* (ymlygrawl) Tending to become divested of defilement or pollution.  
**Dadymlygriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlygriad) A divesting one's self of defilement.  
**Dadymlygru**, *v. n.* (ymlygru) To become undefiled; to divest one's self of corruption.  
**Dadymnesiad**, *s. m.* (ymnesiad) A ceasing to approach, or to approximate.  
**Dadymnesiawl**, *a.* (ymnesiawl) Having a tendency to refrain from approaching.  
**Dadymnesau**, *v. n.* (ymnesau) To cease approaching; to desist from approximating.  
**Dadymnyddawl**, *a.* (ymnyddawl) Tending to unwreath, untwist, or untwine.  
**Dadymnyddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymnyddiad) A becoming unwreathed, or untwined.  
**Dadymnyddu**, *v. n.* (ymnyddu) To divest one's self of distortion; to become untwisted.  
**Dadymmoddef**, *v. n.* (ymmoddef) To cease bearing.  
**Dadymmoddefawl**, *a.* (dadymmoddef) Having a tendency to refrain from bearing with.  
**Dadymmoddefiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadymmoddef) A divesting one's self of patience.  
**Dadymofidiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymofidiad) A becoming divested of anxiety or pain.  
**Dadymofidiaw**, *v. n.* (ymofidiaw) To cease repining, or being anxious after.  
**Dadymofidiawl**, *a.* (ymofidiawl) Having a tendency to become divested of anxiety.  
**Dadymorchestawl**, *a.* (ymorchestawl) Having a tendency to become divested of emulation.  
**Dadymorchestiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymorchestiad) A becoming divested of a desire to excel.  
**Dadymorchestu**, *v. n.* (ymorchestu) To cease to vie; to divest one's self of emulation.  
**Dadymorchuddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymorchuddiad) A divesting one's self of covering.  
**Dadymorchuddiaw**, *v. n.* (ymorchuddiaw) To divest one's self of a covering or concealment.  
**Dadymorchuddiawl**, *a.* (ymorchuddiawl) Having a tendency to become divested of obscurity.  
**Dadymorfoleddawl**, *a.* (ymorfoleddawl) Having a tendency to refrain from exulting.  
**Dadymorfoleddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymorfoleddiad) A divesting one's self of exultation.

**Dadymorfoleddu**, *v. n.* (ymorfoleddu) To divest one's self of triumph or exultation.

**Dadymranaw**, *v. a.* (ymranaw) Tending to cease being divided, or separated.

**Dadymraniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymraniad) A ceasing to be divided, or separated.

**Dadymranu**, *v. n.* (ymranu) To cease being divided, parted, or separated.

**Dadymrithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymrithiad) A desisting from appearing or seeming.

**Dadymrithiaw**, *v. n.* (ymrithiaw) To desist from appearing, to become undisguised.

**Dadymrithiawl**, *a.* (ymrithiawl) Tending to desist from appearing or seeming.

**Dadymrwymadwy**, *a.* (ymrwymadwy) Capable of becoming liberated.

**Dadymrwymaw**, *v. n.* (ymrwymaw) To become unrestricted; to disengage one's self.

**Dadymrwymawl**, *a.* (ymrwymawl) Having a tendency to become disengaged or liberated.

**Dadymrwywiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymrwywiad) A disengaging one's self; a becoming unrestricted.

**Dadymryson**, *v. n.* (ymryson) To cease disputing.

**Dadymrysonawl**, *a.* (dadymryson) Tending to cease disputing or contending.

**Dadymrysoni**, *v. a.* (dadymryson) To end a dispute, or to reconcile variances.

**Dadymsenawl**, *a.* (ymsenawl) Having a tendency to cease reproaching or upbraiding.

**Dadymseuiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymseuiad) A desisting from reproaching or upbraiding.

**Dadymseuu**, *v. n.* (ymseuu) To cease to reproach.

**Dadymseoddawl**, *a.* (ymseoddawl) Apt to emerge.

**Dadymseoddi**, *v. n.* (ymseoddi) To emerge.

**Dadymseoddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymseoddiad) A ceasing to sink; an emerging out.

**Dadymwasgawl**, *a.* (ymwasgawl) Having a tendency to cease pressing or squeezing.

**Dadymwasgiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymwasgiad) A ceasing to compress; a desisting from pressing.

**Dadymwasgu**, *v. n.* (ymwasgu) To cease pressing.

**Dadymylawg**, *a.* (ymylawg) With the rim, edge, or margin taken off.

**Dadymyliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymyliad) A taking off the edge, or margin.

**Dadymyln**, *v. a.* (ymyln) To emarginate.

**Dadyrdain**, *v. a.* (dadwrdd) To make a murmur.

**Dadyrddawl**, *a.* (dadwrdd) Blustering, clamorous.

**Dadyrddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadwrdd) A making a noise; a blustering; a murmuring.

**Dadyrddiant**, *s. m.* (dadwrdd) Noise; murmur.

**Dadyrddu**, *v. a.* (dadwrdd) To bluster, to murmur.

**Dadyrddus**, *a.* (dadwrdd) Blustering, clamorous.

**Dadyrdduswydd**, *s. m.* (dadyrddus) Blusteringness; noisiness; clamoronsness.

**Dadyrddwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadyrddwr) A blusterer; a growler; a murmurer.

**Dadysbrydawl**, *a.* (ysbrydawl) Tending to divest of spirit; becoming void of spirit.

**Dadysbrydiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ysbrydiad) A depriving, or divesting of spirit.

**Dadysbrydu**, *v. a.* (ysbrydu) To divest of spirit.

**Dadysgrif**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ysgrif) A transcript.

**Dadysgrifen**, *s. f.* (dadygrif) A transcript.

**Dadysgrifenawl**, *a.* (dadygrifen) That is transcribed; that is to be copied.

**Dadysgrifeniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadygrifen) A transcribing, or copying; transcription.

**Dadysgrifennu**, *v. a.* (dadygrifen) To copy.

**Dadysgrifenydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadygrifen) A transcriber, a copyist, or copier.

**Dadystrywiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ystrywiad) A divesting of tricks; a leaving off freaks.

**Dadystrywiaw**, *v. a.* (ystrywiaw) To break off tricks; to leave off tricks.

**Dadystrywiawl**, *a.* (ystrywiawl) Tending to divest of tricks or pranks.

**Dadystumiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ystumiad) A divesting of shape or form.

**Dadystumiaw**, *v. a.* (ystumiaw) To divest of shape or fashion; to unbend.

**Dadystumiawl**, *a.* (ystumiawl) Tending to divest of shape or form that is given.

**Dydstwythaw**, *v. a.* (ystwythaw) To divest of pliancy; to become stiff or rigid.

**Dadystwythawl**, *a.* (ystwythawl) Tending to divest of pliancy; apt to become stiff.

**Dadystwythiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ystwythiad) A divesting of pliancy; a becoming stiff.

**Dydstyriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ystyriad) A ceasing to consider, or contemplate.

**Dadystryriaw**, *v. n.* (ystryriaw) To cease thinking, to become inconsiderate.

**Dadystryriawl**, *a.* (ystryriawl) Divested of thought.

**Daddal**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dadl) A debate, or dispute. *Sil.*

**Daddalw**, *v. a.* (daddal) To debate, to argue.

**Daddoli**, *v. a.* (addoli) To praise, to celebrate.

**Daddoliant**, *s. m.* (addoliant) Commendation.

**Daddolwch**, *s. m.* (addolwch) Panegyric, praise.

**Daeir**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (daiar) Earth, soil, land, ground, or floor; the earth, the terraqueous globe; the world. *See Datar.*

*Mae hi—*  
*Cyfed ei chae a'r ddaer.*

*She has a circle of equal extent with the earth.*  
*D. ab Gwilym, t'r floor.*

*Nid trwm ond daer.*

*Nothing is heavy but earth.* *Idagr.*

*Oddi fyth, a daed ei fan*  
*Ei dwyllw i fynydd allan.*

*Hardly ever, and so good his place, that he can be enticed to go out.* *S. Tudur, i S. Phylip.*

*Yn marddar, yn mawr-dlawn grynion,*  
*Adraedd ei ddaed, aer-drin, ni allwn,*  
*Ni allai Ddaed.*

*In the heroic lore, in the great and primary gift, to describe some excellent he is (conductor of the battle) I could not, Taliesin would not be able.* *D. Bryfwr, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Daer**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (aer) What is fixed on, or settled. *a.* Dilatory, slow, tedious.

**Daerawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. daerodau* (daer) A closing in, a fitting, or fixing to; a claiming.

**Daerawl**, *a.* (daer) That is settled or consigned.

**Daered**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (daer) What is appropriated; income, revenue; a mortuary.

*Yn llys Owain hael huaered ei wir,*  
*Hydr ei ddur, a'i daered.*

*In the court of generous Owain his justice is like the sun in its course; firm his right, and his revenue.* *Gunddelw, i O. Cyfeiliang.*

*Offerred teulu—Ef a ddyl ddegnw y teulu, ac a ddyl eu daered.*

*The family priest—He is entitled to the tythe of the family, and he claims their mortuary.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Daeredig**, *a.* (daered) That is settled or assigned.

**Daeredwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. daeredwyr* (daered—*gwr*) One who is assigned to or appointed; a collector of revenue.

*Yr haf, os yw arian y telir dawnsuwyd, deunw fydd y tel, a cheiniawg i'r awyddogion: sef yw y rhai hyny y daeredwyr a'r cyfaniilo.*

*The summer, if the provision tribute be paid in money, the payment shall be eighteen pence, and a penny to the officers: namely, those are the revenue-men that shall collect it.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Daergrî, s. f. (daer—cri)** A confined doleful cry.  
**Daerriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daer)** A rendering appertinent; or appertaining to.  
**Daerodawl, a. (daerawd)** Tending to fix to.  
**Daerodi, v. a. (daerawd)** To make to belong, or appertain to; to assign to; to decree.

Y gelaia llofnwen a olor boddys,  
 A dan bridd a thywawd;  
 Gwas fy llaw, llam rym daerawd!

The fair white corpse will be interred this day under earth and mud: woe my hand, the step that is decreed to me!  
*Llywarch Hen.*

Gwirawd a'm daerawd, a'm daw gan retydd,  
 A'm rhybach o'i wen-llaw!  
 Peniadur cad, ced wallaw,  
 Pen cor, penderdd wyf lloddaw.

A beverage to me shall appertain, to me it shall come from a patron, that gives to me out of his white hand; the chief of battle, distributing treasure, the head of the circle, I am chief of song to him.  
*Cynddelw.*

**Dæru, v. a. (daer)** To make appertinent.  
**Dæth, v. of 3 perfect (aeth)** Has come, he, she, or it has come. *A ddaeth ef yno? Daeth.* Has he come there? He has come. This tense is familiarly used for the imperfect.

At y cwn y daeth ef, y gynn yr cerchys a llofysai y cwrw yn aith, a lithlaw el cerchys el llofas ar y cwrw.  
 To the dogs he came, and drove away the pack of hounds that had killed the stag, and brought his own pack on the stag.  
*P. P. Dyfed—Mabinogion.*

**Daf, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (da)** What is produced, or given for enjoyment. Hence the compound *Addaf*, what is very good, or excellent; delightful; and it is singular that *Adam* is thus called in Welsh; and that the Ethiopic *Adamah* has the same sense, and not red earth as the Hebrew word is rendered.

**Dafad, s. f.—pl. defaid (daf)** A sheep, a ewe. *Dafad*, a wart: also a schirrus; but when these are implied, the former is generally distinguished by adding *daf* or *gwar*, and the latter by adding *gwyllt* to it.

Diwedd hen cadw defaid.  
 The end of the old is to keep sheep. *Adagr.*

**Dafaden, s. f.—pl. t. au (dafad)** A wart; a schirrus, a cancer. Or as more particularly distinguished. *Dafaden ddaf*, or *dafaden war*, a wart; *dafaden wyllt*, a cancer.

**Dafadenawg, a. (dafaden)** Full of warts, warty.  
**Dafadeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dafaden)** A making, or becoming warty or schirrous.

**Dafadenn, v. a. (dafaden)** To cover with warts; to become warty; to become a cancer.

**Dafates, s. f.—pl. t. au (dafad)** A flock of sheep.  
 Pan ddygot yn mroo y gaer ynyfddaf dafates fawr a welyst,  
 heb ei, a hep eithaf lldi.

When they came near the city, behold they saw a large flock of sheep, without a beginning or end to it.  
*H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

**Dafn, s. m.—pl. defni (daf)** A particle; a drop; a drop of any liquid; also the yarn of the woof in weaving, the same as *burw*. *Y mae pedwar edefyn ar wgain yn mhob dafn.* There are four and twenty threads in every throw.

**Dafnawg, a. (dafn)** That is in drops; trickling.

**Dafnawl, a. (dafn)** Tending to fall in drops.

**Dafnedig, a. (dafn)** That is made to drop.

**Dafniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dafn)** A dropping.

**Dafnu, v. a. (dafn)** To drop, or pour in drops; to fall in drops; to trickle down. *Dafn fy nigr*, my tears trickle down.

**Daffar, s. m.—pl. t. au (daf)** A duty, or obligation; a recompence, or reward.

Daw a'm differo o'm daffarau,  
 Duw, dwg â statat, y mawr-dad mawr!

May God preserve me my recompences, God, take me to thee, who art my Great Father!  
*Eia. of Gwaethol.*

**Daffar, v. n. (daf)** To be obliged to, to be bound in duty, to be incumbent upon.

Dydd Daw, daffar o law.

Let God take, he will make amends out of hand. *Adagr.*

**Daffarawl, a. (daffar)** That makes incumbent.

**Daffaredig, a. (daffar)** That is made incumbent.

**Daffariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daffar)** A making incumbent or obliged; a becoming a duty.

**Dag, s. m.—pl. deigion (daig)** What is produced.

**Dagr, s. m.—pl. t. au (dag)** A tear. *Dagrau Addaf*, bladder nut tree; *Dagrau Mair*, cow-slips.

**Dagrenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dagr)** Lachrymation.

**Dagrenawg, a. (dagr)** Lachrymatory.

**Dagrenawl, a. (dagr)** Lachrymal, causing tears.

**Dagru, v. n. (dagr)** To trickle in tears.

**Dai, s. m.—pl. deion (ai)** What produces, effects, or gives existence; a name of the deity.

**Daiar, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (dai—ar)** The earth; earth.

**Daiaraidd, a. (daiar)** Terreous, or earthly.

**Daiarawd, s. m. (daiar)** A coming to the earth; a putting in the ground, interment.

**Daiarawg, a. (daiar)** Terrestrious, or earthly.

**Daiarawl, a. (daiar)** Terrene, terrestrial, earthly.

*Daiarollon*, earthly beings, mortals.

**Daiarawr, a. (daiar)** Terrene, terrestrious.

**Daiarblant, s. pl. aggr. (daiar—plant)** Mortals.

**Daiardor, s. m. (daiar—tor)** A breaking of the earth; an irruption of the earth.

**Daiardrig, a. (daiar—trig)** Dwelling on land.

**Daiardy, s. m.—pl. t. au (daiar—ty)** A dwelling under ground; a burrow, a hole; a prison.

Ni ledawr cariad Easylt ganddo, mawr o groawd y mawr daiardy o fewn caer Llundain, ac sawylid iddo yn cado, ac yn ei gwmaethu, ac yn ei diwallu o bob pen.  
 The love of Easylt was not diminished with him, but he placed her in a place under ground, within the city of London, and his confidence guarding and serving her, and satisfying her with every thing.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Daiaredig, a. (daiar)** That is terrestrified.

**Daiaredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (daiaredig)** Terrestriety.

**Daiaren, s. f. (daiar)** The earth; the ground.

Pan yw y corff yn marw, ac yn dychwelyd drachenn i gwrth ei hen fam, y ddaieran, y mawr yr ystyrd yn fyw o byd.  
 When the body is dying, and returning again into the womb of its original mother, the earth, the spirit is still living.  
*Ter. Owain.*

**Daiarfoch, s. pl. aggr. (daiar—moch)** Badgers.

**Daiarfochyn, s. m. (daiarfoch)** A badger, or brock.

**Daiarfyd, s. m. (daiar—byd)** Terrestrial world.

Gwel, ddyn, adedall hyfyd,  
 O'r llawr Pr hen yn wyd,  
 Daiarfyd dirfawr!

Behold, O man, a structure fair, and from the ground complete to its summit, the terrestrial world!  
*Eia Wyn, B. Owain.*

**Daiargi, s. f.—pl. daiargwn (daiar—ci)** A terrier.

**Daiargryd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (daiar—cryd)** An earthquake, a trembling of the earth.

**Daiargryn, s. f. (daiar—cryn)** An earthquake.

**Daiargrynf, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (daiargryn)** Earthquake.

Yr ydyr yn tebygu bod yr isawddychrynllyd o ddaergrynfawr, y rhai yr ym ni weithias yn eu telwlaw, yn dygweld oddiwrth y tan sydd tan y ddaiar.

It is imagined that the awful gusts of earthquakes, that we sometimes feel, do happen from the fire that is within the earth.  
*Ter. Owain.*

**Daiargrych, a. (daiar—cyrch)** Apt to seek the earth

Cedwch daiargrych, cynhar llwyrosg.  
 Llun agwedd man farwar.

An earth-seeking sprowler, partner of the wild bitch, whose form is like the burning clinder.  
*R. Guch Eryri, fr Llywarch.*

**Daiarhwch, s. f.—pl. daiarhychod (daiar—hwch)** The female badger.

**Daiariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daiar)** A terrestri-fying, a becoming earth; a burying in the earth.

**Daiarlawr, s. m.—pl. daiarlorigau (daiar—llawr)** A ground floor, or bottom floor.

**Daiarllyd, a. (daiar)** Terrestrial, or earthy.

**Daiarllys, s. f. aggr. (daiar—llys)** The peony.

**Daiarogan, s. m. (daiar—gogan)** Geomancy.

**Daiaroleb, s. m. (daiarawl)** Terrestrialness.

**Daiaroli, v. a. (daiarawl)** To terrestri-fy; to make earthy; to make like earth.

**Daiaru, v. n. (daiar)** To earth; to burrow, to lay in the earth, to inter, or to bury.

Ni ofael neb has fu'n lach;  
Ni ddalarwyd ei ddewrach.

He would fear none when he were well; one more courageous than he was never laid in the grave. *Hywel Reinaldi.*

**Dalawn, s. m. (dal)** Good, benefit. *a. Good.*

Ni wrad rhaf'n, mal drin yn drounau neb;  
Ni fu ddaw wyneb fyw ddaiddonch.

These would not render more miserable any he ever so vile: there have not been two faces alive more beautiful. *T. Pry.*

**Dailf, s. m.—pl. deifion (ailf)** A singe, a nip, or blast; a blasting, or nipping.

**Daig, s. m.—pl. deigion (aig)** What is generated, produced, or effused from.

**Daigr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (daig)** A tear.

**Dail, s. pl. aggr. (dai)** Leaves, foliage. *Dail y benddigid, dail y tŵrch, tutsan, or park leaves, dail y tryfan, butter-bur; dail fflon ffurwyth, the leaves of the foxglove; dail y cwrw, laurel leaves.*

Angus n'a gorw, gormall cemedodd  
Can odid yn addid;  
Nid hawd ni sawdd nebyniail;  
Nid hyn oes dyn nog oes dail!

Death conquers us, the destroyer of nations that with fury rears; not easily will he give refuge to any wild one; not older the age of man than the age of leaves. *Ll. F. Mech, m. M. at Cynen.*

**Dail, s. m.—pl. deilliaw (dai)** Issue, what is produced, or brought forth; a product.

**Dain, a. (ain)** Fine; delicate; pure; nice; beautiful; pleasing.

Myndd mae, adduned ddain,  
Lle yw, tua llys Owain.

He is going towards the court of Owain, beneficial is a pure vow. *Iolo Goch, i O. Glynafyrdwy.*

Dwfr o'i fon (Iesu wifw-sain)  
A ddaeth yn oi ei waed oedd ddain.

Water from his breast (Jesus, choicest sound!) there came after his blood that was pure. *Iolo Goch.*

**Daint, s. pl. aggr. (dant)** The teeth; jagga.

Treal daint ac ystlys.  
Espence of food and raiment.

Da daint rhag tafwdd. *Adage.*

The teeth are useful to stop the tongue. *Adage.*

**Dalaidd, a. (daiawn)** Good in a degree.

**Dalaunaw, a. (daiawn)** Tending to be good.

**Dalaonedd, s. m. (daiawn)** Goodness; benefit.

Cynorthwya, nodda ni,  
Ei gogoniant;  
Dy enw, a dalaonedd.

Support and protect us, for the glory of thy name and goodness. *W. Middleton.*

Mae ddaun a grym dan y gro,  
Mae dalaonedd mawr yno.

Genius and strength are beneath the sod, and there divine benevolence is laid. *Ed. Dafydd.*

**Dalaoni, s. m. (daiawn)** Goodness; profit; kindness; assiduity. *Dyn da ei ddaioni, a man of good assiduity, or an industrious man; pa ddaioni a wna hygy, what good will that do; Ni chaf*

*mor dalaoni oddiwrtho, I shall get no benefit from it.*

A gylchell a gant Dewi,  
Gwr llywyd llydan ei deilli;  
Goreu deffawd dalaoni!

Hasst thou heard what Dewi sang, a venerable man of extensive abilities: The best custom is rectitude. *Eugl. y Clynod.*

**Dalaonws, a. (daiawn)** Good; kind; benevolent.

**Dalaonwsrwydd, s. m. (dalaonws)** Goodness; piety.

**Dair, s. f.—pl. deiri (dai)** An effusion; a song.

**Dais, s. m.—pl. deision (ais)** A wish to obtain.

**Daith, s. m.—pl. deithlon (aith)** What over-runs, overspreads; or ravages; a blaze; a flash.

**Dal, s. m. (al)** A hold; a let, or stop; a catch.

**Dal, v. a. (al)** To hold, bear, or support; to lay hold of, to keep, to detain, to arrest, to let, to hinder; to catch. *Dal lliad, to bear anger; dal tir, to hold land; dal dwfr, to hold water; dal lleidr, to catch a thief.—Dal, to begin; o'r awr y deliasai, from the hour he began.*

Dalls da yn hyd fu.

He held the good whilst it lasted. *Adage.*

Dietw o serch, deulw'r ser;

Dal! Dal! dy anwaddider.

Thou art unpossessed of love, who art splendid as the stars: restrain, restrain thy inconstancy. *D. ab Owlym, i Forfudd.*

**Dal, s. m.—pl. deillion (da)** What spreads out; a lamina; a leaf.

**Dala, v. a. (dal)** To hold, bear, or support; to lay hold of; to keep; to stop; to catch.

Dala dy dŵ am y fo,

A dlofyd a ddafo.

Hold thy house for whatever may be, and row for what may happen. *Adage.*

**Dalbren, s. m.—pl. t. au (dal—pren)** A holdfast.

**Dalen, s. f.—pl. t. au (dal)** A folio, or leaf, a leaf of a book; a lamina. *Dalennau yr ysgyfaint*

the lobes of the lungs.

**Dalenaidd, a. (dalen)** Like a lamina, or leaf.

**Dalennawg, a. (dalen)** Follicious; laminated; consisting of leaves, or folios; leaved.

**Dalenedig, a. (dalen)** That is beaten out, or foliated; leaved, or made into leaves.

**Daleniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (dalen)** Foliation; foliature, or being beaten into leaves.

**Dalenn, v. a. (dalen)** To foliate, to beat into leaves; to form into, or like leaves.

**Dalfa, s. f.—pl. dalfeydd (dal)** A hold, or restraint, a catching; a capture; a place to catch, or to lay hold on.

**Daliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dal)** A holding; a bearing; a catching, or seizing.

**Daliaden, s. f.—pl. t. au (daliad)** A support.

**Daliedig, a. (dal)** That is held; that is caught.

**Daliedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (daliedig)** The act of holding, stopping, or restraining; capture.

**Daliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (daliad)** A holder; a supporter; a restrainer, or detainer, a catcher.

**Daliwr, s. m.—pl. dalwyr (dal—gwr)** A holder.

**Dalw, v. a. (dal)** To desist from holding.

**Daly, v. a. (dal)** To hold; to detain; to catch.

**Dall, s. m.—pl. deillion (all)** One that is insulated, or shut from the light; the blind.

**Dall, a. (all)** Blind. *Dyn dall, a blind man; dynes ddall, a blind woman.*

Dall fydder pob trwch.

Blind and deaf is every blockhead. *Adage.*

**Dallan, s. m. (dall)** A blind one. *Bwbach dallan, the play of blind man's buff.*

**Dallanedig, a. (dall—ganedig)** That is blind-born.

**Daliedig, a. (dall)** That is blinded; darkened.

**Daliedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (daliedig)** Blindness.

**Daries, s. f.—pl. t. an (dall)** A blind female.

*Nid a'r llon hwn, er ei lies,  
Na'i ddall, ond ar ddalles.*

*This figure, for any benefit she might get, nor his like would  
ever get but on a blind-one.*  
*Ll. ab Gwyn, fr. Breudd.*

**Dalliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (dall)** The act of blinding.

**Dallineb, s. m. (dall)** Blindness, a blind state.

**Dallneidr, s. f.—pl. dallneidroedd (dall—neidr)**  
The blindworm, or slow-worm.

**Dallt, s. m. (dy—gallt)** Reason, understanding.

**Dallt, v. (dy—gallt)** To apprehend, to understand.

**Dalltwr, s. m.—pl. dalltwyr (dallt—gwr)** One  
who apprehends or that understands.

**Dalltwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dalltwr)** The un-  
derstanding, or reasoning faculty.

**Dallu, v. a. (dall)** To blind; to become blind.

**Dam, a prefix in composition (dy—am)** Verbs  
formed from it have a kind of neutral or pas-  
sive action; as to be about; and this character-  
istic is relatively preserved in nouns and ad-  
jectives.

**Damaerwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (aerwyd)** A being  
about bordering, or skirting.

**Damaerwyaw, v. a. (aerwyaw)** To be skirting.

**Damaerwyawl, a. (aerwyawl)** Being skirted.

**Damaethawl, a. (amaethawl)** Being cultivated;  
tending to be productive.

**Damaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaethiad)** A being  
about husbandry or about cultivating.

**Damaethu, v. a. (amaethu)** To be husbanding.

**Damarch, s. m.—pl. damelrchion (arch)** The act  
of inquiring about; a salutation.

**Damarwain, v. (arwain)** To be leading about.

**Damarweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damarwain)** A  
being leading, or conducting about.

**Damarweiniawl, a. (damarwain)** Being led about;  
apt to lead about.

**Dambell, a. (ambell)** Being one here and there.

**Damblygawl, a. (plygawl)** Apt to bend about.

**Damblygedig, a. (plygedig)** Folded about.

**Damblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amblygiad)** A being  
bent about; a furling.

**Damblygu, v. a. (amblygu)** To fold, bend, or  
wind about; to roll, or wrap about; to enve-  
lope; to furl; to embrace.

**Damborth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (porth)** Sustenance.

**Damborthawl, a. (damborth)** Tending to uphold.

**Damborthi, v. n. (damborth)** To be upholding.

**Damborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damborth)** A  
giving sustenance, or support; a sustaining.

**Dambrynawl, a. (prynawl)** Redeeming.

**Dambryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pryniad)** A being  
purchasing, or redeeming.

**Dambrynu, v. n. (prynu)** To be purchasing.

**Dambwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwyd)** A being  
beating about; a being buffeting about.

**Dambwyaw, v. n. (pwyaw)** To be beating about.

**Dambwyawl, a. (pwyawl)** Being beating about.

**Damcanawl, a. (amcanawl)** Theoretical.

**Damcaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amcaniad)** A con-  
certing, or contriving; a theory.

**Damcann, v. a. (amcannu)** To go by theory.

**Damchwa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (chwa)** An overturn.

**Damchwaawl, a. (damchwa)** Overwhelming.

**Damchwaedig, a. (damchwa)** That is overturned.

**Damchwaen, s. f.—pl. damchweiniau (chwaen)**  
An accident, chance, or fortune.

**Damchwân, v. a. (damchwa)** To overwhelm.

**Damchweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damchwaen)** A  
happening by accident or chance.

**Damchweiniaw, v. n. (damchwaen)** To come by  
accidence, or chance; to happen:

**Damchweiniawl, a. (damchwaen)** Accidental, or  
happening by accident, or chance.

**Damchwyl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (chwyl)** A whirl round.

**Damchwylaw, v. n. (damchwyl)** To be revolving.

**Damchwylad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damchwyl)** A  
revolving, turning, or going round.

**Damchwylas, a. (damchwyl)** Being revolving.

**Damdaith, s. f.—pl. damdeithiau (taith)** A per-  
ambulation, a journey about.

**Damdeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdaith)** A  
being journeying about, or perambulating.

**Damdeithiaw, v. n. (damdaith)** To be perambu-  
lating, or journeying about.

**Damdeithiawl, a. (damdaith)** Perambulatory.

**Damdôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tôad)** A covering  
about; circumclusion, a shutting in.

**Damdôawl, a. (tôawl)** Being covering about.

**Damdôï, v. n. (tôi)** To be covering about.

**Damdorchawl, a. (torchawl)** Tending to wreath.

**Damdorchï, v. (torchï)** To be twisting round.

**Damdorchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (torchiad)** A being  
folding, wreathing, or turning about.

**Damdôredig, a. (tôredig)** Being broken round.

**Damdôri, v. n. (tôri)** To be breaking round.

**Damdôriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tôriad)** A being  
breaking, or cutting round; amputation.

**Damdramwy, v. n. (tramwy)** To be journeying,  
travelling about, or perambulating.

**Damdramwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdramwy)** A  
being travelling about; a perambulating.

**Damdramwyawl, a. (damdramwy)** Having a ten-  
dency to be perambulating.

**Damdrechawl, a. (trechawl)** Being apt to strive.

**Damdrechïad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trechïad)** A being  
striving to overcome; a contention.

**Damdrechu, v. n. (trechu)** To be striving to beat.

**Damdreigliaw, v. n. (treigliaw)** To be revolving.

**Damdreigiawl, a. (treigiawl)** Apt to be turning.

**Damdreigliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (treigliad)** A being  
revolving or circulating; circumvolution.

**Damdreilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (treilliad)** A being  
revolving round; circumrotation.

**Damdreiliawl, v. n. (treiliawl)** To be going round,  
to circumvolve.

**Damdreilliawl, a. (treilliawl)** Apt to be turning.

**Damdremiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tremiad)** A being  
looking about, or surveying; observation.

**Damdremïaw, v. n. (tremïaw)** To be surveying,  
or looking about; to be circumspect.

**Damdremïawl, a. (tremïawl)** Looking about.

**Damdreuliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (treuliad)** A being  
consuming, or wearing away.

**Damdreuliaw, v. a. (treuliaw)** To be consuming,  
or wearing away on every side.

**Damdrenïawl, a. (treuliawl)** Apt to be wasting  
away or consuming on every side.

**Damdrow, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tro)** A turn round.

**Damdroad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdro)** A turning  
about, or a being turning about.

**Damdrowawl, a. (damdro)** Being turning about.

**Damdroi, v. n. (damdro)** To be turning round.

**Damdrosedig, a. (trosedig)** Being driven about.

**Damdrosi, v. n. (trosi)** To be driving about.

**Damdrosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trosiad)** A driving  
about, or a being driving about.

**Damdruithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (truthiad)** A being  
flattering, or using deceitful words.

**Damdruithiaw, v. n. (truthiaw)** To be flattering.

**Damdruithiawl, a. (truthiawl)** Apt to be canting.

**Damdruwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trwriad)** A being  
dressing, trimming, or arraying.

**Damdrwsaw**, *v. n.* (*trwsaw*) To be dressing.  
**Damdrwsawl**, *a.* (*trwsawl*) Apt to be decking.  
**Damdrwaledig**, *a.* (*trwaledig*) Being decked about.  
**Damdrychawl**, *a.* (*trychawl*) Being cut round.  
**Damdrychiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (*trychiad*) A being cutting round; amputation.  
**Damdrychu**, *v. n.* (*trychu*) To be amputating.  
**Damdrymâd**, *s. m.* (*trymâd*) A being weighing down, or pressing all round.  
**Damdrymâwl**, *a.* (*trymâwl*) Tending to be weighing down, or heavy all round.  
**Damdrymâu**, *v. n.* (*trymâu*) To be, or to become heavy on every side.  
**Damdrysiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (*trysiad*) A being blustering, or noisy on all sides.  
**Damdrysiaw**, *v. n.* (*trysiaw*) To be blustering, to become tumultuous on all sides.  
**Damdrysiawl**, *a.* (*trysiawl*) Noisy all round.  
**Damdueddawl**, *a.* (*tueddawl*) Tending to be inclining, or leaning on all sides.  
**Damdueddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (*tueddiad*) A being inclining, or leaning on all sides.  
**Damdueddu**, *v. n.* (*tueddu*) To be inclining, or leaning down on every side.  
**Damdwyng**, *s. m.* (*twng*) What is under oath, or under sworn terms; a stipulation; of sworn value; what is appraised; also an appraised value; an appraisement.

O dderfod i ddyn wneudher damdwyng peth a gwerth cyfrith arno, a bod y damdwyng yn fwy o'r gwerth cyfrith, yr yndd a ddylaiant dderfod al cam y damdwyngwyd; ac os cam, gwneid arno gyfrith aenion.

If a person shall have made an appraisement of a thing with lawful value upon it, and the appraisement being more than the law value, the judges are bound to examine if it is lawfully appraised; and if false, let him be convicted of perjury.

Welsh Laws.

**Damdrwdd**, *s. m.* (*twrdd*) A noise, all round, a tumult, noise, or confused stir.

Odd gwrd y damdwrdd ddyndor o gad,  
 O'i fwrdd, yn fwrdd.

Terrible was the incessant tumult of the battle from his passion all on fire.

Ed. Dafydd.

**Damdwy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (*twy*) A castigation.  
**Damdwylad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*damdwy*) A being correcting, or bringing to good order.  
**Damdwyaw**, *v. n.* (*damdwy*) To be correcting.  
**Damdwylawl**, *a.* (*damdwy*) Being correcting.  
**Damdyfawl**, *a.* (*tyfawl*) That is growing round.  
**Damdyfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*tyfiad*) A growing round, a being vegetating on all sides.  
**Damdyfu**, *v. n.* (*tyfu*) To be growing all round.  
**Damdyngawl**, *a.* (*damdwyng*) That is sworn to; being valued upon oath, or appraised.  
**Damdyngiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*damdwyng*) A being swearing to; a valuing upon oath.  
**Damdyngu**, *v. n.* (*damdwyng*) To swear to a thing; to claim or challenge upon oath; to value upon oath, or to appraise.

Pwybydd a fydd damdwyng yr oiddaw, fel hys y dyll ei damdwyng; Os peth marwawl a damdwyng, damdwyng ag y llaw sawr ar y peth a damdwyng, yr llaw ddaw ar y crwr, a thyrnedd felly; Os anell a damdwyng, damdwyng ag y llaw sawr ar y gwest ddaen yr anell, ac y llaw ddaw ar y crwr.

Whoever that would have the property to be sworn to, then he ought to swear to it: If it be a dead thing that he shall be swearing to, let him be swearing with the left hand on the thing he shall be swearing to, and the right hand on the relic, and let him swear so: If it be an animal that he is swearing to, let him be swearing with the left hand on the right ear of the animal, and the right hand on the relic.

Welsh Laws.

**Damdyngwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *damdyngwyr* (*damdwyng*—*gwr*) One asserting upon oath; an appraiser.  
**Damdyrawl**, *a.* (*tyrawl*) Apt to be aggregating.  
**Damdyrddawl**, *a.* (*damdrdd*) Noisy all round.  
**Damdyrddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*damdrdd*) A being making a tumult on all sides; a blustering.

**Damdyrddu**, *v. n.* (*damdrdd*) To be noisy all round; to be blustering about.  
**Damdyriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*tyriad*) Aggregation.  
**Damdyru**, *v. n.* (*tyru*) To be aggregating about.  
**Damdywallt**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*tywallt*) To be pouring about.  
**Damdywalltawl**, *a.* (*damdywallt*) Pouring about.  
**Damdywalltiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*damdywallt*) A being pouring on every side; circumfusion.  
**Damdywynawl**, *a.* (*tywynawl*) Shining all round.  
**Damdywyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*tywyniad*) A being shining, or illuminating all round.  
**Damdywynu**, *v. n.* (*tywynu*) To be shining about.  
**Damdywys**, *v. n.* (*tywys*) To be leading about.  
**Damdywysawl**, *a.* (*damdywys*) Leading about.  
**Damdywysiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*damdywys*) A being leading, or conducting about; a circumducting.  
**Damddadawl**, *a.* (*dadawl*) Being disputing.  
**Damddadliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*dadliad*) A being disputing or arguing about; conversation.  
**Damddadu**, *v. n.* (*dadu*) To be conversing.  
**Damddal**, *v. n.* (*dai*) To hold in, or enclose.  
**Damddaliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*damddal*) A being holding, or containing.  
**Damddifadawl**, *a.* (*difadawl*) Tending to render destitute, forlorn, or wretched.  
**Damddifadiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*difadiad*) A being rendering destitute, or forlorn.  
**Damddifadu**, *v. n.* (*difadu*) To be making destitute, forlorn, or helpless.  
**Damddiffyn**, *v. n.* (*diffyn*) To be defending.  
**Damddiffynawl**, *a.* (*damddiffyn*) Defensive.  
**Damddiffyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*damddiffyn*) A being defending, warding off, or guarding.  
**Damddilladawl**, *a.* (*dilladawl*) Tending to dress.  
**Damddilladiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*dilladiad*) A being dressing, arraying, or putting on clothes.  
**Damddilladu**, *v. n.* (*dilladu*) To be dressing, or cloathing round; to circumvest.  
**Damddyblygawl**, *a.* (*dyblygawl*) Tending to be folding round; in a folded state.  
**Damddyblygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*dyblygiad*) A being folding round, or doubling; circumplication; an embracing.  
**Damddyblygrwydd**, *s. m.* (*dyblygrwydd*) The state of being folded round, or doubled.  
**Damddyblygu**, *v. n.* (*dyblygu*) To be folding, or doubling about.

Ac wedi dawed Tawen trwy ergymedigion gaman byd y lle y oeddol ei mab yn sefyll, hwrw ei bruchiau a orng an ei fwrwgi, a damddyblygu damdmedigion gaman.

And when Tawen had come with trembling steps to the place where her son was standing, what she did was throwing her arms round his neck, and embracing with fond kisses.

Gr. ad Arthwr.

**Damddychwelawg**, *a.* (*dychwelawg*) Reversionary.  
**Damddychwelliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*dychwelliad*) A being returning, reverting, or coming back.  
**Damddychwelyd**, *v. n.* (*dychwelyd*) To be reverting.  
**Damddystrychawl**, *a.* (*dystrychawl*) Tending to be spraying, or foaming on all sides.  
**Damddystrychiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*dystrychiad*) A being foaming or spraying all round.  
**Damddystrychu**, *v. n.* (*dystrychu*) To be spraying.  
**Dameirchriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*damarch*) A making an enquiry about; a saluting.  
**Dameirchawl**, *a.* (*damarch*) Complimentary.  
**Damfachawl**, *a.* (*bachawl*) Apt to be grappling.  
**Damfachiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*bachiad*) A grappling, or hooking about.  
**Damfachu**, *v. n.* (*bachu*) To be grappling.  
**Damferdwydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*mordwydd*) A being sailing round; a circumnavigating.



**Damfordwyaw**, *v. n.* (mordwyaw) To circumnavigates, or to sail round.  
**Damfordwyawl**, *a.* (mordwyawl) Circumnavigating; that sails round.  
**Damfwriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damfwrrw) A being casting or reckoning about; a calculation.  
**Damfwriawl**, *a.* (damfwrrw) Calculator.  
**Damfwrrw**, *v. n.* (bwrw) To be casting, or counting; to calculate.  
**Damfwrd**, *s. f.—pl. damfwrdiau* (fwrd) Circumfluence; a flood or stream going round.  
**Damfwrydiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damfwrd) A being flowing about; a running about in a torrent.  
**Damfwrydiaw**, *v. n.* (damfwrd) To be flowing about; to be circumfluent.  
**Damfwrydiawl**, *a.* (damfwrd) Being circumfluous.  
**Damgaerawl**, *a.* (caerawl) Being fortified about, having a surrounding wall, or circumnared.  
**Damgaeriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caeriad) A being surrounding with a wall; circumvallation.  
**Damgaeru**, *v. a.* (caeru) To be fortifying about.  
**Damgeledd**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amgeledd) Comfort.  
**Damgeleddawl**, *a.* (damgeledd) Being cherished.  
**Damgeleddiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damgeledd) A being cherishing, nourishing, or comforting.  
**Damgeleddu**, *v.* (damgeledd) To be cherishing.  
**Damgenawl**, *a.* (amgenawl) Being diversified.  
**Damgeniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amgeniad) A being diversifying, or varying.  
**Damgennu**, *v. n.* (amgennu) To be diversifying.  
**Damgloddiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cloddiad) Being making a trench round; circumvallation.  
**Damgloddiaw**, *v. n.* (cloddiaw) To be digging or trenching about.  
**Damgloddiawl**, *a.* (cloddiawl) Trenched about.  
**Damgloddiedig**, *a.* (cloddiedig) Being surrounded with a trench; circumvallated.  
**Damgludaw**, *v. a.* (cludaw) To be carrying or conveying about.  
**Damgludawl**, *a.* (cludawl) Being carried about.  
**Damgludiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cludiad) A being carrying about; circumvection.  
**Damglymawl**, *a.* (clymawl) Being tied about.  
**Damglymiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clymiad) A being binding round; circumligation.  
**Damglymu**, *v. n.* (clymu) To be tying about.  
**Damglywad**, *s. m.* (clywad) A hearing about.  
**Damglywed**, *v. n.* (clywed) To be hearing about; to feel; to feel an impulse.  
**Damglywedig**, *a.* (clywedig) Being heard about; being felt; endowed with impulse.  
**Damgnôad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnôad) Corrosion.  
**Damgnôawl**, *a.* (cnôawl) Being eating about.  
**Damgnoi**, *v. n.* (cnoi) To be gnawing, or biting round; to fret, or to eat about.  
**Damgreiniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creiniad) A being creeping along, or crawling on the belly.  
**Damgreiniaw**, *v. n.* (creiniaw) To be crawling about; to be creeping along.  
**Damgreiniawl**, *a.* (creiniawl) Being creeping or crawling about.  
**Damgrwydrad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crwydrad) A being wandering about; circumerration.  
**Damgrwydraw**, *v. n.* (crwydraw) To be wandering, strolling, or straying about.  
**Damgrwydrawl**, *a.* (crwydrawl) Circumvagrant.  
**Damgrymawl**, *a.* (crymawl) Bowing about.  
**Damgrymiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crymiad) A being bowing, or bending about.  
**Damgrymu**, *v. n.* (crymu) To be bending, inclining, or bowing about.

**Damgrynawl**, *a.* (crynawl) Apt to conglobate.  
**Damgryniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cryniad) A being conglomerating, or conglobating.  
**Damgrynu**, *v. n.* (crynu) To be rounding.  
**Damguddiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cuddiad) A being covering over, or concealing; a hiding.  
**Damguddiaw**, *v. n.* (cuddiaw) To be hiding.  
**Damguddiawl**, *a.* (cuddiawl) Apt to be hiding.  
**Damguddiedig**, *a.* (cuddiedig) Being concealed.  
**Damguddiedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damguddiedig) The state of being obscured or hidden.

*Ac y llor dan ddamguddiedigaeth y ddalar.*

*And the moon under the overshadowing of the earth.*  
*Mold. Myddfael.*

**Damgyffred**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyffred) Imagination, or comprehension.  
**Damgyffredadwy**, *a.* (damgyffred) That may be apprehended, comprehensible.  
**Damgyffredawl**, *a.* (damgyffred) That is comprehended, or imagined.  
**Damgyffrededig**, *a.* (damgyffred) Comprehended.  
**Damgyffrediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damgyffred) A being comprehended, or conceived.  
**Damgyffredu**, *v. n.* (damgyffred) To be conceiving, comprehending, or imagining.  
**Damgyffroad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffroad) A being moving, agitating, or stirring.  
**Damgyffroadwy**, *a.* (damgyffroad) Being agitable.  
**Damgyffroawl**, *a.* (cyffroawl) Being stirring, agitating or moving about.  
**Damgyffroedig**, *a.* (cyffroedig) That is agitated.  
**Damgyffroi**, *v. n.* (cyffroi) To be agitating.  
**Damgylchawl**, *a.* (cylchawl) Being surrounding.  
**Damgylchedig**, *a.* (cylchedig) Being surrounded.  
**Damgylchedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damgylchedig) A surrounding, or circumscribing.  
**Damgylchiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylchiad) A being surrounding, encompassing, or circumscribing.  
**Damgylchu**, *v. n.* (cylchu) To be surrounding.  
**Damgylchynadwy**, *a.* (cylchynadwy) That may be surrounded, or circumscribed.  
**Damgylchynawg**, *a.* (cylchynawg) Being surrounded, or encompassed.

*Mwy y gorffyrnau hoddw cof y'r amser hwn yn y llun yd oeddwn damgylchynawg o'r awl can mli o farchogion yn safu thiw gwleddod lyngylchion—no dyddod y pwr ac y'r awl oetd a wneith y gwyr llym i mi, y fhal a fydai yna a dia fy nhrad llym.*

*The remembrance of that time when I was encompassed with so many thousands of horsemen, laying waste the country of mine enemies, oppressors me more this day, than suffering the pain and distress caused to me by those men who were then under my feet.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Damgylchynawl**, *a.* (cylchynawl) Surrounding.  
**Damgylchynedig**, *a.* (cylchyn) Circumscribed.  
**Damgylchyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylchyniad) A being surrounding, or encompassing.  
**Damgylchyau**, *v. n.* (cylchyau) To be surrounding or encompassing; to circumscribe.

*Nid odd hagen, eithr Corneus, yn y lle was dorchu os Turu; ac eithoys y damgylchynawg llawer o'lyngylchion ef, ac o'lyngylchion ef.*

*There was not truly, except Corneus, in the army a more courageous youth than Turu; and scarcely many of his enemies surrounded him, and he was thereupon slain.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Damgylchynydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cylchynydd) One who surrounds; a circumscriber.  
**Damgynniweiriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynniweiriad) A being hovering round about.  
**Damgynniweiriaw**, *v. n.* (cynniweiriaw) To be hovering about; to be frequenting.  
**Dadgynniweiriawl**, *a.* (cynniweiriawl) Tending to be hovering about.  
**Damgyrhaeddawl**, *a.* (cyrhaeddawl) Apt to be reaching about, or striving to reach.

**Damgyrhaeddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrhaeddiad) A being reaching, or extending about.  
**Damgyrhaeddyd**, *v. n.* (cyrhaeddyd) To be reaching about; to extend about.  
**Damledawl**, *a.* (lledawl) Expanding round.  
**Damlediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llediad) Distention.  
**Damledu**, *v. n.* (lledu) To be expanding round.  
**Damlenwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lhenwad) A being filling on every side.  
**Damlenwawl**, *a.* (lhenwawl) Filling round.  
**Damlenwi**, *v. n.* (lhenwi) To be filling round.  
**Damlewychawl**, *a.* (llewychawl) Circumfulgent.  
**Damlewychedig**, *a.* (llewychedig) Being illumed.  
**Damlewychiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llewychiad) A being shining round; circumfulgence.  
**Damlewychu**, *v. n.* (llewychu) To be shining; to glitter; to illumine; to elucidate.  
**Damlifaw**, *v. n.* (llifaw) To be flowing about.  
**Damlifiawl**, *a.* (llifawl) Circumfluous, flowing.  
**Damlifiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llifiad) A being flowing round; circumfluence.  
**Damliliwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lliliwad) A tinting all about; a giving a hue.  
**Damliliwawl**, *v. n.* (lliliwawl) To be tinting.  
**Damliliwawl**, *a.* (lliliwawl) Apt to give a tint.  
**Damluniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lluniad) A being forming, or figuring; formation.  
**Damluniaw**, *v. n.* (lluniaw) To be forming.  
**Damluniawl**, *a.* (lluniawl) Tending to form.  
**Damliwybraw**, *v. n.* (llwybraw) To be straying.  
**Damliwybrawl**, *a.* (llwybrawl) Circumvagrant.  
**Damliwybriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llwybriad) A being wandering, or straying about.  
**Damlygawl**, *a.* (llygawl) Being elucidating.  
**Damlygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llygiad) A being explaining, or elucidating; explanation.  
**Damlygu**, *v. n.* (llygu) To be elucidating.  
**Damlyngwl**, *a.* (glyngawl) Clinging round.  
**Damlyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (glyniad) A being clinging, or adhering round.  
**Damlynu**, *v. n.* (glynu) To be adhering about.  
**Dammodawl**, *a.* (ammodawl) Obligatory.  
**Dammodi**, *v. a.* (ammodi) To be covenanting.  
**Dammodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ammodiad) A being covenanting; a conditioning.  
**Dammeg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (meg) A parable, or allegory; a riddle.  
**Dammegawl**, *a.* (dammeg) Allegorical, belonging to a parable; figurative.  
**Dammeigiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dammeg) An allegorizing, a speaking in parables.  
**Dammeigu**, *v. n.* (dammeg) To allegorize, or to speak in parables; to use riddles.  
**Dammegwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dammegwr* (dammeg—*gwr*) One who speaks in parables.  
**Damnaudd**, *s. m.* (nawdd) Protection all round.  
**Damneidiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anneidiad) A being making signs or beckoning.  
**Damneidiawl**, *v. n.* (anneidiawl) To be beckoning.  
**Damneidiawl**, *a.* (anneidiawl) Being beckoning.  
**Damnoddadwy**, *a.* (damnaudd) Capable of protection on every side; defensible on all sides.  
**Damnoddawl**, *a.* (damnaudd) Yielding protection or refuge on every side.  
**Damnoddedig**, *a.* (damnaudd) Defended about.  
**Damnoddi**, *v. n.* (damnaudd) To be giving refuge, protection or defence.

*Daw damnaudd eirioes elainos Einiaws,  
 Mawr-fab Einydd!*

*God protect on every side the precious life of Einoel, the great son of Einydd.  
 Cynddew, m. R. Florida.*

**Damnoddad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damnaudd) A being protecting or defending on all sides.  
**Damnoddiant**, *s. m.* (damnaudd) Protection.  
**Damnoethawl**, *a.* (noethawl) Apt to be exposing.  
**Damnoethi**, *v. n.* (noethi) To be exposing.  
**Damnoethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (noethiad) A being exposing, a becoming naked.  
**Damnyddawl**, *a.* (nyddawl) Wreathing about.  
**Damnyddedig**, *a.* (nyddedig) Twisted about.  
**Damnyddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nyddiad) A being wreathing, or twisting round.  
**Damnyddu**, *v. n.* (nyddu) To be twisting about; to wreath, or to twist about.  
**Damobrwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gobrwyad) A being rewarding on every side.  
**Damobrwyaw**, *v. n.* (gobrwyaw) To be giving retribution on all sides.  
**Damobrwyawl**, *a.* (gobrwyawl) Retributive.  
**Damorchuddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchuddiad) A becoming enveloped or obscured.  
**Damorchuddiaw**, *v. n.* (gorchuddiaw) To become enveloped, obscured, or covered over.  
**Damorchuddiawl**, *a.* (gorchuddiawl) Tending to become enveloped or obscured.  
**Damrafaellad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrafaeliad) A being contending, quarrelling, or disputing.  
**Damrafaelo**, *v. n.* (amrafaelo) To be contentious, or quarrelsome; to be quarrelling.  
**Damrafaelus**, *a.* (amrafaelus) Tending to be contentious, or quarrelsome.  
**Damranawl**, *a.* (rhanawl) Separating about.  
**Damraniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhanlad) A dividing, or becoming separated.  
**Damranu**, *v. n.* (rhanu) To be separating.  
**Damred**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhed) A circulation.  
**Damredawl**, *a.* (damred) Circulatory.  
**Damredeg**, *v. n.* (damred) To be circulating.  
**Damrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damred) A being circulating, or running about.  
**Damredu**, *v. n.* (damred) To be running about.

*Dyngals a'm gwlad o'i banglech,  
 Damred a cherdded ei chych.*

*Visit my country all around it, run around, and travel its circuit.  
 D. ab Gwilym, 17<sup>th</sup> Aug.*

**Damredwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. damredwyr* (damred—*gwr*) One who goes about.  
**Damredydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (damred) Ambulator; one who goes about.  
**Damrith**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhith) Appearance.  
**Damrithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damrith) A being under appearance; a seeming.  
**Damrithiaw**, *v. n.* (damrith) To be seeming.  
**Damrithiawl**, *a.* (damrith) Seeming, shewing.  
**Damrodawl**, *a.* (rhodawl) Rotatory, wheeling.  
**Damrodi**, *v. n.* (rhodi) To be wheeling round.  
**Damrodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhodiad) A being wheeling round; circumrotation.  
**Damroddawl**, *a.* (rhoddawl) Distributory.  
**Damroddi**, *v. n.* (rhoddi) To be distributing about.  
**Damroddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhoddiad) A being distributing, or giving about.  
**Damrwygaw**, *v. n.* (rhwygaw) To be tearing.  
**Damrwygawl**, *a.* (rhwygawl) Tearing about.  
**Damrwygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwygiad) A being tearing about; dilaceration.  
**Damrwymaw**, *v. n.* (rhwymaw) To be tying.  
**Damrwymawl**, *a.* (rhwymawl) Constrictive.  
**Damrwywiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwywiad) A being tying about; circumligation.  
**Damryfeliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryfeliad) A diversifying, or varying; variegation.

**Damryfeiliaw**, *v. n.* (amryfeiliaw) To become diversified, or variegated: to be diversifying.  
**Damryfeilus**, *a.* (amryfeilus) Apt to diversify.  
**Damryfusaw**, *v. n.* (amryfusaw) To be disagreeing, or be at variance.  
**Damryfusawl**, *a.* (amryfusawl) Apt to disagree.  
**Damryfusiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amryfusiad) A disagreeing, a becoming at variance.  
**Damryson**, *v. n.* (amryson) To be disputing.  
**Damrysonawl**, *a.* (damryson) Apt to be striving.  
**Damrysoni**, *v. n.* (damryson) To be contending.  
**Damrysoniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damryson) A being contending, striving, or disputing.  
**Damryweddawl**, *a.* (amryweddawl) Having a tendency to change form.  
**Damryweddiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amryweddiad) A being diversifying of form.  
**Damrywedu**, *v. n.* (amrywedu) To become diversified, or altered in appearance.  
**Damrywiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amrywiad) A being diversified, or varied in kind.  
**Damrywiad**, *v. n.* (amrywiad) To be varying.  
**Damrywiawl**, *a.* (amrywiawl) Tending to become diversified, or variegated.  
**Damsang**, *s. m.* (sang) A dancing; a dance.  
**Damsangawl**, *a.* (damsang) Apt to be dancing.  
**Damsangiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damsang) A dancing, or capering about; a dance.  
**Damsangu**, *v. n.* (damsang) To dance about.  
**Damsathrawl**, *a.* (sathrawl) Apt to tread about.  
**Damsathriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (sathriad) A being treading, or trampling about.  
**Damsathru**, *v. n.* (sathru) To be treading about.  
**Damunaw**, *v. n.* (unaw) To wish, to desire; to beseech, to intreat, to desire; to ask.  
**Damunawl**, *a.* (unawl) Desirable, pleasing.  
**Damuned**, *s. f.* (uned) A begging, beseeching, or imprecating; a desire, a wish.  
**Damunedig**, *a.* (unedig) That is imprecated.  
**Damunedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damunedig) The act of wishing, or desiring.  
**Damuniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (uniad) A wishing, desiring, or beseeching.  
**Damunwr**, *s. m.—pl. damunwyr* (unwr) One who wisheth, or desireth; a wisher.  
**Damurddaw**, *v. n.* (urddaw) To become dignified.  
**Damurddawl**, *a.* (urddawl) Tending to dignify.  
**Damurddiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (urdd) Dignification.  
**Damwain**, *s. f.—pl. damweiniaw* (gwain) An event; accident, casualty, or chance. *Damwain dda*, good fortune; *damwain ddwag*, ill chance, or mishap; *o wir ddamwain*, by mere chance.  

Damwain pob hely.  
 Every chance is a chance. Adage.  
 Ni cheffid dda nid ei ym namwain.  
 He will get no good that will not go a hazard. Adage.

**Damweiniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damwain) A happening, or coming to pass; a chancing.  
**Damweiniadawl**, *a.* (damweiniad) Tending to come by chance, or to happen.  
**Damweiniadwy**, *a.* (damweiniad) Capable of coming about by chance, or happening.  
**Damweiniath**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damwain) A casualty, or accident; an occurrence. *Coelbren damweiniath*, a lottery ticket.  
**Damweiniaw**, *v. n.* (damwain) To happen, to befall, to fall out, or to come to pass. *Damweiniaw ei ddawed*, it happened that he came.  
**Damweiniawl**, *a.* (damwain) Accidental, casual, or adventitious; eventual.

**Damweiniedig**, *a.* (damwain) Come by chance.  
**Damweiniedigawl**, *a.* (damweiniedig) Tending to come by accident, or chance.  
**Damweinioldeb**, *s. m.* (damweiniawl) Adventitiousness; eventuality.

**Damwibiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwibiad) A whirling about; a being flying about.  
**Damwibiaw**, *v. n.* (gwibiaw) To be flying about.  
**Damwibiawl**, *a.* (gwibiawl) Whirling about.  
**Damwregysawl**, *a.* (gwregysawl) Girting round.  
**Damwregysiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwregysiad) A surrounding with a girdle; a girting round.  
**Damwregysu**, *v. n.* (gwregysu) To be girting.  
**Damwyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (amwyn) Fortune.

*Ac wedi eu bod plith traphlith yn deuddebynnu dyddoedd, y damwyn a roddes ffordd i Nynlaw gaffael ymgarw ag yr amheror.*

*And after they had been indiscriminately repeating of blows, fortune gave a way for Nynlaw to get to combat with the emperor.*

**Damyrwl**, *a.* (gyrawl) Tending to be pursuing after, or eagerly following.  
**Damyrriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gyriad) A pursuing after; a being egging on.  
**Damyrw**, *v. n.* (gyrw) To be pursuing after.  
**Dan**, *s. m.* (an) A production, which attracts the senses; a fine object; a lure; a charm.  
**Dân**, *prep.* (tân) Under, below, or beneath.  
**Danad**, *s. pl. aggr.* (dan) The nettles.

*Yr sefydwy hon neuas codd danad!  
 Tra fu byw ei gwarchodddad,  
 Mwy gorddyfussal eirchid.*

*This hearth, is it not covered with nettles! whilst its defender lived, more congenial to it was the petitioner. Llywarch Hen.*

**Danadl**, *s. pl. aggr.* (danad) Nettles. *Danadl poethion*, *neu ddanadl duon*, stinging nettles; *danadl gwynion*, cucumber anguinus.  
**Danadlaw**, *a.* (danadl) Full of nettles.  
**Danadlen**, *s. f.* (danadl) A nettle. *Danadlen ddall* (*fud, farw*) dead nettle.  
**Danas**, *s. m.* (dan) Deer. See *Dany*.  
**Dandwn**, *s. m.* (dan—twn) A feeling or groping.  
**v. a.** To feel about.

**Danfôn**, *v. a.* (anfôn) To send; to convey.

*Duw yn fwy a'u danfonodd;  
 Duw a'i rhodd, a dw wr goidd.*

*God kindly that did send him; God did give him, and a good man he was.*

**Danfônadwy**, *a.* (danfôn) That may be sent.  
**Danfônawl**, *a.* (danfôn) Missionary, missive.  
**Danfonedig**, *a.* (danfôn) That is sent; missive.  
**Danfonedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (danfonedig) The act of sending; a mission.  
**Danfonedigawl**, *a.* (danfonedig) Missionary.  
**Danfoniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (danfôn) A sending, or conveying; conveyance, mission.  
**Danheddaw**, *a.* (dant) Having teeth, or toothed; serrated, or indented.  
**Danheddawl**, *a.* (dant) Dentellated, dental.  
**Danheddiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dant) A breeding of teeth, denticulation, or dentition.  
**Danheddu**, *v. a.* (dant) To breed teeth; to furnish with teeth; to indent; to bite.  
**Dannod**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annod) Reproach.

*Gair dannod yw am un a felhodd.*

*A word of reproach is of one that has failed.*

**Dannod**, *v. a.* (annod) To upbraid, to twit.  
**Dannodawl**, *a.* (dannod) Upbraiding, twitting.  
**Dannodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dannod) A twitting.  
**Dannodiath**, *s. m.* (dannod) An upbraiding.

*Ynghan fwyaf, wrth ddwyn tystiolaeth i ryw un, a gwyngat ddannodiath ei caw.*

*Most people, in bearing witness to one, do mix the ingenuity of his name.*

**Dannodwr, s. m.**—*pl.* **dannodwyr** (dannod—gwr) One who upbraideth, a contemner.

**Dannodd, s. f.** (dant—nodd) The tooth-ache.

**Dannogen, s. f.** (dant) Wood betony; called also *Cribes S. Ffraid*, and *Llys Dwyfawg*. *Dannogen y dwfr*, the great fig-wort.

**Dansawdd, s. m.**—*pl.* **dansoddion** (ansawdd) An abstracted state, or principle.

**Dansoddawl, a.** (dansawdd) Attractive; abstract.

**Dansoddedig, a.** (dansawdd) That is abstracted.

**Dansoddedigaeth, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. au** (dansoddedig) The act of separating principles; abstraction.

**Dansoddi, v. a.** (dansawdd) To reduce to principles.

**Dansoddiad, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. au** (dansawdd) Abstraction; a separating of principles.

**Dansoddiath, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. au** (dansawdd) Arrangement of principles, physiology, physics.

**Dansoddiant, s. m.** (dansawdd) Abstraction.

**Dant, s. m.**—*pl.* **dannedd** (dan) A tooth; a tusk; a tine, pin, or tusk; a cog. *Dannedd og*, barrow tines; *dannedd cribau*, the teeth of combing cards; *dannedd olwyn*, the cogs of a wheel:—*dant y llew*, dandelion; *dant y llew lleiaf*, succory; *dant y ci*, cock'sfoot grass; *dant y pysgod-y-n*, saw-wort:—*Boch-ddaint*, the eye-teeth; *cil-ddannedd*, and *dannedd mals*, the grinders; *dannedd blaen*, fore teeth.—*Celwydd yndy ddannedd*, thou tellest a great falsehood.

**Dantaeth, s. m.**—*pl.* **danteithion** (dant) What appertains to the tooth; a dainty.

**Dantaidd, a.** (dant) Appertaining to the tooth.

**Danteiddfryd, s. m.** (dantaidd—bwyd) A dainty, or what is agreeable to the palate.

**Danteiddiad, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. au** (dantaidd) A making dainty, delicious, or palatable.

**Danteiddiawl, a.** (dantaidd) Dainty, delicious.

**Danteiddrwydd, s. m.** (dantaidd) Deliciousness.

**Danteithiawl, a.** (dantaeth) That is dainty.

**Danwyddydd, s. m.** (dan—gwyddydd) Intelligence; information.

**Dany, s. pl.** (danas) Deer. *Geifr dany*, fallow deer; *boch dany*, a buck; *gafr dany*, a doe.

**Dangaws, s. m.**—*pl.* **dangosau** (caws) Demonstration.

Cas barn heb dangosau.

Obvious is judgment without demonstrations. *Adage.*

**Dangaws, v. a.** (caws) To give proximity; to lead or direct to; to shew, explain, or discover; to expose. *Dangaws beth*, give me some.

Yn rhith croean ac arweiddyn, a gwarad doul ymlith y lla ac y lloestau; ac y clynuau a ganl yr delyu a dangosyt ei fod yn delyuau.

In the disguise of a buffoon and minstrel he came playing amongst the army and the court; and the tunes which he played on the harp, they shewed that he was a harper. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dangosadwy, a.** (dangaws) Ostensible; demonstrable, or that may be shewn.

**Dangosawl, a.** (dangaws) Indicative; shewing.

**Dangosedig, a.** (dangaws) That is shewn.

**Dangosedigaeth, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. au** (dangosedig) The act of shewing; demonstration.

**Dangosedigawl, a.** (dangosedig) Apodictical; indicative; demonstrative; representing.

**Dangoseg, s. f.** (dangaws) An indicator; a criterion; or touchstone; an index.

**Dangosiad, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. au** (dangaws) A shewing, or pointing to; demonstration.

**Dangosiadawl, a.** (dangosiad) Demonstrative.

**Dangosiadus, a.** (dangosiad) Ostentatious, shewy.

**Dangosiedydd, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. ion** (dangosiad) A shewer; one who demonstrates.

**Dangoswr, s. m.**—*pl.* **dangoswyr** (dangaws—gwr) One who shews, explains, or directs.

**Dâr, prefix in composition**, (dy—âr) It implies before, upon, or about to be. The most analogous to it is *pre* in English.

**Dar, s. m.** (da—ar) A noise, or din; a sound.

**Dar, s. m.**—*pl.* **deri** (da—ar) An oak; the male oak. From the oak being held in religious veneration it had this name, which implies the tree of peacence.

Iddynt ora Noewen,

A hyd oes Noe hen;

Dwy-oes deu-bron, derwen a dar.

To them be the age of Noewen, and the length of old Noah's age: the two ages of two oaks, the female oak and male oak. *L. G. Cothi.*

**Dâr, prep.** (dy—âr) Above, or over. *Darno*, above it; *darnom*, above us; *derni*, above her.

**Darafal, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. au** (dar—afal) The oak-apple.

**Darammhan, v. a.** (ammhan) To hesitate.

**Darmed, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. ion** (amred) Circulation.

**Darmed, v. a.** (amred) To walk about; to run up and down; to resort, to embroider.

**Darmedawl, a.** (darmed) Discursive.

**Darmedriad, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. au** (darmed) A running about; a circulating.

**Darbenawl, a.** (penawl) Perpendicular; upright.

**Darbeniad, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. au** (peniad) A drawing a perpendicular; a making upright.

**Darbenn, v. a.** (pennu) To raise upright; to raise a perpendicular.

**Darblygawl, a.** (plygawl) That is folded over.

**Darblygiad, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. au** (plygiad) A folding or doubling over.

**Darblygu, v. a.** (plygu) To double, or fold over.

**Darbod, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. au** (pod) Provision.

**Darbob, v. a.** (pod) To provide sustenance; to provide; to prepare; to use foresight.

**Darbodaeth, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. au** (darbod) The act of providing sustenance; foresight, or forecast.

**Darbodawl, a.** (darbod) Provident; precautions.

**Darbodedig, a.** (darbod) That is provided.

**Darbodiad, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. au** (darbod) A providing of sustenance; circumspection.

**Darboldoldeb, s. m.** (darbod) Precautionsness.

**Darhodus, a.** (darbod) Provident, or heedful.

**Darbolwr, s. m.**—*pl.* **darbodwyr** (darbod—gwr) A provider; one who is discreet.

**Darborth, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. ion** (porth) Sustenance.

**Darborthawl, a.** (darborth) Tending to support.

**Darborthedig, a.** (darborth) That is sustained.

**Darborthi, v. a.** (darborth) To maintain, or sustain; to support with food.

**Darborthiad, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. au** (darborth) A maintaining, or supporting; supportation.

**Darborthwr, s. m.**—*pl.* **darborthwyr** (darborth—gwr) A maintainer, or supporter.

**Darbwriad, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. au** (pwyad) Verberation; a buffeting about.

**Darbwryw, v. a.** (pwyaw) To verberate; to be beating continually.

**Darbwryawl, a.** (pwyawl) That verberates.

**Darbwyl, s. m.**—*pl.* **t. ion** (pwyll) Persuasion.

*Nid oes na phwyll na darbwyl arno*, he is neither open to reason nor persuasion. *Sil.*

**Darbwylladwy, a.** (darbwyl) Persuasive.

**Darbwyllaw, v. a.** (darbwyl) To persuade. *Edrych a fedri di ei ddarbwyllaw*, see if thou canst persuade him. *Sil.*

**Darbwyllawl, a.** (darbwyl) Persuasive.

**Darbwylledig, a.** (darbwyl) That is persuaded.

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**Darbwylledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darbwylledig)** The act of persuading; persuasion.  
**Darbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darbwyl)** A persuading; a reasoning; persuasion.  
**Darbwylliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darbwyl)** The act of persuading; persuasion.  
**Darbwyllineb, s. m. (darbwyl)** Persuasiveness.  
**Darbwyllus, a. (darbwyl)** Apt to persuade.  
**Darbwyllusrwydd, s. m. (darbwyllus)** Persuasibleness, persuasiveness.  
**Darbwyllwr, s. m.—pl. darbwyllwyr (darbwyll—gwr)** A persuader; a reasoner.  
**Darbwyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darbwyl)** One who reasoneth; a persuader.  
**Darbws, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwys)** Preponderance.  
**Darbwsaw, v. a. (darbws)** To preponderate.  
**Darbwsawl, a. (darbws)** Preponderative.  
**Darbwsiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darbws)** A weighing down; preponderation.  
**Darbwswr, s. m.—pl. darbwswyr (darbws—gwr)** A preponderator.  
**Darbwsydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darbws)** One who weighs down, a preponderator.  
**Darbwyr, s. m.—pl. darbwyr (pwyr)** A verberator, or one who beats; a castigator.  
**Darchefn, adv. (cefn)** In opposition; back; again; once more, or another time.  
**Darchwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwant)** Cupidity.  
**Darchwantaw, a. (darchwant)** Concupiscent.  
**Darchwantu, v. a. (darchwant)** To desire, to lust.  
**Darchwantus, a. (darchwant)** Concupiscent.  
**Darchware, s. m.—pl. t. on (chware)** Pastime.  
**Darchwaraed, s. m. (darchware)** A playing.  
**Darchwarawl, a. (darchware)** Lutescent; merry.  
**Darchwaren, v. a. (darchware)** To sport, to play.  
**Darchwarüs, a. (darchware)** Lutescent; merry.  
**Darchwarëwr, s. m.—pl. darchwarëwyr (darchware—gwr)** One who sports, a player.  
**Darchwarëydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darchware)** A player.  
**Darchwennych, v. a. (darchwant)** To desire greatly.  
**Darchwennychawl, a. (darchwennych)** Cupidinous.  
**Darchwennychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darchwennych)** A desiring, or lusting after; a longing.  
**Darchwiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwiliad)** A prying.  
**Darchwiliaw, v. a. (chwiliaw)** To pry, or be prying about.  
**Darchwiliawl, a. (chwiliawl)** That looks about.  
**Darchwiliwr, s. m.—pl. darchwiliwyr (chwiliwr)** One who pryeth about, a pryer.  
**Darchwydd, s. m. (chwydd)** Intumescence.  
**Darchwyddaw, v. a. (darchwydd)** To be swelling.  
**Darchwyddawl, a. (darchwydd)** That swells out.  
**Darchwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darchwydd)** The act of swelling, a puffing out; intumescence.  
**Darchwyl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (chwyl)** A career.  
**Darchwylad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darchwyl)** The act of going round a course, circination.  
**Darchwyliau, v. a. (darchwyl)** To circinate.  
**Darchwylawg, a. (darchwyl)** Circuitous, circling.  
**Darchwylus, a. (darchwyl)** Apt to circinate.  
**Darddadi, s. f.—pl. t. au (dadi)** Debate, dispute.  
**Darddadiawl, a. (darddadi)** Disputative.  
**Darddadedig, a. (darddadi)** That is argued.  
**Darddadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddadi)** An arguing, or disputing; disputation.  
**Darddadu, v. a. (darddadi)** To debate, to argue.  
**Darddadiwr, s. m.—pl. darddadiwyr (darddadi—gwr)** A disputer, one who debates.  
**Darddadiydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darddadi)** Disputant, or a debater.

**Darddal, v. a. (dal)** To withhold, to restrain.  
**Darddaliad, s. m. (darddal)** A restraining.  
**Darddaliedig, a. (darddal)** That is restrained.  
**Darddaliwr, s. m.—pl. darddaliwyr (darddal—gwr)** One who holds in, a restrainer.  
**Darddanfon, v. a. (danfon)** To dismiss.  
**Darddanfonawl, a. (darddanfon)** Dismissive.  
**Darddanfoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddanfon)** A sending off; a dismissal.  
**Darddawd, s. m.—pl. darddodion (dawd)** A prefix.  
**Darddeddiawl, a. (deddiawl)** Legislative.  
**Darddeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deddiad)** A setting a rule or law; legislation.  
**Darddeddfu, v. a. (deddfu)** To legislate.  
**Darddefodawl, a. (defodawl)** Accustomary.  
**Darddefodi, v. a. (defodi)** To make a custom.  
**Darddefodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (defodiad)** A bringing into custom, or usage.  
**Darddefnyddawl, a. (defnyddawl)** Substantial.  
**Darddefnyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (defnyddiad)** A giving substance to, a substantiating.  
**Darddefnyddu, v. a. (defnyddu)** To substantiate.  
**Darddelw, s. m. (delw)** Predicate; avouchment.  
**Darddelwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddelw)** Predication; an avouchment.  
**Darddelwi, v. a. (darddelw)** To predicate; to assert.  
**Darddenawl, a. (denawl)** Fascinous, enticing.  
**Darddeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deniad)** Fascination.  
**Darddens, v. a. (dennu)** To fascinate; to entice.  
**Darddenwr, s. m.—pl. darddenwyr (denwr)** One who fascinates, entices, or allures.  
**Darddethol, v. a. (dethol)** That is elected or chosen.  
**Darddetholi, v. a. (darddethol)** To be about electing or choosing.  
**Darddetholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddethol)** The act of electing, or choosing; election.  
**Darddewis, v. a. (dewis)** To choose, to elect.  
**Darddewisaw, v. a. (darddewis)** To choose.  
**Darddewisawl, a. (darddewis)** Delectaneous.  
**Darddewisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddewis)** The act of choosing; delectation.  
**Darddiffynawl, a. (diffynawl)** Defensive.  
**Darddiffynedig, a. (diffynedig)** That is guarded.  
**Darddiffyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diffyniad)** A protecting, defending, or guarding.  
**Darddiffynu, v. a. (diffynu)** To protect, to guard.  
**Darddiffynwr, s. m.—pl. darddiffynwyr (diffynwr)** A protector, or defender.  
**Darddiffynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diffynydd)** Protector, defender, or guardian.  
**Darddilyn, s. m. (dilyn)** A following after.  
**Darddilyn, v. a. (dilyn)** To follow after, or to follow at a distance; to pursue.  
**Darddilynawl, a. (darddilyn)** Subsequent.  
**Darddilyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddilyn)** A following, or pursuing after; a pursuit.  
**Darddilynwr, s. m.—pl. darddilynwyr (darddilyn—gwr)** An adherent; a follower.  
**Darddisgyn, v. a. (disgyn)** To descend, to alight.  
**Darddisgynawl, a. (darddisgyn)** Descending.  
**Darddisgynedig, a. (darddisgyn)** Descending.  
**Darddisgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddisgyn)** A coming down, or descending; descension.  
**Darddisgynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darddisgyn)** One who comes down, or descends.  
**Darddodawl, a. (darddawd)** Prepositive.  
**Darddodedig, a. (darddawd)** That is prefixed.  
**Darddodedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddodedig)** A prefixion, or a joining to.  
**Darddodedigawl, a. (darddodedig)** Prepositive; of a prepositive quality.

**Darddodi, v. a. (darddawd)** To prefix, to prepare.  
**Darddodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddawd)** A preposing, or setting before; preposition.  
**Darddodiant, s. m. (darddawd)** A prefixion.  
**Darddodwr, s. m.—pl. darddodwyr (darddawd—gwr)** A prefixer, or one who preposeth.  
**Darddodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darddawd)** A prefixer; a proposer.  
**Darddognawl, a. (dognawl)** Proportional.  
**Darddogni, v. a. (dogni)** To proportionate.  
**Darddogniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dogniad)** A proportioning, or sharing; allowance.  
**Darddoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (doniad)** A gifting or endowing.  
**Darddoniant, s. m. (doniant)** Endowment.  
**Darddonlaw, v. a. (donlaw)** To endow, to gift.  
**Darddoniawl, a. (doniawl)** That endoweth.  
**Darddosbarth, s. m. (dosbarth)** Demonstration.  
**Darddosbarthawl, a. (darddosbarth)** Explanatory, or elucidatory; demonstrative.  
**Darddosbarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddosbarth)** A demonstrating, or elucidating; demonstration.  
**Darddosbarthu, v. a. (darddosbarth)** To elucidate, explain, or demonstrate.  
**Darddringaw, v. a. (dringaw)** To climb up.  
**Darddringawl, a. (dringawl)** Ascending.  
**Darddringiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dringiad)** A climbing, or ascending; ascension.  
**Darddringwr, s. m.—pl. darddringwyr (dringwr)** One who ascends, a climber.  
**Darddulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dulliad)** Description, or delineation.  
**Darddulliw, v. a. (dulliw)** To describe.  
**Darddullawl, a. (dullawl)** Descriptive.  
**Darddullwr, s. m.—pl. darddullwyr (dullwr)** One who represents, or describes; a delineator.  
**Darddwyraln, v. a. (dwyraln)** To soar aloft.  
**Darddwyre, s. f. (dwyre)** A soaring aloft.  
**Darddwyrcawg, a. (darddwyre)** Soaring, hovering.  
**Darddwyrcawl, a. (darddwyre)** Apt to soar aloft.  
**Darddwys, a. (dwys)** Dense, compact, solid.  
**Darddwysaw, v. a. (darddwys)** To make dense.  
**Darddwysawl, a. (darddwys)** Tending to solidity.  
**Darddwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddwys)** Den-sation, or the act of making compact.  
**Darddychrynawl, a. (dychrynawl)** Intimidating.  
**Darddychryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychryniad)** A terrifying, or intimidating; indimintation.  
**Darddychrynu, v. a. (dychrynu)** To intimidate.  
**Darddychwel, a. (dychwel)** Tending to recur.  
**Darddychwelawg, a. (darddychwel)** Recurrent.  
**Darddychweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddychwel)** A recurring, or coming round; the *Epanodos*, a figure in rhetoric, in which the same sound or word is repeated twice in several sentences.  
**Darddychwelyd, v. (darddychwel)** To recur back.  
**Darddyfod, v. a. (dyfod)** To be existing.  
**Darddyfodawl, a. (darddyfod)** Apt to ensue.  
**Darddyfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddyfod)** A coming to pass, a coming, or happening.  
**Dareb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (eb)** A proverb.  
**Dareb, v. a. (eb)** To proverb; to be adagial.

Ac yna ymgyrchu o'r ddau wr. yn wychr greslawn yni doreu es gwyrwyr yn hyd eu dyrnas, ac eu cleidys hyd eu clowysau, mae y dareb eu cadernid yn yndolus gwyr Rhufeiaid.

And then the two men encountered together gallantly fierce, until their spears were broken close to their hands, and their swords at the hilts, so that their prowess became proverbial in the stories of the men of Rome.

Gr. ab Arthur.

**Darebawl, a. (dareb)** Proverbial, adagial.  
**Darebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dareb)** A making a proverb of, a rendering proverbial.

**Darebu, v. a. (dareb)** To make a proverb of.  
**Darebydd, s. m. (dareb)** Proverbialist.  
**Dared, s. m. (dar)** A noise, or din; acclamation.  
**Daredrych, v. a. (edrych)** To observe; to survey.  
**Daredrychawl, a. (daredrych)** Observant, watchful.  
**Daredrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daredrych)** A being continually watching.  
**Daredrychwr, s. m.—pl. daredrychwyr (daredrych—gwr)** One who surveys, or looks.  
**Daredd, s. m. (dar)** A tumultuous noise.  
**Daregniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (egnriad)** Exertion.  
**Daregnawl, v. a. (egnawl)** To exert, to strive.  
**Daregnawl, a. (egnawl)** Tending to exert.  
**Darennyn, v. a. (ennyn)** To conflagrate.  
**Darennynawl, a. (darennyn)** Combustible.  
**Darennyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darennyn)** A conflagrating; combustion.  
**Darennynu, v. a. (darennyn)** To conflagrate.  
**Darestyn, v. a. (estyn)** To extend, to expand.  
**Darestynawl, a. (darestyn)** Expansive; stretched.  
**Darestyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darestyn)** A stretching out, or extending; expansion.  
**Darfachawl, a. (bachawl)** Tending to grapple.  
**Darfachiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bachiad)** A grappling.  
**Darfachu, v. a. (bachu)** To grapple; to hook on.  
**Darfadden, v. a. (maddeu)** To remit; to pardon.  
**Darfaddeuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfaddeu)** A remitting, or letting off; a pardoning.  
**Darfaddeuant, s. m. (darfaddeu)** Forgiveness.  
**Darfaddeuawl, a. (darfaddeu)** Apt to remit.  
**Darfalannu, v. a. (darfalant)** To shoot out.  
**Darfalant, s. m. (balant)** Germination.  
**Darfânawl, a. (mânawl)** Impressive.  
**Darfâniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mâniad)** Impression.  
**Darfânu, v. a. (mânu)** To impress, to mark.  
**Darfathrawl, a. (mathrawl)** That is trampled.  
**Darfathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mathriad)** A trampling, or treading down.  
**Darfathru, v. a. (mathru)** To trample upon.  
**Darfawl, s. f. (mawl)** Panegyric, praise.  
**Darfeddwad, s. m. (meddwad)** An intoxication.  
**Darfeddawwl, a. (meddwawl)** Apt to intoxicate.  
**Darfeddwi, v. a. (meddwi)** To intoxicate.  
**Darfeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beiliad)** A piling up.  
**Darfeiliaw, v. a. (beiliaw)** To build up, to erect.  
**Darfeiliaw, a. (beiliaw)** That is piled up.  
**Darfelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mal)** The representing power, the imagination; the fancy.  
**Darfelyddawl, a. (darfelydd)** Imaginative, fancied.  
**Darfelyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfelydd)** A representing in the mind; imagination.  
**Darfelyddu, v. a. (darfelydd)** To imagine.

faith yw yn medru dyfalu pob pwyll a chrybwyll—a ddichon awen dyn ei nodweddau ac ei ddarfelyddu.

Language is capable of describing every conception and fancy which the genius of man can fix upon and imagine.

Llywelyn o Langwydd.

**Darfelyddus, a. (darfelydd)** Forming ideas.  
**Darfelyddwr, s. m.—pl. darfelyddwyr (darfelydd—gwr)** One who conceives ideas.  
**Darferawl, a. (arferawl)** Accustomary.  
**Darferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arferiad)** An using.  
**Darferiant, s. m. (arferiant)** Accustomance.  
**Darferu, v. a. (arferu)** To accustom; to use.  
**Darferwr, s. m.—pl. darferwyr (arferwr)** One who accustometh, one who useth.  
**Darfethawl, a. (methawl)** Deficient.  
**Darfethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (methiad)** A failing; a failure, or miscarriage.  
**Darfethu, v. a. (methu)** To miscarry, to fail.  
**Darfiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (miniad)** Accutition.

**Darfiniaw, v. a. (miniaw)** To acuate, to edge.  
**Darfiniawl, s. (miniawl)** Tending to edge.  
**Darfod, s. m. (bod)** A finish; annihilation.  
**Darfod, v. n. (bod)** To cease to be, to come to a conclusion, to cease, to end, to be spent, or ended; also to conclude, to finish, to make an end of. *Darfus*, it is finished; also, he hath done; *darfus am dawo*, there is an end of him; *gwedi darfod*, after existing; that is, being completed, concluded, or made an end of.

O llymald i llymald y darfu y cawl.

From slip to slip the pottage is gone.

*Adapt.*

Darfus, megis ar deryn,  
 Y dydd, felly derydd dyn!

The day is vanished, as at awful pause,  
 And human life thus soon shall close! *Guto y Glyn.*

**Darfodadwy, a. (darfod)** Perishable, that may be made an end of, or done away.  
**Darfodawl, a. (darfod)** Apt to cease; vanishing.  
**Darfodedig, a. (darfod)** Evanescent, consuming, wasting, vanishing, wasted away.  
**Darfodedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfodedig)** Consumption, a state of wasting, or wearing away; a being brought to an end.  
**Darfodedigawl, a. (darfodedig)** Consumptive.  
**Darfodedigrwydd, s. m. (darfodedig)** Transitoriness, or transiency.  
**Darfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfod)** A coming to an end; a finishing, or conclusion.  
**Darfodoldeb, s. m. (darfodawl)** Transientness.  
**Darfodolrwydd, s. m. (darfodawl)** Transientness.  
**Darfodrwydd, s. m. (darfod)** Transitoriness.  
**Darfodus, a. (darfod)** Tending to an end.  
**Darfodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darfod)** A finisher.  
**Darfoddawl, a. (boddawl)** Complacent; cheering.  
**Darfoddiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (boddiaid)** Complacence; a cheering, or pleasing.  
**Darfoddiant, s. m. (boddiant)** Cheerfulness.  
**Darfodiaw, v. a. (boddiaw)** To make cheerful.  
**Darfoethawl, a. (moethawl)** Apt to fondle.  
**Darfoethedig, a. (moethedig)** Fondled, spoiled.  
**Darfoethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (moethiad)** A fondling; a being over-indulgent.  
**Darfoethiant, s. m. (moethiant)** Indulgence.  
**Darfoethu, v. a. (moethu)** To nourish tenderly.  
**Darfoethus, a. (moethus)** That is over-fondled.  
**Darfoethusrwydd, s. m. (darfoethus)** The state of being reared tenderly, or over-fondled.  
**Darfoledig, a. (darfawl)** Panegyric, praised.  
**Darfoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfoledig)** A panegyric, or encomium.  
**Darfoledd, s. m. (darfawl)** Panegyric, eulogy.  
**Darfoli, v. a. (darfawl)** To celebrate, to praise.  
**Darfoliannawl, a. (darfoliant)** Encomiastic.  
**Darfoliannu, v. a. (darfoliant)** To extol.  
**Darfoliannus, a. (darfoliant)** Encomiastic.  
**Darfoliannydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darfoliant)** A panegyrist, one who extolled.  
**Darfoliant, s. m. (darfawl)** Eulogy, praise.  
**Darfollwr, s. m.—pl. darfollwyr (darfawl—gwr)** A panegyrist, or extoller.  
**Darfall, s. m. (moll)** A kind reception.  
**Darfalladwy, a. (darfall)** That may be received kindly, or entertained.  
**Darfolledig, a. (darfall)** Kindly received.  
**Darfolledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfolledig)** Hospitable reception.  
**Darfolli, v. a. (darfall)** To receive kindly.  
**Darfolliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfall)** A receiving kindly, an entertaining.  
**Darfolliant, s. m. (darfall)** Kind reception.

**Darfollwr, s. m.—pl. darfollwyr (darfall—gwr)** A hospitable receiver; a treator.  
**Darfrad, s. m.—pl. (brad)** Treachery, perfidy.  
**Darfradawl, a. (darfrad)** Treacherous.  
**Darfradiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfrad)** A dealing perfidiously; proditition.  
**Darfradu, v. a. (darfrad)** To act treachery.  
**Darfradus, a. (darfrad)** Treacherous, false.  
**Darfradwr, s. m.—pl. darfradwyr (darfrad—gwr)** A treacherous man, a traitor.  
**Darfrath, s. m. (brath)** A wound; a thrust.  
**Darfrathawl, a. (darfrath)** Apt to wound.  
**Darfrathiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfrath)** A being piercing, a wounding.  
**Darfrathu, v. a. (darfrath)** To vulnerate.  
**Darfreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (breiniad)** A granting, or settling a privilege; dignification.  
**Darfreiniaw, v. a. (breiniaw)** To dignify.  
**Darfreiniawl, a. (breiniawl)** Privileged.  
**Darfreiniwr, s. m.—pl. darfrefniwyr (breiniwr)** One who confers honour.  
**Darfrriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (briad)** A honouring.  
**Darfriaw, v. a. (briaw)** To confer honour.  
**Darfriawl, a. (briawl)** Tending to honour.  
**Darfrithaw, v. a. (brihaw)** To variegate.  
**Darfrithawl, a. (brihaw)** Variegated.  
**Darfrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brihiad)** A variegating; variegation.  
**Darfrithwr, s. m.—pl. t. darfriithwyr (brihwr)** One who variegates, a variegator.  
**Darfriwaw, v. a. (briwaw)** To fracture, to bruise.  
**Darfriwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (briwiad)** A bruising, or pounding; a fracturing.  
**Darfriwaw, v. a. (briwaw)** To fract; to gash.  
**Darfriwawl, a. (briwawl)** Apt to fract.  
**Darfriwr, s. m.—pl. darfriwyr (briwr)** One who confers a privilege, or right.  
**Darfrochawl, a. (brochawl)** Tending to ruffle.  
**Darfrochi, v. a. (brochi)** To ruffle; to be ruffled.  
**Darfrochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brochiad)** A ruffling.  
**Darfrochr, s. m.—pl. darfrochwyr (brochr)** A boisterous man, a ruffler.  
**Darfrodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brodiad)** Embroidery.  
**Darfrodiaw, v. a. (brodiaw)** To embroider.  
**Darfrodiawl, a. (brodiawl)** Embroidering.  
**Darfrodiwr, s. m.—pl. darfrodwyr (brodiwr)** An embroiderer.  
**Darfrudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brudiad)** A prognosticating, or foretelling; prognostication.  
**Darfrudiaw, v. a. (brudiaw)** To prognosticate.  
**Darfrudiawl, a. (brudiawl)** Presaging, ominous.  
**Darfrudiwr, s. m.—pl. darfrudwyr (brudiwr)** A prognosticator, or foreteller of events.  
**Darfrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brydiad)** A throbbing with heat; inflammation.  
**Darfrydiannawl, a. (darfrydiant)** Having a tendency to inflame; apt to be inflamed.  
**Darfrydiannu, v. a. (darfrydiant)** To affect with heat, to render inflamed.  
**Darfrydiant, s. m. (brydiant)** Inflammation.  
**Darfrydiaw, v. a. (brydiaw)** To irritate with heat, to inflame; to throb.  
**Darfrydiawl, a. (brydiawl)** Inflammatory.  
**Darfrysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brysiad)** A making great haste, or speed.  
**Darfrysiaw, v. a. (brysiaw)** To speed much.  
**Darfrysiawl, a. (brysiawl)** Apt to hasten.  
**Darfrysiedig, a. (brysiedig)** Made speedy.  
**Darfrythawl, a. (brythawl)** Tumultuous.  
**Darfrythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brythiad)** A making a tumult, riot, or uproar.

**Darfrythu, v. a. (brythu)** To raise a riot.  
**Darfryw, a. (bryw)** Vigorous; energetic.  
**Darfrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfryw)** A rendering, or becoming vigorous.  
**Darfrywiad, v. a. (darfryw)** To make brisk.  
**Darfrywiad, a. (darfryw)** Enervative.  
**Darfrythaw, v. a. (mwythaw)** To blandish.  
**Darfrythawl, a. (mwythawl)** Blandished.  
**Darfrythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mwythiad)** A softening over; a blandishing.  
**Darfrydiad, s. m. (bydiad)** Perduration.  
**Darfrydiant, s. m. (bydiant)** A keeping residence.  
**Darfrydiaw, v. a. (bydiaw)** To exist; to dwell.  
**Darfrydiawl, a. (bydiawl)** Resident, abiding.  
**Dargadw, v. a. (cadw)** To preserve, to secure.  
**Dargadwawl, a. (dargadw)** Preservative, securing.  
**Dargadwedig, a. (dargadw)** That is preserved.  
**Dargaead, s. m.—pl. t. au (caead)** Overcasting.  
**Dargaewl, a. (caewl)** Tending to overcast.  
**Dargaenawl, a. (caenawl)** Tending to overspread, or to form a covering.  
**Dargaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caeniad)** A spreading over, respiration; a stratifying.  
**Dargaennu, v. a. (caennu)** To overspread.  
**Dargaethawl, a. (caethawl)** Restrictive; strait.  
**Dargaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caethiad)** A restriction; a restraining, or confining.  
**Dargaethu, v. a. (caethu)** To restrict, to restrain.  
**Dargais, s. f. (cais)** An effort, reach, or attempt.  
**Dargamawl, a. (camawl)** Tending to bend over.  
**Dargamiad, s. m. (camiad)** A bending over.  
**Dargamu, v. a. (camu)** To bend, or to retort.  
**Darganawl, a. (cânawl)** Tending to bleach.  
**Darganiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (câniad)** A blanching.  
**Dargantawl, a. (cantawl)** Having a rim round.  
**Dargantiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cantiad)** Perimeter.  
**Dargantu, v. a. (cantu)** To form a rim round.  
**Darganu, v. a. (cânû)** To bleach, or to bleach.  
**Dargaslwl, a. (casglawl)** Tending to aggregate.  
**Dargasgliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (casgliad)** A heaping together; the *periagoge* in rhetoric.  
**Dargasglu, v. a. (casglu)** To collect or heap.  
**Dargau, v. a. (cau)** To envelope, to cover over.  
**Dargeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ceiniad)** Perspicience; a glancing about.  
**Dargeiniaw, v. a. (ceiniaw)** To ken, to glance.  
**Dargeiniawl, a. (ceiniawl)** Perspicacious.  
**Dargeisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dargais)** Perseverance.  
**Dargeisiaw, v. a. (dargais)** To persevere; to try.  
**Dargeisiawl, a. (dargais)** Striving, persevering.  
**Dargelawg, a. (celawg)** That is overveiled.  
**Dargeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (celiad)** A being overveiling or overshadowing.  
**Dargelu, v. a. (celn)** To overveil, to overshadow.  
**Dargelwch, s. m. (celwch)** An overveiling state; seclusion.  
**Dargestawl, a. (cestawl)** Puffed out; inflated.  
**Dargestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cestiad)** A bulging.  
**Dargestu, v. a. (cestu)** To bulge, or puff out.  
**Dargaulaw, v. a. (ceulaw)** To curdle over.  
**Dargaulawl, a. (ceulawl)** Apt to curdle over.  
**Dargeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ceuliad)** A being curdling over continually.  
**Dargiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ciliad)** A retrocession.  
**Dargiliaw, v. a. (ciliaw)** To retrocede.  
**Dargiliawl, a. (ciliawl)** Apt to retrocede.  
**Dargiliedig, a. (ciliedig)** That retrocedes.  
**Dargiliwr, s. m.—pl. dargiliwyr (ciliwr)** Retreater.  
**Dargipiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cipiad)** A quick snatching, or taking off.  
**Dargipaw, v. a. (cipaw)** To snatch quickly.

**Dargipawl, a. (alpiawl)** Apt to snatch quickly.  
**Dargipwr, s. m.—pl. dargipwyr (eipwr)** One who snatches, a snatcher.  
**Dargledrawl, a. (cledrawl)** Having lattice-work.  
**Dargledriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cledriad)** A covering over with lattice-work or shingles.  
**Dargledru, v. a. (cledru)** To do with lattice.  
**Dargleiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cleiniad)** A creeping along a surface; a crawling along.  
**Dargleiniaw, v. a. (cleiniaw)** To crawl along.  
**Dargleiniawl, a. (cleiniawl)** Creeping along.  
**Dargleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eleisiad)** A veining, or tinting with blue; a bruising.  
**Dargleisiaw, v. a. (cleisiaw)** To make black and blue, to cause a blue mark by a blow.  
**Dargleisiawl, a. (cleisiawl)** Apt to tint blue.  
**Darglodi, v. a. (clodi)** To bestow encomium.  
**Darglodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clodiad)** A continually extolling.  
**Darglodus, a. (clodus)** Encomiastic, panegyric.  
**Dargloddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cloddiad)** The act of intrenching; an intrenchment.  
**Dargloddiaw, v. a. (cloddiaw)** To intrench.  
**Dargloddiawl, a. (cloddiawl)** That is intrenched.  
**Dargludaw, v. a. (cludaw)** To be transporting; to convey.  
**Dargludawl, a. (cludawl)** Being transported.  
**Dargludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cludiad)** A transporting; transportation, or conveyance.  
**Dargluddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cluddiad)** An overwhelming, or a covering over.  
**Dargluddiaw, v. a. (cluddiaw)** To overwhelm.  
**Dargluddiawl, a. (cluddiawl)** Overwhelming.  
**Darglybod, s. m. (clybod)** A feeling an impulse from the faculty of hearing, feeling, tasting, or smelling; conception.  
**Darglymawl, a. (clymawl)** Nodous; knotty.  
**Darglymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clymiad)** Nodation.  
**Darglymu, v. a. (clymu)** To renodate, to knot.  
**Darglywed, v. a. (clywed)** To feel an impulse; to be inclined to perceive, or to feel.  
**Dargnif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cnif)** Turmoil; toil.  
**Dargnifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dargnif)** A toiling.  
**Dargnifiaw, v. a. (dargnif)** To toil greatly.  
**Dargnifiawl, a. (dargnif)** Having much toil.  
**Dargnith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cnith)** A percussion.  
**Dargnithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dargnith)** A striking, or putting upon.  
**Dargnithiaw, v. a. (dargnith)** To pat upon.  
**Dargnithiawl, a. (dargnith)** Softly percussive.  
**Dargnôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cnôad)** A gnawing.  
**Dargnôawl, a. (cnôawl)** Apt to gnaw about.  
**Dargnôedig, a. (cnôedig)** Being gnawed or nibbled.  
**Dargnoi, v. a. (cnoi)** To gnaw about; to nibble.  
**Dargnôwr, s. m.—pl. dargnôwyr (cnôwr)** Nibbler.  
**Dargochawl, a. (cochawl)** Tending to redden over.  
**Dargochi, v. a. (cochi)** To redden over; to blush.  
**Dargochiad, s. m. (cochiad)** A reddening over.  
**Dargod, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cod)** A tumor, or abscess formed in the breast, from the milk fever.  
*Dail y dargod*, the moth mullein.  
**Dargodawl, a. (codawl)** Rising over; ascensive.  
**Dargodi, v. a. (codi)** To rise uppermost.  
**Dargodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (codiad)** A rising over.  
**Dargoddawl, a. (coddawl)** Oppressive; afflicting.  
**Dargoddi, v. a. (coddi)** To oppress; to oppress.  
**Dargoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coddiad)** Oppression.  
**Dargoeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coeliad)** A slightly believing, a partly crediting.  
**Dargoeliaw, v. a. (coeliaw)** To credit slightly.  
**Dargoelns, a. (coelns)** Slightly believing.



Dargoethawl, *a.* (coethawl) Tending to purify.  
 Dargoethi, *v. a.* (coethi) To purge of dross.  
 Dargoethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (coethiad) A purging, or purifying; purification.  
 Dargofiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cofiad) A memoir.  
 Dargofhaw, *v. a.* (cofiaw) To call to mind.  
 Dargofiw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cofiwr) One who intimates, or reminds, a memorialist.  
 Dargofus, *a.* (cofus) Apt to call to mind.  
 Dargoffa, *v. a.* (coffa) To memorise; to record.  
 Dargoffaad, *s. m.* (dargoffa) Commemoration.  
 Dargoffaawl, *a.* (dargoffa) Commemorative.  
 Dargoffau, *v. a.* (dargoffa) To commemorate.  
 Dargolledawl, *a.* (colledawl) Tending to deprive.  
 Dargolledig, *a.* (colledig) That is lost.  
 Dargollediaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargolledig) Deprivation, a causing a loss.  
 Dargolledu, *v. a.* (colledu) To cause a loss.  
 Dargosawl, *a.* (cosawl) That scratches slightly.  
 Dargosi, *v. a.* (cosi) To scratch or rub slightly.  
 Dargosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cosiad) A scratching slightly; a slightly allaying itching.  
 Dargosawl, *a.* (cosawl) Punitive, castigatory.  
 Dargosbi, *v. a.* (cosbi) To castigate, to punish.  
 Dargosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cosiad) A punishment.  
 Dargrafawl, *a.* (crafiawl) Slightly scraping.  
 Dargrafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crafiad) A scraping, or rubbing slightly.  
 Dargraffu, *v. a.* (craffu) To scrape slightly.  
 Dargraffawl, *a.* (craffawl) Tending to impress.  
 Dargraffiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (craffiad) An impression; a making an effect upon.  
 Dargraffu, *v. a.* (craffu) To cause an impression.  
 Dargrafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crafiad) A slight touching, or scratching upon.  
 Dargrafiaw, *v. a.* (crafiaw) To touch lightly.  
 Dargrafiawl, *a.* (crafiawl) Slightly touching.  
 Dargrasawl, *a.* (crasawl) Tending to parch.  
 Dargrasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crasiad) A tendency to dry up, or to parch; a parching.  
 Dargrasu, *v. a.* (crasu) To incline to parch.  
 Dargrebwyllaw, *v. a.* (crebwyllaw) To trace faintly in the imagination; to fancy.  
 Dargrebwyllawl, *a.* (crebwyllawl) Tending to give a faint idea; fanciful.  
 Dargrebwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crebwylliad) A faintly conceiving, or imagining.  
 Dargrebwyillydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (crebwyillydd) One who slightly conceiveth, or fancieth.  
 Dargredawl, *a.* (credawl) Slightly believing.  
 Dargrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crediad) A slightly believing, or partly giving credit.  
 Dargredu, *v. a.* (credu) To induce slight belief.  
 Dargreiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (creiddiad) Permeation; a penetrating to a centre.  
 Dargreiddiaw, *v. a.* (creiddiaw) To glide through.  
 Dargreiddiawl, *a.* (creiddiawl) Apt to penetrate.  
 Dargreiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (creiniad) A crawling along; recumbiture.  
 Dargreiniaw, *v. a.* (creiniaw) To lie prone.  
 Dargreiniawl, *a.* (creiniawl) Recumbent.  
 Dargrethawl, *a.* (crethawl) Tending to dispose.  
 Dargrethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crethiad) An introducing, or imbibing a quality.  
 Dargrethu, *v. a.* (crethu) To imbibe a quality.  
 Dargrochawl, *a.* (crochawl) Apt to be hoarse.  
 Dargrochi, *v. n.* (crochi) To become hoarse.  
 Dargrochiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crochiad) A disposing to be hoarse, a becoming hoarse.  
 Dargronawl, *a.* (crônawl) Tending to collect.

Dargroni, *v. a.* (crôni) To collect; to dam.  
 Dargroniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crônriad) A collecting together; a damming up.  
 Dargrothawl, *a.* (crothawl) Tending to swell out.  
 Dargrothi, *v. a.* (crothi) To swell, or bulge.  
 Dargrothiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crothiad) A bulging out, a forming a rotundity.  
 Dargrwydrad, *s. m.* (crwydrad) Peregrination.  
 Dargrwydraw, *v. a.* (crwydraw) To peregrinate.  
 Dargrwydrawl, *a.* (crwydrawl) Peripatetic.  
 Dargrybwyllaw, *v. a.* (crybwyllaw) To hint, or intimate slightly; to glance at.  
 Dargrybwyllawl, *a.* (crybwyllawl) Tending to give a slight idea, or hint.  
 Dargrybwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crybwylliad) A slight hint, or intimation.  
 Dargrychawl, *a.* (crychawl) Tending to roughen.  
 Dargrychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crychiad) A rendering or becoming rough; a rumpling.  
 Dargrychu, *v. a.* (crychu) To be roughening.  
 Dargrynawl, *a.* (crynawl) Conglomerating.  
 Dargryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cryniad) A conglomerating; conglobation.  
 Dargryniad, *s. m.* (cryniad) Aggregation.  
 Dargryniawl, *a.* (cryniawl) Having a tendency to collect, or aggregate.  
 Dargrynoi, *v. a.* (crynoi) To make to collect.  
 Dargrynu, *v. a.* (crynu) To conglomerate.  
 Dargrysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crysiad) A disposing to hasten; acceleration.  
 Dargrysiaw, *v. a.* (crysiaw) To accelerate.  
 Dargrysiawl, *a.* (crysiawl) Accelerating.  
 Darguchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cuchiad) A lowering.  
 Darguchiaw, *v. a.* (cuchiaw) To lower, to frown.  
 Darguchiawl, *a.* (cuchiawl) Tending to lower.  
 Darguddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cuddiad) Seclusion.  
 Darguddiaw, *v. a.* (cuddiaw) To seclude; to lurk.  
 Darguddiawl, *a.* (cuddiawl) Tending to seclude.  
 Dargulaw, *v. a.* (culaw) To dispose to straiten.  
 Darguledig, *a.* (culedig) Being straitened.  
 Darguliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (culiad) A straitening, or a narrowing.  
 Darguraw, *v. a.* (curaw) To reverberate.  
 Dargurawl, *a.* (curawl) Reverberating, beating.  
 Darguriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (curiad) A beating.  
 Dargwsg, *s. m.* (cws) A slumber, slight sleep.  
 Dargwyddaw, *v. a.* (cwyddaw) To dispose to fall.  
 Dargwyddawl, *a.* (cwyddawl) Apt to be falling.  
 Dargwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwyddiad) A tending to tumble; a disposing to fall.  
 Dargwymp, *s. m.* (cwymp) A readiness to fall.  
 Dargwympaw, *v. a.* (cwymp) To cause a fall.  
 Dargwympawl, *a.* (cwymp) Apt to be falling.  
 Dargwympiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargwymp) A tending to fall, a being made to fall.  
 Dargydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydiad) Adjunction.  
 Dargydiaw, *v. a.* (cydiaw) To dispose to join.  
 Dargydiawl, *a.* (cydiawl) Tending to conjoin.  
 Dargydiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargydiwr) One who lays hold of, one apt to fasten.  
 Dargyfaddaw, *s. m.* (cyfaddaw) A showing a disposition to come on; a threat, a menace.  
 Dargyfaddaw, *v. a.* (cyfaddaw) To show a disposition to come on; to threaten, to menace.  
 Dargyfaddawedig, *a.* (dargyfaddaw) That seems to approach; threatening.  
 Dargyfaddawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargyfaddaw) A seeming to come, a threatening.  
 Dargyfaddfaw, *v. n.* (cyfaddfaw) To own partly.  
 Dargyfaddfawl, *a.* (dargyfaddfaw) Tending to own, or to slightly acknowledge.

**Dargyfaddefiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargyfaddef) *A* partly owning, or acknowledging.  
**Dargyhoeddawl**, *a.* (cyhoeddawl) Tending to detect, publish, or expose; reprehending.  
**Dargyhoeddi**, *v. a.* (cyhoeddi) To reprehend.  
**Dargyhoeddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyhoeddiad) *A* reprehending, a publicly exposing.  
**Dargyichawl**, *a.* (cylchawl) Tending to surround.  
**Dargyichiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cylchiad) *A* tending to surround, or to form a periphery.  
**Dargyichu**, *v. a.* (cylchn) To circumscribe.  
**Dargyichynawl**, *a.* (cylchynawl) Circumferential.  
**Dargyichyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cylchyniad) *A* making a circumference, a surrounding.  
**Dargyichynu**, *v. a.* (cylchynu) To circumfence.  
**Dargynawl**, *a.* (cynawl) Tending to elevate.  
**Dargynhenawl**, *a.* (cynhenawl) Apt to strive.  
**Dargynheniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynheniad) *A* quarrelling, or bickering.  
**Dargynhennu**, *v. a.* (cynhenn) To quarrel.  
**Dargynhenwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dargynhenwyr* (cynhenwr) One apt to be contentious.  
**Dargynhyrfawl**, *a.* (cynhyrfawl) Agitating.  
**Dargynhyrfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynhyrfiad) *A* being agitating.  
**Dargynhyrfu**, *v. a.* (cynhyrfu) To agitate.  
**Dargynhyrfwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dargynhyrfwyr* (cynhyrfwr) One who agitates.  
**Dargyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyniad) An elevation.  
**Dargynnull**, *s. m.* (cynnull) An aggregate; a collection. *v. a.* To collect; to aggregate.  
**Dargynnullaw**, *v. a.* (dargynnull) To collect.  
**Dargynnullawl**, *a.* (dargynnull) Collective.  
**Dargynnulliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargynnull) The act of collecting; accumulation.  
**Dargynnwys**, *v. a.* (cynnwys) To condense.  
**Dargynnwysaw**, *v. a.* (dargynnwys) To condense, to render compact; to condensate.  
**Dargynnwysawl**, *a.* (dargynnwys) Condensate.  
**Dargynnwysiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargynnwys) *A* condensing, or a making close; condensation.  
**Dargynnwyswr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dargynnwyswyr* (dargynnwys—gwr) *A* condenser.  
**Dargynnyg**, *s. m.* (cynnyg) An offer; an attempt, or effort. *v. a.* To offer; to hazard.  
**Dargynnygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargynnyg) *A* making an effort; an attempting.  
**Dargynnygiaw**, *v. a.* (dargynnyg) To make an effort; to offer; to attempt; to adventure.  
**Dargynnygiawl**, *a.* (dargynnyg) Adventuring.  
**Dargynnygiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dargynnygwyr* (dargynnyg—gwr) One who attempts.  
**Dargynnyddawl**, *a.* (cynnyddawl) Augmentative.  
**Dargynnyddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnyddiad) Augmentation; the act of increasing.  
**Dargynnyddu**, *v. a.* (cynnyddu) To augment.  
**Dargynnyrchawl**, *a.* (cynnyrchawl) Tending to grow up, or increase; fructiferous.  
**Dargynnyrchiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnyrchiad) *A* growing up, or increasing.  
**Dargynnyrchu**, *v. a.* (cynnyrchu) To fructify.  
**Dargynnu**, *v. a.* (cynnu) To elevate, to exalt.  
**Dargyrchawl**, *a.* (cyrchawl) Apt to resort to.  
**Dargyrchiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrchiad) *A* being resorting, or having recourse.  
**Dargyrchu**, *v. a.* (cyrchu) To resort, to have recourse, to repair to.  
**Dargyrhaedd**, *v. a.* (cyrhaedd) To reach, to extend.  
**Dargyrhaeddawl**, *v.* (dargyrhaedd) Extensible.  
**Dargyrhaeddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargyrhaedd) *A* making to reach, or extend; extension.

**Dargyrhaeddyd**, *v. a.* (dargyrhaedd) To reach to.  
**Dargysadlawl**, *a.* (cysadawl) Proportional.  
**Dargysadliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysadliad) Equation; a proportioning, or adapting.  
**Dargysadlled**, *s. m.* (cysadli) Proportionality.  
**Dargysadliu**, *v. a.* (cysadliu) To proportionate.  
**Dargysadlydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cysadlydd) One that adjusteth; a proportioner.  
**Dargysawl**, *a.* (dargwsg) Slumbering, drowsy.  
**Dargysgiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargwsg) *A* slumbering. *v. a.* To make torpid, to benumb.

*Mae y prydydd yn darbygu y peth a wna't y gwr, ac yn dargysgiad o'r y galon at yr arfa ddarymawdd.*

*The poet distorteth what the men would do, and felleth the fear of the heart toward the weapon which he realizeth.*  
*H. Perri.*

**Dargysgodawl**, *a.* (cysgodawl) Adumbrant.  
**Dargysgodi**, *v. a.* (cysgodi) To adumbrate.  
**Dargysgodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysgodiad) Adumbration; a shadowing; a slightly shewing.  
**Dargysgrwydd**, *s. m.* (dargwsg) *A* drowsiness.  
**Dargysgu**, *v. a.* (dargwsg) To slumber; to nod, to fall asleep, to take a nap.

*Gwellr—*  
*Yn dargwsg mewn lle dirgel.*

*He will be seen slumbering in a sequestered place. D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dargysgwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dargysgwyr* (dargwsg—gwr) *A* slumberer; a drowsy person.  
**Dargysodawl**, *a.* (cysodawl) Tending to combine, form, or unite together; plastic.  
**Dargysodi**, *v. a.* (cysodi) To be combining.  
**Dargysodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysodiad) *A* putting in composition.  
**Dargysodydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cysodydd) *A* combiner; a composer.  
**Dargysonawl**, *a.* (cysonawl) Causing harmony.  
**Dargysoni**, *v. a.* (cysoni) To render harmonious.  
**Dargysoniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysoniad) *A* harmonizing; a rendering consonant.  
**Dargyspellawl**, *a.* (cyspellawl) Concentrating.  
**Dargyspelliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyspelliad) *A* concentrating, a rendering compact.  
**Dargyspellu**, *v. a.* (cyspellu) To concentrate.  
**Dargysylltawl**, *a.* (cysylltawl) Conjunctive.  
**Dargysylltiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysylltiad) Connection, or conjunction; a joining together.  
**Dargysylltu**, *v. a.* (cysylltu) To conjoin, to unite.  
**Dargysylltwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dargysylltwyr* (cysylltwr) *A* conjoiner or one who connects together.  
**Dargystuddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cystuddiad) *A* tormenting, or torturing; affliction.  
**Dargystuddiaw**, *v. a.* (cystuddiaw) To excruciate.  
**Dargystuddiawl**, *a.* (cystuddiawl) Excruciating.  
**Dargystuddiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dargystuddwyr* (cystuddiwr) *A* tormentor, or afflicter.  
**Dargystwy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cystwy) Castigation.  
**Dargystwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargystwy) *A* correction, castigation, or emendation.  
**Dargystwyaw**, *v. a.* (dargystwy) To castigate.  
**Dargystwyawl**, *a.* (dargystwyawl) Emendatory.  
**Dargywain**, *v. a.* (cywain) To be conveying.  
**Dargyweiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargywain) *A* conveying, or bearing away; transmission.  
**Dargyweinaw**, *v. a.* (dargywain) To convey.  
**Dargyweinawl**, *a.* (dargyweinawl) Bearing.  
**Dargyweiriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyweiriad) *A* causing to be correct; a repairing; correction.  
**Dargyweiriaw**, *v. a.* (cyweiriaw) To correct.  
**Dargyweiriawl**, *a.* (cyweiriawl) Corrective.  
**Dargyweiriwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dargyweiriwyr* (cyweiriwr) One who rectifies; a corrector.  
**Darhedawl**, *a.* (hedawl) Hovering, soaring.

Darhedeg, *v. a.* (hedeg) To hover on the wing.  
 Darhediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hediad) A hovering.  
 Darheidad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (heidad) A swarming.  
 Darheidaw, *v. a.* (heidaw) To swarm about.  
 Darheidawl, *a.* (heidawl) Causing to swarm.  
 Darhônaw, *a.* (hônaw) Assertive, positive.  
 Darhôn, *v. a.* (hôn) To assert, to dogmatize.  
 Darhônad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hônad) Assertion.  
 Darhun, *s. m.* (hun) A slumber, a nap.  
 Darhunaw, *v. a.* (darhun) To slumber, to nap.  
 Darhunawl, *a.* (darhun) Slumbering; drowsy.  
 Darhuniad, *s. m.* (darhun) A slumbering.  
 Darhunwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darhunwyr* (darhun—gwr)  
 A slumberer; a drowsy person.  
 Dariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dar) A making a din.  
 Dariasawl, *a.* (iasawl) Pervasive, stimulant.  
 Dariasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (iasiad) Pervasion or  
 action upon a body by passing through.  
 Dariasu, *v. a.* (iasu) To affect by pervading; to  
 affect the feelings; to affect; to pervade.  
 Darladaeth, *s. m.* (lladaeth) Benevolence, grace.  
 Darladawl, *a.* (lladawl) Benevolent, bounteous.  
 Darladiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lladiad) An acting be-  
 nevolently, or graciously.  
 Darladu, *v. a.* (lladu) To act benevolently.  
 Darlafarawl, *a.* (llafarawl) Enunciative.  
 Darlafariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llafariad) Enuncia-  
 tion; an announcing.  
 Darlafaru, *v. a.* (llafaru) To enunciate.  
 Darlafarwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darlafarwyr* (llafarwr)  
 One who announceth; enunciator.  
 Darlam, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llam) A hop, a jump.  
 Darlamawl, *a.* (darlam) Hopping, or jumping.  
 Darlamiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darlam) A hopping.  
 Darlamu, *v. a.* (darlam) To hop, or to jump.  
 Darlamwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darlamwyr* (darlam—gwr)  
 One who hops; a jumper.  
 Darlathrawl, *a.* (llathrawl) Having a polish.  
 Darlathriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llathriad) A polishing.  
 Darlathru, *v. a.* (llathru) To render polished.  
 Darlëad, *s. m.* (llëad) A reading; a lecturing.  
 Darlëaln, *v. a.* (llëaln) To read; to lecture.  
 Darlëawd, *s. m.* (llëawd) A reading; a lesson.  
 Darlëawdr, *s. m.*—*pl. darlëodron* (darlëawd) A  
 reader; a lecturer; a literary person.  
 Darlëawl, *a.* (llëawl) That is read; literate.  
 Darlechawl, *a.* (llechawl) Apt to skulk, or hide.  
 Darlechiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llechiad) A skulking.  
 Darlechu, *v. a.* (llechn) To skulk, to lurk, to hide.  
 Darlechwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darlechwyr* (llechwr) A  
 skulker, or lurker.  
 Darledawl, *a.* (lledawl) Tending to expand.  
 Darledad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llediad) Expansion.  
 Darledu, *v. a.* (lledu) To expand, to spread.  
 Darleddfawl, *a.* (lleddfawl) Drooping; pliant.  
 Darleddfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lleddfiad) A droop-  
 ing, a growing languid; inclination.  
 Darleddfu, *v. a.* (lleddfu) To lean downwards, to  
 droop, to grow languid; to soften.  
 Darleisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lleisiad) Resonance.  
 Darleisiaw, *v. a.* (lleisiaw) To resound.  
 Darleisiawl, *a.* (lleisiawl) Resonnding.  
 Darleithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lleithiad) A ren-  
 dering humid, or moist.  
 Darleithiaw, *v. a.* (lleithiaw) To make humid.  
 Darleithiawl, *a.* (lleithiawl) Humiferous.  
 Darlenwad, *s. m.* (llenwad) Superabundance.  
 Darlenwawl, *a.* (llenwawl) Superabundant.  
 Darlenwi, *v. a.* (llenwi) To superabound.  
 Darlëodraeth, *s. m.* (darlëawdr) Literature.  
 Darlesawl, *a.* (llesawl) Advantageous, profitable.

Darlesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llesiad) A benefiting.  
 Darlesu, *v. a.* (llesu) To cause advantage.  
 Darlethawl, *a.* (llethawl) Tending to suppress.  
 Darlethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llethiad) Suppres-  
 sion; a smothering; an overlaying.  
 Darlethrawl, *a.* (llethrawl) Causing obliquity.  
 Darlethriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llethriad) A slanting.  
 Darlethru, *v. a.* (llethru) To make oblique.  
 Darlethu, *v. a.* (llethu) To suppress, to overlay.  
 Darlëu, *v. a.* (llëu) To lecture, or to read.  
 Darlewychawl, *a.* (llewycawl) Resplendent.  
 Darlewychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llewychiad) A  
 shining, or throwing a lustre; illumination.  
 Darlewychu, *v. a.* (llewychu) To shine over.  
 Darlidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llidiad) A raging.  
 Darlidiaw, *v. a.* (llidiaw) To inflame the passion,  
 to chafe; to become wrathful.  
 Darlidiawl, *a.* (llidiawl) Infuriating.  
 Darlifaw, *v. a.* (llifaw) To flow, to stream.  
 Darlifawl, *a.* (llifawl) Tending to flow.  
 Darlifad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llifad) Flexion.  
 Darlith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (llith) Sermon, lecture.  
 Darlithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llithiad) The act of  
 teaching; initiation, instruction.  
 Darlithiaw, *v. a.* (llithiaw) To initiate, or to in-  
 struct; to lecture; to preach.  
 Darlithiawl, *a.* (darlith) Tending to bring for-  
 ward; intuitive, or instructive.  
 Darlithwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darlithwyr* (darlith—gwr)  
 A preceptor; a lecturer; a preacher.  
 Darliwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lliwia) A tinting.  
 Darliwawl, *v. a.* (lliwawl) To give a tint or hue.  
 Darliwiawl, *a.* (lliwawl) That gives a tint.  
 Darlochawl, *a.* (llochawl) Affording protection.  
 Darlochi, *v. a.* (llochi) To afford protection.  
 Darlochiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llochiad) Protection.  
 Darloesawl, *a.* (lloesawl) Tending to perfuse.  
 Darloesi, *v. a.* (lloesi) To empty over.  
 Darloesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lloesiad) Perfusion,  
 superaffusion, a pouring out upon.  
 Darlônawl, *a.* (llônawl) Tending to cheer.  
 Darlôn, *v. a.* (llôn) To cheer, to gladden.  
 Darlônad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llônad) A cheering.  
 Darlosg, *s. m.* (llosg) A singe, a slight burn.  
 Darlosgawl, *a.* (darlosg) Singeing, scorching.  
 Darlosgi, *v. a.* (darlosg) To singe, to scorch.  
 Darlosgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darlosg) A singeing.  
 Darluchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lluchiad) Resperion.  
 Darluchiaw, *v. a.* (lluchiaw) To cast, to sprinkle.  
 Darluchiawl, *a.* (lluchiawl) Apt to sprinkle.  
 Darluddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lluddiad) Obstruction.  
 Darluddiaw, *v. a.* (luddiaw) To obstruct.  
 Darluddiawl, *a.* (luddiawl) Obstructive.  
 Darlun, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (llun) A portrait.  
 Darlunfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (darlun—ma) A place  
 for drawing, a drawing school.  
 Darluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darlun) A portraying,  
 or depicting; a drawing; a representation.  
 Darluniadawl, *a.* (darluniad) Delineatory.  
 Darluniadwy, *a.* (darluniad) Describable.  
 Darlunnaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darlun) The act of  
 drawing, designing, or composition.  
 Darluniaw, *v. a.* (darlun) To portray, to depict,  
 to draw; to represent, to describe.  
 Darluniawd, *s. m.* (darlun) A portraiture.  
 Darluniawdr, *s. m.*—*pl. darluniawdron* (darlun-  
 iawd) A portrayer, a depicter.  
 Darluniawg, *a.* (darlun) That is figured over.  
 Darluniawl, *a.* (darlun) Figural; projective.  
 Darluniawr, *s. m.*—*pl. darluniorion* (darlun) A por-  
 trayer, or drawer; an artist.

**Darluniedig, a. (darian)** That is portrayed.  
**Darluniedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darluniedig)** The act of drawing, or designing; delineation.  
**Darluniedigawl, a. (darluniedig)** Delineatory.  
**Darluniodraeth, s. m. (darluniauwr)** The art of delineation, or drawing.  
**Darluniwr, s. m.—pl. darlunwyr (darlun—gwr)** A portrayer; a drawer; an artist.  
**Darlunlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (darlun—llen)** A painted tablet, or canvass; a painted scene.  
**Darlwybrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwybrad)** A tracing a path; a making out a road.  
**Darlwybraw, v. a. (llwybraw)** To trace, to tract.  
**Darlwybrawl, a. (llwybrawl)** Apt to trace.  
**Darlwyddaw, v. a. (llwyddaw)** To cause to speed.  
**Darlwyddawl, a. (llwyddawl)** Prospering.  
**Darlwyddiant, s. m. (llwyddiant)** Prosperity.  
**Darlwythaw, v. a. (llwythaw)** To lay on a load.  
**Darlwythawl, a. (llwythawl)** Tending to load.  
**Darlwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwythiad)** A loading, burdening, or charging.  
**Darlwyfnawl, a. (llwyfnawl)** Tending to polish.  
**Darlwyfniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwyfniad)** A giving a polish, or lustre; a polishing.  
**Darlwyfnu, v. a. (llwyfnu)** To give a polish.  
**Darlwynawl, a. (glynawl)** Adherent, sticking.  
**Darlwynawl, a. (llyncawl)** Swallowing.  
**Darlwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llynciad)** A gulping; deglutition; a belching, eructation.  
**Darlwynu, v. a. (llyncu)** To eructate, to belch.  
**Darlwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (glynriad)** Adherence.  
**Darlwynu, v. a. (glynu)** To adhere, or stick to.

Pob rhyw beth ar y dydd yn darlunio, ac yn pobwysaw, nes yn perthyn at beth arall, darlunioedd yw o ddadrych y peth hyn.

Every sort of thing that is *adhering*, and inclining, or appertaining to another thing, is an adjunct with respect to it.

H. Perri.

**Darlwythyr, s. f.—pl. t. au (llythyrr)** Superscription.  
**Darlwythrawl, a. (darlwythyr)** Superscriptive.  
**Darlwythriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darlwythyr)** A superscribing; superscription.  
**Darlwythru, v. a. (darlwythyr)** To superscribe.  
**Darlwyiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywiad)** A guiding, directing, or superintending.  
**Darlwyiaw, v. a. (llywiaw)** To superintend.  
**Darlwyiawl, a. (llywiawl)** Directive, guiding.  
**Darlwain, v. a. (darlwain)** To read, to lecture.

Pygaul y dwelha deir-llith.

At matins he will read three lessons. D. ab Gwilym.

**Darlraw, s. m. (arlraw)** A perfusion; a brew.  
**Darlraw, v. a. (arlraw)** To make to pass through; to brew, to make liquor.

Darlrawid i'm llaw llad ym godde.

There was poured into my hand a blessing to astonish me.

Gwalchmai.

**Darlrawfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (darlraw—ma)** A brewing place; brewhouse, or brewery.  
**Darlrawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darlraw)** A brewing, the act of making liquor.  
**Darlrawydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darlraw)** A brewer.  
**Darlrawyddawl, a. (darlrawydd)** Relating to a brewer's trade, or mystery.  
**Darlrawyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darlrawydd)** A brewer's trade, or profession.  
**Darlread, s. m.—pl. t. au (llread)** A reading.  
**Darlreadwy, a. (darlread)** That may be read.  
**Darlreadin, v. a. (llread)** To read; to lecture.  
**Darlreadw, v. a. (llreadw)** To read. *Efe ddarlrawys, he has read.*

A dau lyfr i'w llaw.  
 Yn eu darlreadw.

And two books in thy hand, being reading of them.

Talliesin.

**Darlreadw, s. m. (llreadw)** A reading; lection.  
**Darlreadwr, s. m.—pl. darlreadron (darlreadw)** A lecturer, one who gives lectures.  
**Darlreadwl, a. (llreadwl)** Relating to reading.  
**Darlreadwr, s. m.—pl. darlreadron (llreadw)** A lecturer, or a reader.  
**Darlreadig, a. (llreadig)** That is read out.  
**Darlreadigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darlreadig)** A lecturing; a reading; lection. *Darlreadigaeth doethion dysgedig, the reading of the learned wise men. Welsh Laws.*  
**Darllen, s. m. (llên)** A reading; a lection.  
**Darllen, v. a. (llên)** To read; to peruse.  
**Darllenadwy, a. (darllen)** Legible, readable.  
**Darllenawd, s. m. (darllen)** A reading, a lection.  
**Darllenawg, a. (darllen)** Of much reading.  
**Darllenawl, a. (darllen)** Relating to reading.  
**Darlledig, a. (darllen)** That is read.  
**Darlledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darlledig)** The act of reading; a lectureship.  
**Darllefna, s. f.—pl. darllefnydd (darllen—ma)** A reading desk.  
**Darllefniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darllen)** A reading.  
**Darllefndeb, s. m. (darllenawl)** Legibleness.  
**Darlleu, v. a. (darllen)** To read; to peruse.

Ni bydd doeth ni ddarlleo.

He will not be wise that will not read.

Adage.

**Darlleoedraeth, s. m. (darlleoawdr)** Readership.  
**Darlleoedeb, s. m. (darlleoawl)** Legibleness.  
**Darlleo, v. a. (llleo)** To read; to lecture.

Y llyfr hwn—  
 Yn mhob lle y darlleo.

In every place this book will be read.

I. ab Rh. ab Ieuan Llwyd.

**Darlleo, s. m.—pl. darlleoeyr (llleo)** Lecturer.  
**Darlleoeyawl, a. (llleoeyawl)** Replendent.  
**Darlleoeyiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llleoeyiad)** A throwing a lustre over; illumination.  
**Darlleoeyu, v. a. (llleoeyu)** To illuminate.  
**Darlleoeydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llleoeydd)** A lecturer.  
**Darlleoeydiaeth, s. m. (darlleoeydd)** A lectureship.  
**Darlleo, s. m. (arlleo)** A prognostication.  
**Darlleo, v. a. (arlleo)** To prognosticate.

Gauaf sy'n lladd y gwiall,  
 A dug o goeddydd y dail—  
 Mawr ei sain yn darlleo dig.

The winter is killing the saplings, and takes from the woods the leaves—great his uproar prognosticating wrath.

D. ab Gwilym.

**Darmerth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (merth)** Preparation.  
**Darmerthawl, a. (darmerth)** Preparatory.  
**Darmerthedd, s. m. (darmerth)** Preparedness.  
**Darmerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darmerth)** A providing, or a preparing.  
**Darmerthu, v. a. (darmerth)** To provide.  
**Darn, s. m.—pl. t. au (arn)** A piece, a fragment; a patch; a part.  
**Darnaid, s. f.—pl. darneidian (naid)** A hop.  
**Darnedig, a. (darn)** That is pieced; patched.  
**Darnediggaeth, s. m. (darnedig)** The act of breaking, or cutting into pieces.  
**Darneidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darnaid)** A hopping.  
**Darneidiaw, v. a. (darnaid)** To vault, to hop.  
**Darneidiawl, a. (darnaid)** Apt to jump up.  
**Darnuggd, a. (cudd)** In a secret way; sly.  
**Darnuggdiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darnuggd)** A partly hiding; a sly action; a purloining.  
**Darnuggdiaw, v. a. (darnuggd)** To purloin.  
**Darnuggdiawl, a. (darnuggd)** Apt to be sly.  
**Darnuggdiwr, s. m.—pl. darnuggdwyr (darnuggd—gwr)** A purloiner.

**Darniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darn) A piecing.  
**Darniaw, v. u.** (darn) To cut to pieces.  
**Darniawl, a.** (darn) Composed of pieces.  
**Darniwr, s. m.**—*pl. darnwyr* (darn—gwr) One who cuts, or makes in pieces.  
**Darnod, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (nodd) Distinction.  
**Darnodawl, a.** (darnod) Distinctive; noted.  
**Darnodi, v. a.** (darnod) To distinguish.

Ni ddylid byth ddarnodi gwr boneddig yn siared yn y wlaideidd-iaith.

A gentleman ought not ever to be distinguished as speaking in the rustic dialect. *Burdas.*

**Darnofiad, s. m.** (nofiad) Supernatation.  
**Darnofiaw, v. a.** (nofiaw) To swim the top.  
**Darnofiawl, a.** (darofiad) Supernatant.  
**Daroddef, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (goddef) Sufferance.  
**Daroddef, v. a.** (goddef) To suffer, or bear with.  
**Daroddefawl, a.** (daroddef) Suffering, passive.  
**Daroddefedig, a.** (daroddef) That is suffered.  
**Daroddefedigaeith, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (daroddefedig) The act of suffering, or bearing with.  
**Daroddefiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (daroddef) A suffering, permitting, or giving up; the *epitrope*, a figure in rhetoric.  
**Daroddefin, v. a.** (daroddef) To permit, to suffer.  
**Daroddefus, a.** (daroddef) Suffering, passive.  
**Darofyn, s. m.** (gofyn) A slight intimation.  
**Darofyn, v. a.** (gofyn) To intimate, to hint.  
**Darofynawl, a.** (darofyn) Having a design.  
**Darofyniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darofyn) A purposing, designing; an intimating.  
**Darogan, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (gogan) A proclamation, prediction, foretelling, foreboding, or prophecy

Ac edrych hynny oll o ddaroganau a orux i geislaw gwybod a oedd wrt a deirydd yr angel; a phan welo Alan y daroganau oll yn un ag ymddrawdd yr angel, yd aanoes i Gadwaladr fynd i Rufeina.

And he looked over all those prophecies, in order to know if it was true what the angel said; and when Alan beheld all the prophecies in unison with the discourse of the angel, he persuaded Cadwaladr to go to Rome. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Darogan, v. a.** (gogan) To predicate; to proclaim; to forebode, to prophesy.

Cred i Dduw nad derwyddon ddarogant, Ban lorwr dila brood brain.

Trust to God that the druids will prophesy not when the privilege of the bill of legislature shall be broken. *Meigant.*

**Daroganawg, a.** (darogan) That is foretold.  
**Daroganawl, a.** (darogan) Prophetic; boding.  
**Daroganawr, s. m.**—*pl. daroganorion* (darogan) A diviner, a prognosticator; a prophet.  
**Daroganedig, a.** (darogan) Prognosticated.  
**Daroganiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darogan) A prophesying; a prediction; vaticiny.  
**Daroganu, v. a.** (darogan) To practise prediction, to vaticinate; to prophesy.  
**Darogannus, a.** (darogan) Presaging; ominous.  
**Daroganwr, s. m.**—*pl. daroganwyr* (darogan—gwr) A diviner, or foreteller; a prophet.

Duw nef—  
 Dri ac un, yw'r d'roganwr.

God of Heaven—three and one, is the man of prophecy *D. ab Edmunt.*

**Darogenydd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (darogan) A diviner; a predictor; a prophet.  
**Darogwyddaw, v. a.** (gogwyddaw) To incline.  
**Darogwyddawl, a.** (gogwyddawl) Inclining.  
**Darogwyddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (gogwyddiad) Inclination; a becoming oblique.  
**Daron, s. m.** (dâr) The thunderer, an epithet for the Deity, amongst the ancient Britons; also a proper name of men.

**Daronwy, s. m.** (daron) The thunderer; also a proper name of men.  
**Darostwng, s. m.** (gostwng) Debasement.  
**Darostwng, v. a.** (gostwng) To subdue, to subjugate, to bring under; to quell.  
**Darostyngadwy, a.** (darostwng) Vanquishable.  
**Darostyngawl, a.** (darostwng) Tending to subdue.  
**Darostyngedig, a.** (darostwng) Being subjected.

At Gaswallawn y dothoeddant y tri brenin a oeddant darostyngedig iddo; nid angen, Creidd brenin yr Alban, a Gwrthard brenin Gwynedd, a Brythael brenin Dyfed; ac y rhai hwy, megis pawb, a roddes xinghnao yn newydd, cyrchu gywr Bhaia eis caled conddant yn ddinas nag un castell ar dir Ynys Prydain.

To Caswallon then came the three kings that were subject to him; that is to say, Creidd, king of Alban, and Gwrthard, king of Gwynedd, and Brythael king of Dyfed; and those, as well as all others, gave council anew, to attack the men of Rome before they should come possessed of one city or castle on the land of the Isle of Britain. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Darostyngedigaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darostyngedig) The act of subduing; subjection, obeisance.  
**Darostyngedigaethawl, a.** (darostyngedigaeith) Tending to bring into subjection.  
**Darostyngedigaethydd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (darostyngedigaeith) One who causes subjection.  
**Darostyngedigawl, a.** (darostyngedig) Having a tendency to bring under, or subdue.  
**Darostyngiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darostwng) A debasing; debasement; subjection.  
**Darostyngiedydd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (darostyngiad) A subduer, or overcomer; a vanquisher.  
**Darostyngu, v. a.** (darostwng) To subject.  
**Darostyngwr, s. m.**—*pl. darostyngwyr* (darostwng—gwr) A subduer, or subjecter.  
**Darostyngydd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (darostwng) A subduer, or subjecter; a vanquisher.  
**Darpar, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (par) A preparation.  
**Darparadwy, a.** (darpar) That may be prepared.  
**Darparaeth, s. m.** (darpar) Preparation.  
**Darparawl, a.** (darpar) Preparative, preparing.  
**Darparedig, a.** (darpar) That is prepared; ready.  
**Darparedigaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darparedig) The act of preparing; preparation.  
**Darparedigawl, a.** (darparedig) Preparatory.  
**Darpariad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darpar) A preparing, or providing; preparation.  
**Darpariadawl, a.** (darpariad) Preparatory.  
**Darpariedydd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (darpariad) A preparer; a provider; a furnisher.  
**Darparu, v. a.** (darpar) To prepare; to provide.

Yn ein gwlad yn awr mae'r adar,  
 Yn darparu'r canu cynnar.  
 A hals diwyll, gwynid odiseth,  
 Yn eu dyddau gamdyddiaeth.

In our country now the birds are preparing the early song, with faultless note, supreme the bliss, in their joyful harmony. *E. Mathew.*

**Darparwr, s. m.**—*pl. darparwyr* (darpar—gwr) A preparer; a provider; a procurer.  
**Darparydd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (darpar) A preparer.  
**Darre, v. a.** (dar—rhe) To effuse, to appear.

Llywbraud o'm newfiant uch no'r newfwr,  
 Neu'r arwedd dyfodol yn eu dyfr-ile.  
 Gwng gwyn-ddail gwiall gredid a ddarre.

From my vigour I explore above the sky, or at other times the gliding waters in their oozy course, and the sapplings in white-leaved robe of blushing appearance. *Lt. F. Mich.*

**Darstain, s. m.**—*pl. darsteiniau* (darystain) A tinkling, or ringing; a sharp noise.  
**Darstain, v. a.** (darystain) To resound; to tinkle.

Tri o ynao yf Reinalt,  
 A rof i darstain yr allt.

Of guns to thee Reinalt I will give three the clif to cave to ring. *T. Fyfe, i. R. ab G. at Bledydd.*

**Darsteiniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darstain) A tinkling.  
**Darsteinawl, v. a.** (darstain) To ring, to tinkle.  
**Darsteinawl, a.** (darstain) Tinkling, ringing.

**Darsteiniwr, s. m.**—*pl.* darsteiniwyr (darstain-gwr) One who tingles; a ringer.  
**Darswydaw, v. a.** (arswydaw) To intimidate.  
**Darswydawl, s. m.** (arswydawl) Intimidating.  
**Darswydiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (arswydiad) A terrifying, or intimidating; intimidation.  
**Darswydus, a.** (arswydus) Terrifying, awful.  
**Darswyddaw, v. a.** (swyddaw) To superintend.  
**Darswyddawl, a.** (swyddawl) Superintendent.  
**Darswyddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (swyddiad) A superintending; superintendency.  
**Darswyddwr, s. m.**—*pl.* darswyddwyr (swyddwr) A superintendent, an overseer.  
**Darwynaw, v. a.** (swynaw) To enchant.  
**Darwynawl, a.** (swynawl) Enchanting.  
**Darwyniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (swyniad) A charming, or enchanting; incantation.  
**Darwynwr, s. m.**—*pl.* darwynwyr (swynwr) A charmer, or enchanter.  
**Darsylw, s. m.** (sylv) An observation.  
**Darsylwad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darsylw) Observation; a remarking, or noticing.  
**Darsylwawl, a.** (darsylw) Observing, kening.  
**Darsylwedd, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (sylwedd) Essence.  
**Darsylweddawl, a.** (darsylwedd) Essential.  
**Darsylweddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darsylwedd) An essentializing; a forming elemental principles.  
**Darsylweddu, v. a.** (darsylwedd) To element.  
**Darsylwi, v. a.** (darsylw) To observe; to oversee.  
**Darsylwydd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (sylv) Supervisor.  
**Darsylliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (sylliad) A gazing.  
**Darsylliawl, a.** (sylliawl) Staring, gazing.  
**Darsyllu, v. a.** (syllu) To look earnestly, to stare.  
**Darsyllwr, s. m.**—*pl.* darsyllwyr (sylvwr) One who looks earnestly; a gazer, a starrer.  
**Darsyllydd, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (sylyydd) A starrer.  
**Daru, v. a.** (dar) To end, to terminate, to finish.  
*Deryg, it is finished; daroedd it has been finished or ended.*  
**Daru, v. a.** (dar) To tinkle; to make a noise.  
**Daruwch, prep.** (dar) Over, above.  
**Darwain, s. m.** (gwain) A ministrant; a lead.  
**Darwain, v. a.** (gwain) To administer; to lead.  
**Darware, s. m.**—*pl. t. on* (gware) Disport, play.  
**Darwared, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dware) A sporting.  
**Darwarëawl, a.** (darware) Sportive, playful.  
**Darwareu, v. a.** (darware) To sport, to play.

Al Culhwch a dau gŵylt browynion—mai dwy forwenoll yu darwareu yu ei gylch.

Culhwch went with two white-breasted greyhounds, like two sea martins playing around him. *H. Culhwch—Hobington.*

**Darwarëus, a.** (darware) Sportive, playful.  
**Darwedd, s. f.**—*pl. t. ion* (gwedd) Compliancy.  
**Darweddadwy, a.** (darwedd) Manageable.  
**Darweddawd, s. m.** (darwedd) A managing.  
**Darweddawg, a.** (darwedd) Compliant, pliable.  
**Darweddawl, a.** (darwedd) Compliant; willing.  
**Darweddedig, a.** (darwedd) That is made pliable.  
**Darweddigaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darweddedig) The act of making tractable or willing.  
**Darweddnu, v. a.** (darwedd) To will; to direct.  
**Darweiniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darwain) A leading, or bringing on; ministration.  
**Darweiniawl, v. a.** (darwain) To lead, to guide.  
**Darweiniawl, a.** (darwain) Ministrant; leading.  
**Darweiniedig, a.** (darwain) That is lead.  
**Darweinwr, s. m.**—*pl.* darweinwyr (darwain-gwr) A guider, director, or leader.  
**Darweithiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (gweithiad) Supererogation.

**Darweithiaw, v. a.** (gwaith) To supererogate.  
**Darweithiawl, a.** (gweithiawl) Supererogatory.  
**Darwel, s. m.** (gwel) Perspicacity; perception.

Nis gellir dobarth a rhithdail ar y penodion o'r moesau hys, yn awgymu na barn, a sylwedd, a darwel bardd awen-bwyll.

There is no possibility of giving arrangement or rule on these stanzas or metres, otherwise than the judgement, observation, or perception of the ingenious bard. *Barddas.*

**Darwel, a.** (gwel) Perspicacious; perceptive.  
**Darweled, v. a.** (darwel) To discover.  
**Darweledig, a.** (darwel) Endued with sight.  
**Darweledigaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darweledig) The act of perceiving; perception.  
**Darweliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darwel) Perception.  
**Darwenawl, a.** (gwenawl) Apt to be smiling.  
**Darweniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (gweniad) A smiling.  
**Darweun, v. a.** (gwenu) To be on the smile.  
**Darwib, s. f.**—*pl. t. iau* (gwiwb) A hover.  
**Darwibiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darwib) A hovering, volitation, or the act of fluttering.  
**Darwibiaw, v. a.** (darwib) To hover about.  
**Darwibiawl, a.** (darwib) Apt to hover about.  
**Darwibiwr, s. m.**—*pl.* darwibwyr (darwib-gwr) One who courses about; a hoverer.  
**Darwiriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (gwiriad) An assertion.  
**Darwiriaw, v. a.** (gwiriaw) To ascertain.  
**Darwiriawl, a.** (gwiriawl) Assertive, positive.  
**Darwiriwr, s. m.**—*pl.* darwiriwyr (gwiriwr) One who asserts; an assertor.  
**Darwystiaw, v. a.** (gwystiaw) To become gaged.  
**Darwystiawl, a.** (gwystiawl) That is gaged.  
**Darwystiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (gwystiad) A being pledging or gaging.  
**Darymchwl, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (ymchwl) A reversion; the *epiphora*, or *epitrophe*, a figure in rhetoric, wherein divers sentences end alike.  
**Darymchwl, v. a.** (ymchwl) To revert; to recur.  
**Darymchweladwy, a.** (darymchwl) Revertible.  
**Darymchweledig, a.** (darymchwl) Reverted.  
**Darymchwelad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darymchwl) A reverting, or recurring; a reversion.  
**Darymchwelyd, v. a.** (darymchwl) To revert.  
**Darymdaith, s. f.**—*pl.* darymdaithau (ymdaith) The state of being sojourning.  
**Darymdaithiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darymdaith) A sojourning, a going a journey.  
**Darymdaithiaw, v. a.** (darymdaith) To sojourn.  
**Darymdaithiawl, a.** (darymdaith) Sojourning.  
**Darymgais, s. f.**—*pl.* darymgaisau (ymgais) An effort, or exertion.  
**Darymgaisiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (darymgais) A making an effort, or exerting one's self.  
**Darymgaisiaw, v. a.** (darymgais) To make effort.  
**Darymgaisiawl, a.** (darymgais) Apt to exert.  
**Darymranawl, a.** (ymranawl) Having a tendency to separate, or divide.  
**Darymraniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (ymraniad) A becoming divided, the act of separating.  
**Darymranu, v. a.** (ymranu) To become partitioned, or separated, to divide.  
**Darymred, s. m.** (ymred) A moving along; a motion; a jaunt, or excursion; a diarrhœa, colliquation, in medicine.  
**Darymred, v. a.** (ymred) To move one's self along; to run about; to pass onward; to go backward and forward; to frequent; to cause to go; to consume.

Et a feid—  
 Llwy y daw deon yw darymred

He is possessed of a court to which will come strangers to frequent it. *Ynnedd.*

*Y ddaith—pedit ar againt a galf gan bob swyddawg a ddar-yarwng fwyd a dyu yn y llys pan ddaith yn eu swydd.*

*The steward of the household—four and twenty pence he shall have from every officer who shall consume meat and drink in the hall, when they enter on their office.* *Welsh Laws.*

- Darymredawl, a. (darymred)** Running to and fro; moving about; discursive.
- Darymrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darymred)** A running about; a moving along; discursion; a causing to pass on; a diarrhoea.
- Darymredydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darymred)** One who moves about; a perambulator.
- Darymrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymrith)** Semblance.
- Darymrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darymrith)** A putting on appearance, or a seeming.
- Darymrithlaw, v. a. (darymrith)** To be in appearance; to appear, or seem to be.
- Darymrithiawl, a. (darymrith)** Appearing.
- Darymrôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymrôad)** A becoming resigned, a giving up; resignation.
- Darymrôawl, a. (ymrôawl)** Apt to be resigned.
- Darymrôi, v. m. (ymrôi)** To become resigned.
- Darymsang, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymsang)** A pressure.
- Darymsangawl, a. (darymsang)** Depressive.
- Darymsangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darymsang)** A being trampling; depression.
- Darymsangu, v. a. (darymsang)** To be trampling.
- Darymsathrawl, a. (ymsathrawl)** Apt to be treading, or trampling.
- Darymsathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymsathriad)** A being trampling, the act of trampling.
- Darymsathru, v. a. (ymsathru)** To be trampling.
- Darymsawdd, s. m.—pl. darymsoddion (ymsawdd)** A mutual junction; an adjunct.

*Nine golds, tyiedl, cled, anair, gwsgoedd, o dduddryd dyn yn darymsoddion.*

*Wealth, poverty, fame, disgrace, and dress, are, with respect to man, no adjuncts.* *H. Ferri.*

- Darymsoddawl, a. (darymsawdd)** Adjunctive.

*Y galr lloer yw yr arwydd darymsoddawl a oodwyd yn lle y gwyr a'r rhoddol yn ei arlluo.*

*The word moon is the adjunctive symbol which has been set in the place of the person who should have given it in his arms.* *H. Ferri.*

- Darymsoddedig, a. (darymsawdd)** Connected.
- Darymsoddi, v. a. (darymsawdd)** To become joined, united, or connected.
- Darymsoddiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (darymsawdd)** A mutually becoming connected; adjunction.
- Darysgipiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgipiad)** A being suddenly snatching.
- Darysgipiaw, v. a. (ysgipiaw)** To snatch suddenly.
- Darysgipiawl, a. (ysgipiawl)** Apt to snatch.
- Darysgipwr, s. m. (ysgipwr)** A snatcher.
- Darysgylfawl, a. (ysgylfawl)** Apt to snatch.
- Darysgylfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgylfiad)** A snatching in the beak; depredation.
- Darysgylfu, v. a. (ysgylfu)** To snatch a prey.
- Darystain, s. m.—pl. darysteiniau (ystain)** A tinkling; a peal; a sharp noise.
- Darystain, v. a. (ystain)** To tinkle, to peal.
- Darysteiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darystain)** A sharp reverberation of sound; a tinkling.
- Darysteiniaw, v. a. (darystain)** To tinkle, to ring.
- Darysteiniawl, a. (darystain)** Tinkling, ringing.
- Darysteiniwr, s. m.—pl. darysteinwyr (darystain—gwr)** A tinkler, one who makes a peal.
- Das, s. m.—pl. deisi (as)** A heap; a stack, mow, or rick. *Das yd, a corn rick; das gwair, a hay rick; das mawen, a turf pile; das rhedyn, a fern mow.*

*Cymaint caredigrwydd a rhwng yr hen fawch ag y das gwair.*

*As much fondness as between the old cow and the hay-stack.* *Adge.*

- Dasawl, a. (das)** Cumulated; in ricks, or stacks.
- Dasedig, a. (das)** Cumulated, ricked, stacked.
- Dasgwrn, s. m.—pl. dasgrynau (das—cwrn)** A pile, or heap; a cone; a rick.
- Dasgrynawl, a. (dasgwrn)** In a pile, or rick.
- Dasgryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dasgwrn)** A piling; a cumulation; a stacking.
- Dasgrynau, v. a. (dy—asgrynau)** To grin, to snarl.
- Dasial, s. m.—pl. t. au (das)** A rickling.
- Dasmal, s. m. (dy—as—mal)** A gentle touch.
- Dasmal, v. a. (dy—as—mal)** To touch gently.
- Dasmaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dasmal)** A softly touching; a tickling.
- Dasmalu, v. a. (dasmal)** To touch gently.
- Dasu, v. a. (das)** To pile up; to stack, to rick.
- Daswl, s. m.—pl. dasylau (das)** A pile; a stack.
- Daswrn, s. m.—pl. dasyrnau (das—gwrn)** A pile.
- Dasyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daswl)** A piling up.
- Dasylu, v. a. (daswl)** To pile, to heap; to rick.
- Dasyrnawl, a. (daswrn)** In a pile, in a rick.
- Dasyrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daswrn)** A stacking.
- Dasyrnu, v. a. (daswrn)** To heap; to rick.
- Dattaen, s. m. (taen)** A renewed spreading.
- Dattaenawl, a. (dattaen)** Apt to spread anew.
- Dattaenedig, a. (dattaen)** That is spread anew.
- Dattaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dattaen)** A re-spreading; a re-sprinkling.
- Dattaenu, v. a. (dattaen)** To spread out anew.
- Dattaith, s. f.—pl. dattaithiau (taith)** A renewed journey; a journey back.
- Dattal, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tal)** A re-payment.
- Dattaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dattal)** A re-paying.
- Dattaliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dattaliad)** One who pays again; a reimbursor.
- Dattalu, v. a. (dattal)** To repay, to reimburse.
- Dattanawl, a. (tanawl)** Tending to quench.
- Dattaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (taniad)** A quenching.
- Dattaniaw, v. a. (taniaw)** To quench a fire.
- Dattaraw, v. a. (taraw)** To strike back again.
- Dattarawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dattaraw)** A striking again; repulsion, repercussion.
- Dattardd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tardd)** A checked eruption, or budding; deciduousness.
- Dattarddawl, a. (dattardd)** Tending to stop, or cease from breaking out, or budding.
- Dattarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dattardd)** The act or state of stopping from breaking out.
- Dattarddiant, s. m. (dattardd)** A stopping from erupting, springing, or breaking out.
- Dattarddi, v. a. (dattardd)** To cease from budding, or springing out.
- Dattarth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tarth)** Vapour dissipated.
- Dattarthawl, a. (dattarth)** Clearing of mist.
- Dattarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dattarth)** A ceasing from being vaporous, or misty.
- Dattarthu, v. a. (dattarth)** To clear of vapour.
- Dattawd, v. a. (tawd)** To loosen, to unbind, to untie, to undo, to unfold, to disentangle.

*A ddatodi di rwyman Orion!*

*Will thou loosen the bands of Orion!* *Jos. Howell, St.*

- Dattawdd, s. m. (tawdd)** A second melting.
- Dattawdd, v. a. (tawdd)** To re-dissolve.
- Dattawl, s. m. (tawl)** A retrenching.
- Dattebygawl, a. (tebygawl)** Apt to be unlike.
- Dattebygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tebygial)** A making unlike, or dissimilar, the act of becoming unlike.
- Dattebygu, v. a. (tebygu)** To render dissimilar.
- Dattech, s. m. (tech)** A return from skulking.

**Dattechawl**, *a.* (*dattech*) Tending to cease from skulking; disposed to take fresh courage.  
**Dattechiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*dattech*) A returning.  
**Dattechu**, *v. a.* (*dattech*) To cease from skulking.  
**Datteimlad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*teimlad*) A check of the sense of feeling.  
**Datteimladiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*datteimlad*) A ceasing from feeling.  
**Datteimladrwydd**, *s. m.* (*datteimlad*) The state of being deprived of feeling.  
**Datteimlady**, *a.* (*datteimlad*) Capable of depriving of feeling or of making torpid.  
**Datteimlaw**, *v. a.* (*teimlaw*) To cease feeling.  
**Datteithiad**, *s. f.—pl. t. an* (*dattaith*) A journeying back; retrogradation.  
**Datteithiaw**, *v. a.* (*dattaith*) To retrocede.  
**Datteithiawl**, *a.* (*dattaith*) Apt to retrocede.  
**Datterfynawl**, *a.* (*terfynawl*) Tending to do away a limit, or separation.  
**Datterfyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*terfyniad*) A taking away a boundary, or limit.  
**Datterfynn**, *v. a.* (*terfynn*) To take away a boundary, limit, or separation.  
**Datterfysgawl**, *a.* (*terfysgawl*) Tending to appease, or refrain from tumult.  
**Datterfysgiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*terfysgiad*) A ceasing from tumult; a stilling, or assuaging.  
**Datterfysgu**, *v. a.* (*terfysgu*) To cease to riot.  
**Datterwynawl**, *a.* (*terwynawl*) Cooling.  
**Datterwyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an.* (*terwyniad*) The act of taking away of fierceness.  
**Datterwynu**, *v. a.* (*terwynu*) To quench heat.  
**Dattosawl**, *a.* (*tesawl*) Tending to allay heat.  
**Dattosa**, *v. a.* (*tesu*) To cease being saltry.  
**Dattirfiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*tirfiad*) A taking away freshness, or briskness; a distempering.  
**Dattirfiaw**, *v. a.* (*tirfiaw*) To rob of freshness.  
**Dattirfiawl**, *a.* (*tirfiawl*) Tending to deaden.  
**Dattirionawl**, *a.* (*tirionawl*) Apt to allay love.  
**Dattirioni**, *v. a.* (*tirioni*) To become unlovely.  
**Dattirioniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*tirioniad*) The act of making, or of becoming unamiable.  
**Dattirionwch**, *s. m.* (*tirionwch*) The state of being made unamiable, or unpleasant.  
**Dattöad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*töad*) An unroofing.  
**Dattöawl**, *a.* (*töawl*) That is unroofed or bare.  
**Dattochawl**, *a.* (*tochawl*) Apt to dry up vapour.  
**Dattochi**, *v. a.* (*tochi*) To exicate, or dry vapour.  
**Dattochiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*tochiad*) Exication.  
**Dattodadwy**, *a.* (*dattawd*) That may be loosened, untied, unravelled, or disentangled.  
**Dattodawl**, *a.* (*dattawd*) Loose, disentangled.  
**Dattodedig**, *a.* (*dattawd*) Untied, disentangled.  
**Dattodedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*dattodedig*) The act of loosening, or unbinding; dissolution.  
**Dattodi**, *v. a.* (*dattawd*) To loosen, to unbind.  
**Dattodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*dattawd*) A loosening untying, disentangling, or unravelling.  
**Dattodiedydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (*dattodiad*) One who loosens, or unties; a disentangler.  
**Dattodwr**, *s. m.—pl. tattodwyr* (*dattawd—gwr*) One who disentangles, a loosener.  
**Dattodydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (*dattawd*) A loosener.  
**Dattoddadwy**, *a.* (*dattawdd*) Dissolvable anew.  
**Dattodawl**, *a.* (*dattawdd*) Tending to melt anew.  
**Dattodeddig**, *a.* (*dattawdd*) That is melted anew.  
**Dattodedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*dattodeddig*) The act of melting or dissolving anew.  
**Dattoddi**, *v. a.* (*dattawdd*) To dissolve anew.  
**Dattoddiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*dattawdd*) A melting, or dissolving anew; a re-solution.

**Dattoddiant**, *s. m.* (*dattawdd*) A melting anew.  
**Dattodiedydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (*dattodedig*) A resolvent, a dissolvent, or what dissolves.  
**Dattoi**, *v. a.* (*toi*) To take off a covering.  
**Dattolciad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*tolciad*) A taking out irregularities, or ceases in yielding bodies.  
**Dattolciaw**, *v. a.* (*tolciaw*) To take out dents.  
**Dattoli**, *v. a.* (*dattawl*) To re-diminish.  
**Dattoliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*dattawl*) A retrenching.  
**Dattoliaw**, *v. a.* (*dattawl*) To diminish anew.  
**Dattolledig**, *a.* (*dattawl*) That is retrenched.  
**Dattolledydd**, *s. m.* (*dattoliad*) A retrencher.  
**Dattorchedig**, *a.* (*torchedig*) That is unwreathed.  
**Dattorch**, *v. a.* (*torchi*) To unwreath, to untwine.  
**Dattorchiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*torchiad*) Unwreathing, or the act of untwining.  
**Dattorchiedydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (*dattorchiad*) One who unwreathes, or untwines.  
**Dattorchwr**, *s. m.—pl. tattorchwyr* (*torchwr*) One who untwists, or frees from an involution.  
**Dattöredig**, *a.* (*töredig*) That is broken anew.  
**Dattöri**, *v. a.* (*töri*) To break anew; to refract.  
**Dattöriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*töriad*) Refraction.  
**Dattöriedydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (*dattöriad*) Refractor; one that breaks again.  
**Datraethawl**, *a.* (*traethawl*) Recapitulatory.  
**Datraethiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*traethiad*) A reciting, or speaking anew; recapitulation.  
**Datraethiedydd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (*datraethiad*) One who details anew, a recapitulator.  
**Datraethu**, *v. a.* (*traethu*) To recapitulate.  
**Datrafadawl**, *a.* (*trafad*) Tending, or inclining to cease from bustle.  
**Datrafodi**, *v. a.* (*trafodi*) To cease toiling.  
**Datrafodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*trafodiad*) A ceasing from toil, labour, or strife.  
**Datrafferthawl**, *a.* (*trafferthawl*) Tending, or inclining to cease from business.  
**Datrafferthiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*trafferthiad*) A ceasing from bustle, toil, or business.  
**Datrafferthu**, *v. a.* (*trafferthu*) To cease toiling.  
**Datraidd**, *s. m.* (*traidd*) A repassing back.  
**Datraigl**, *s. f.—pl.* *dattreiglon* (*traigl*) A retrograde movement; retrocession.  
**Datraill**, *s. f.—pl.* *dattreillion* (*traill*) A revolution, or turn back; retrocession.  
**Datramwy**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (*tramwy*) A remigration, regress, or the act of passing back again.  
**Datramwyad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*datramwy*) Retrogression, or a travelling back; recursion.  
**Datramwyaw**, *v. a.* (*datramwy*) To regress.  
**Datramwyawl**, *a.* (*datramwy*) Apt to remigrate, regress, or rove back again.  
**Dattrefn**, *s. f.* (*trefn*) A discomposure.  
**Dattrefnawl**, *a.* (*dattrefn*) Apt to disarrange.  
**Dattrefniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*dattrefn*) A putting out of order, a discomposing.  
**Dattrefnu**, *v. a.* (*dattrefn*) To discompose.  
**Dattrefnuwr**, *s. m.—pl.* *dattrefnuwyr* (*dattrefn—gwr*) One who puts in disorder; a discomposer.  
**Dattreiddiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*dattreidd*) A repassing through; a penetrating back.  
**Dattreiddiaw**, *v. a.* (*dattreidd*) To re-penetrate.  
**Dattreiddiawl**, *a.* (*dattreidd*) Apt to repass.  
**Dattreiddig**, *a.* (*dattreidd*) That is repassed.  
**Dattreiddiwr**, *s. m.—pl.* *dattreiddwyr* (*dattreidd—gwr*) One who penetrates back again.  
**Dattreiglaw**, *v. a.* (*dattreigl*) To revolve back.  
**Dattreigliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*dattreigl*) A receding, or revolving back; retrogradation.  
**Dattreigledig**, *a.* (*dattreigl*) Retrogressive.



**Dattreiglwr, s. m.—pl. dattreiglwywr** (dattraigl—gwr) One who recedes back.  
**Dattrelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dattraill) A revolving, or turning back; retrocession.  
**Dattrelliaw, v. a.** (dattraill) To retrocede.  
**Dattrelliedig, a.** (dattraill) That is rolled back.  
**Dattrethawl, a.** (trefhaw) Tending to untax.  
**Dattrethedig, a.** (trefhedig) Freed from tax.  
**Dattrethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (trefthiad) A taking off, or annulling a tax.  
**Dattrethu, v. a.** (trethu) To take off taxes.  
**Dattro, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (tro) A twist back; a contrary turn. *Dyro ddattro ynddo.*  
**Dattroawl, a.** (dattro) Tending to turn back, or untwist; tending to recurve; recurved.  
**Dattroediad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (troediad) Remigration, or the act of roving back.  
**Dattroediaw, v. a.** (troediaw) To pace back.  
**Dattroediawl, a.** (troediawl) Apt to remigrate.  
**Dattroedig, a.** (dattro) That is turned back.  
**Dattroedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dattroedig) The act of turning back, the act of untwisting.  
**Dattroi, v. a.** (dattro) To turn back, to untwine, to untwist, to unwreath, to unfold; to distort.  
**Dattroiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dattro) A retwisting.  
**Dattroiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (dattroiad) A distorter; one that untwists or unwreathes.  
**Dattrws, s. m.** (trws) Dishabille, or undress.  
**Dattrwsiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dattrws) A disrobing, or a disarraying.  
**Dattrwsiadu, v. a.** (dattrwsiad) To disrobe.  
**Dattrwsiadus, a.** (dattrwsiad) Fond of dishabille.  
**Dattrwsiaw, v. a.** (dattrws) To disarray.  
**Dattrwsiedig, a.** (dattrws) That is disrobed.  
**Dattrwsiw, s. m.—pl. dattrwsywyr** (dattrws—gwr) One who disarrays, or disrobes.  
**Dattrwydded, s. f.** (trwydded) Revoked privilege.  
**Dattrwyddedawg, a.** (dattrwydded) Having a privilege, or franchise revoked.  
**Dattrwyddedawl, a.** (dattrwydded) Disfranchised.  
**Dattrwyddediad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dattrwydded) A revoking a privilege; disfranchising.  
**Dattrwyddedu, v. a.** (dattrwydded) To abrogate a privilege, or licence; to disfranchise.  
**Dattrwyddedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (dattrwydded) One who revokes a privilege, a disfranchiser.  
**Dattuddadwy, a.** (tuddadwy) That may be denuded, disclosed, exposed, or uncovered.  
**Dattuddaw, v. a.** (tuddaw) To uncover, to disclose, to denude, or to denudate.  
**Dattuddawl, a.** (tuddawl) Apt to disclose.  
**Dattuddediad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (tuddediad) A disarraying, or putting off garments.  
**Dattuddedig, a.** (tuddedig) That is disclosed.  
**Dattuddedu, v. a.** (tuddedu) To disarray.  
**Dattuddedwr, s. m.—pl. dattuddedwyr** (tuddedwr) One who disarrays or disrobes.  
**Dattuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (tuddiad) A disclosing, or uncovering; denudation.  
**Dattueddawl, a.** (tueddawl) Tending to disincine  
**Dattueddig, a.** (tueddig) That is unbiased.  
**Dattueddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (tueddiad) Un-biasing  
**Dattueddu, v. a.** (tueddu) To nnbias; to uprise.  
**Dattueddwr, s. m.—pl. dattueddwyr** (tueddwr) One who becomes unbiased, or impartial.  
**Dattwythadwy, a.** (twythadwy) Capable of destroying elasticity; that can lose elasticity.  
**Dattwythaw, v. a.** (twythaw) To deprive of elastic power; to lose elasticity.

**Dattwythawl, a.** (twythawl) Tending to destroy elasticity; apt to lose elasticity.  
**Dattwythedig, a.** (twythedig) Having elasticity destroyed, that has lost elasticity.  
**Dattwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (twythiad) The act of depriving of, or of losing elasticity.  
**Dattyb, s. m.** (tyb) An opinion reversed.  
**Dattbyiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dattyb) A reversing of an opinion.  
**Dattbybiaw, v. a.** (dattyb) To reverse an opinion.  
**Dattbybiawl, a.** (dattyb) Tending to recant.  
**Dattbybiwr, s. m.—pl. dattbybwyr** (dattyb—gwr) One who reverses his opinion.  
**Dattynâad, s. m.** (tynâad) A loosing of tension.  
**Dattynâawl, a.** (tynâawl) Tending to relaxate.  
**Dattynâu, v. a.** (tynâu) To relaxate; to abate, to lose the power of tension; to abate cohesion.  
**Dattynawl, a.** (tynawl) Tending to relaxate.  
**Dattynedig, a.** (tynedig) That is unstretched.  
**Dattynlad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (tyniad) A slackening.  
**Dattyniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (dattyniad) One that slackens or unstretches.  
**Dattynu, v. a.** (tynu) To draw back; to relax.  
**Dattyrawl, a.** (tyrawl) Tending to disperse.  
**Dattyrriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (tyriad) The act of throwing down a heap, or pile.  
**Dattyrn, v. a.** (tyrn) To scatter a heap or pile.  
**Dattwywnadwy, a.** (twynadwy) Capable of breaking, or throwing off reflection; refrangible.  
**Dattwywnawl, a.** (tywynawl) Tending to refract, or throw back rays; reflective, refractive.  
**Dattwywnedig, a.** (tywynedig) Refrangible.  
**Dattwywniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (tywniad) A reflecting back of rays; refraction; refrangibility.  
**Dattwywnu, v. a.** (tywynu) To reflect rays.  
**Dattwywsaw, v. a.** (tywysaw) To reconduct.  
**Dattwywsawl, a.** (tywysawl) Reconducting.  
**Dattwywsiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (tywysiad) A conducting, or leading back, a reconducting.  
**Datddaiarawl, a.** (daiarawl) Tending to liberate from, or leave the earth, to disinter.  
**Datddaiariad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (daiariad) A taking out of the earth; a disinterment.  
**Datddaiaru, v. a.** (daiaru) To disinter.  
**Datddal, v. a.** (dâl) To desist from holding.  
**Datddaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (datddal) A holding back; a refraining, a withholding.  
**Datddaliedig, a.** (datddal) That is disengaged.  
**Datddalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dalliad) A doing away or dissipating blindness; recovery of sight.  
**Datddalliedig, a.** (dalliedig) Cured of blindness.  
**Datddallu, v. a.** (dallu) To cure of blindness.  
**Datddanfon, v. a.** (danfon) To send back.  
**Datddanfonadwy, a.** (datddanfon) That may be sent back again, or returned.  
**Datddanfonawl, a.** (datddanfon) That is sent back.  
**Datddanfoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (datddanfon) A sending back, a returning back.  
**Datddanheddawl, a.** (danheddawl) Tending to deprive of teeth or notches.  
**Datddanheddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (danheddiad) A depriving of teeth, points, or notches.  
**Datddanheddu, v.** (danheddu) To deprive of teeth.  
**Datddansawdd, s. f.—pl. datddansoddion** (dawnsawdd) Discongruity, want of order.  
**Datddansoddadwy, a.** (datddansawdd) Capable of depriving of property, or quality.  
**Datddansoddawl, a.** (datddansawdd) Tending to make incongruous, or inconsistent.  
**Datddansoddi, v. a.** (datddansawdd) To discompose, or deprive of appropriate qualities.

**Datddansoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (datddansawdd)** The act of discomposing qualities.  
**Datddarymchwel, v. a. (darymchwel)** To recur.  
**Datddarymchweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (datddarymchwel)** A recurring over again.  
**Datddarymchwelyd, v. a. (datddarymchwel)** To recur or to return a second time.  
**Datddarymred, v. a. (darymred)** To crawl back, to wander, or crawl loiteringly back.  
**Datddarymredawl, a. (datddarymred)** Apt to crawl back, having a tendency to rove back.  
**Datddarymrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (datddarymred)** A crawling back, a remigration.  
**Datddedwyddaw, v. (dedwyddaw)** To discomfort.  
**Datddedwyddawl, a. (dedwyddawl)** Discomforting.  
**Datddedwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dedwyddiad)** A depriving of happiness, a discomforting.  
**Datddedfawl, a. (deddfawl)** Tending to annul, or disuse a settled custom.  
**Datddeddfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deddfiad)** The act of annulling, or repealing a law.  
**Datddeddfu, v. a. (deddfu)** To annul a law.  
**Datddedfyddawl, a. (defnyddawl)** Tending to be void of substance: immaterialized.  
**Datddedfnyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (defnyddiad)** A making void of substance or immaterial.  
**Datddedfyddu, v. a. (defnyddu)** To immaterialize.  
**Datdddefodawl, a. (defodawl)** Tending to abolish a settled custom or usage.  
**Datdddefodi, v. a. (defodi)** To abolish a custom.  
**Datdddefodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (defodiad)** The act of abrogating a custom, or usage.  
**Datddeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deiliad)** A shedding of leaves, the fall of leaves.  
**Datddeiliawl, v. a. (deiliawl)** To shed the leaves.  
**Datddeiliawg, a. (deiliawg)** Bereft of leaves.  
**Datddeiliedig, a. (deiliedig)** Made leafless.  
**Datddenawl, a. (denawl)** Apt to allure back.  
**Datddeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deniad)** A drawing, alluring, or enticing back.  
**Datddenu, v. (dennu)** To allure, or draw back.  
**Datdderbyn, v. a. (derbyn)** To cease receiving.  
**Datdderbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (derbyniad)** A ceasing from receiving; a renouncing.  
**Datdderbyniawl, a. (derbyniawl)** Apt to renounce.  
**Datddewis, v. a. (dewis)** To choose over again.  
**Datddewisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (datddewis)** A rejecting one choice for another.  
**Datddilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dilliad)** Unfolding.  
**Datddilliaw, v. (dilliaw)** To unfold; to expand.  
**Datddilliawg, a. (dilliawg)** Unfolded, or expanded.  
**Datddilliawl, a. (dilliawl)** Tending to unfold.  
**Datddilliedig, a. (dilliedig)** That is unfolded.  
**Datddilliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (datddilliad)** One that unfolds, or expands; an expander.  
**Datddilliwr, s. m.—pl. datddillwyr (dilliwr)** One who takes out folds; an expander.  
**Datddillynawl, a. (dillynawl)** Tending to deprive of smartness, or gaiety.  
**Datddillyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dillyniad)** A depriving of smartness, or gaiety.  
**Datddillynu, v. a. (dillynu)** To deprive of gaiety.  
**Datddinasawl, a. (dinasawl)** Disfranchised.  
**Datddinasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dinasiad)** A disfranchising of the privilege of a city.  
**Datddinasu, v. a. (dinasu)** To disfranchise a city.  
**Datddinasyddawl, a. (dinasyddawl)** Disfranchised.  
**Datddinasyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dinasyddiad)** A disfranchising, or annulling a citizenship.  
**Datddinasyddu, v. a. (dinasyddu)** To disfranchise.

**Datddirgelriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirgelriad)** A bringing out of concealment.  
**Datddirgelu, v. a. (dirgelu)** To discover.  
**Datddiricriad, s. m. (diricriad)** A ceasing from, or leaving off a mischievous course.  
**Datddiricriadiaw, v. a. (diricriadiaw)** To leave off a mischievous course, or habit.  
**Datddiricriadiawl, a. (diricriadiawl)** Tending to reform, or leave off ill habits.  
**Datddirprwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (dirprwy)** A revoked power, or authority deputed.  
**Datddirprwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (datddirprwy)** A revoking a deputed power, or authority.  
**Datddirprwyaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (datddirprwy)** The revocation of a deputed power.  
**Datddirprwyaw, v. a. (datddirprwy)** To annul a deputation, to disauthorize.  
**Datddirprwyawl, a. (datddirprwy)** Disauthorized.  
**Datddirwyn, v. a. (dirwyn)** To unwind.  
**Datddirwynawl, a. (datddirwyn)** Apt to unwind.  
**Datddirwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (datddirwyn)** The act of separating what is reeled.  
**Datddirwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirwyad)** The act of annulling a fine, or penalty.  
**Datddirwyaw, v. a. (dirwyaw)** To annul a fine.  
**Datddirwyawl, a. (dirwyawl)** Freed of a fine.  
**Datddodawl, a. (dodawl)** Tending to unplace.  
**Datddodi, v. a. (dodi)** To displace; to place back.  
**Datddodiad, s. m. (dodiad)** A displacing.  
**Datddodrefnawl, a. (dodrefnawl)** Disfurnished.  
**Datddodrefniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dodrefniad)** A disfurnishing; a taking off furniture.  
**Datddodrefnu, v. a. (dodrefnu)** To disfurnish.  
**Datddognawl, a. (dognawl)** Tending to dissatisfy.  
**Datddogni, v. (dogni)** To dissatisfy.  
**Datddogniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dogniad)** A dissatisfying; a rendering inadequate.  
**Datddolenawl, a. (dolenawl)** Tending to unbind.  
**Datddoleniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (doleniad)** The act of straightening what is curved.  
**Datddolennu, v. (dolennu)** To uncurve; to recurve.  
**Datddoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (doniad)** The act of depriving of any endowment.  
**Datddoniaw, v. (doniaw)** To deprive of grace.  
**Datddoniawl, a. (doniawl)** Deprived of grace.  
**Datddosbarthawl, a. (dosbarthawl)** Disorganized.  
**Datddosbarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dosbarthiad)** The depriving of order; disorganization.  
**Datddosbarthu, v. a. (dosbarthu)** To disorganize.  
**Datddringaw, v. a. (dringaw)** To return from climbing, to come down after climbing.  
**Datddringiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dringiad)** A returning, or coming down after climbing.  
**Datddrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drychiad)** A looking back; a ceasing to look.  
**Datddrychiawl, a. (drychiawl)** Looking backwards.  
**Datddrychu, v. a. (drychu)** To look back.  
**Datddulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dulliad)** A disforming, or a disfiguring.  
**Datddulliw, v. a. (dulliw)** To disfigure.  
**Datddullawl, a. (dullawl)** Tending to disform.  
**Datddwysaw, v. a. (dwysaw)** To lighten what is condensed, pressed down, or become heavy.  
**Datddwysawl, a. (dwysawl)** Tending to lighten.  
**Datddwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwysiad)** A raising, or lightening what is pressed together.  
**Datddybylg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dybylg)** A fold turned back, the being unfolded.  
**Datddyblygawl, a. (datddyblyg)** Recurved.  
**Datddyblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (datddyblyg)** The unfolding or taking out of folds.

**Datddyglygu, v. a. (datddyglyg)** To unfold.  
**Datddychlamawl, a. (dychlamawl)** Resilient.  
**Datddychlamiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychlamiad)** A recoiling, or leaping back; resilience.  
**Datddychlamu, v. a. (dychlamu)** To start back.  
**Datddychludaw, v. n. (dychludaw)** To separate, or carry off what is heaped together.  
**Datddychludawl, a. (dychludawl)** Having a tendency to dissipate or separate from a heap.  
**Datddychludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychludiad)** A carrying off from a collection.  
**Datddychweledig, a. (dychweledig)** Reverted back.  
**Datddychwelid, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychwelid)** A reverting, or returning back.  
**Datddychwelyd, v. a. (dychwelyd)** To revert.  
**Datddeithraw, v. a. (dyeithraw)** To familiarize.  
**Datddygrawl, a. (dyeithrawl)** Apt to familiarize.  
**Datddeithriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyeithriad)** A leaving off being strange.  
**Datddyfsgawl, a. (dyfsgawl)** Apt to unblend.  
**Datddyfsgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfsgiad)** A becoming uncomounded, or separate.  
**Datddyfsgu, v. (dyfsgu)** To become unmixd.  
**Datddygrawl, a. (dygnawl)** Apt to leave off toil.  
**Datddygriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygnriad)** A desisting from toil, hardship, or perseverance.  
**Datddygnu, v. a. (dygnu)** To desist from toil.  
**Datddyllifaw, v. n. (dyllifaw)** To flow or run back.  
**Datddyllifawl, a. (dyllifawl)** Apt to flow back.  
**Datddyllifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyllifiad)** A flowing or streaming back; a reflux.  
**Datddymgyrchawl, a. (dymgyrchawl)** Tending to desist from collecting, or resorting to.  
**Datddymgyrchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymgyrchiad)** A desisting from collecting, or resorting to.  
**Datddymgyrchu, v. a. (dymgyrchu)** To desist from resorting together, or congregating.  
**Datddyddawl, a. (dynyddawl)** Apt to untwist.  
**Datddyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dynyddiad)** The act of untwisting, or untwining.  
**Datddyddu, v. a. (dynyddu)** To untwist.  
**Datddyryawl, a. (dyryawl)** Apt to disentangle.  
**Datddyrysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyrysiad)** A disentangling, unravelling, or loosening.  
**Datddyrysu, v. a. (dyrysu)** To disentangle.  
**Datddyysgu, v. a. (dyysgu)** To unteach, to unlearn.  
**Datddywediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywediad)** The act of unsaying, or recalling a word.  
**Datddwyedyd, v. a. (dywedyd)** To unsay a word.  
**Dathl, a. (da—tyl)** Celebrious, celebrated, famous.  
**Dathl tyryll golen,** the name of a warrior under Arthur.

Dathl oedd ei glod cyn noi adneu.

*Celebrated was his fame ere his being deposited in the earth.*  
*Telirion.*

**Dathlawg, a. (dathl)** Celebrious, renowned.  
**Dathliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dathl)** Celebration.  
**Dathlu, v. a. (dathl)** To celebrate, to extol.  
**Dau, s. m. r.—pl. denoedd. Two. a. Two.**  
 Drudd gau deu-lw.

It is daring to utter two oaths.

*Adage.*

**Dauarhymtheg, s. m. (dau—ar—pymtheg)** The number seventeen. *a. Seventeen.*  
**Dauwynebawg, s. m. (dau—gwyneb)** Pancy violent, or heart's-ease.  
**Daw, s. f.—pl. t. on (da)** A coming; a boon; a son in law.  
**Daw, v. (third person future of da)** Will come; he, or it, will come. *Donf, dawaf, deauf, I will come; doi, thou wilt come; douch, and*

*deuwach, you will come; doant, dawant, and deuant, they will come; döynt, they would come.*

Ni ddaw drwg i un na ddaw da i arall.

*Evil will not come to one, but good will come to another.*  
*Adage.*

Ni bu ddarogan na bai

Yn y diwedd y deuai.

*A prediction there has not been, but in the end it would come.*  
*Cynfrid ab Dafydd Goch.*

**Dawawd, s. m. (daw)** An advent, a coming.  
**Dawd, s. m. (daw)** A deposite; a giving.  
**Dawed, v. a. (daw)** To come. *Os doi yma, if thou wilt come here.*  
**Dawedadwy, a. (dawed)** That may come or be.  
**Dawedadyn, s. m. (dawed)** A comer, a settler.  
**Dawedig, a. (dawed)** That is come to pass.  
**Dawes, s. f.—pl. t. au (daw)** A daughter in law.  
**Dawf, s. m.—pl. doffon (daw)** Lach; a son in law.

El doffon a ddigfioethyn Llyr.

*His son-in-law deprived Llyr of power.* *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dawg, s. m. (daw)** A portion, or allotment.  
**Dawn, s. m.—pl. doniau (daw)** A gift; virtue; grace. *Doniau da, good qualities. Dawn dydd, rent paid in provisions, meat-gavel.*

Gwedd crefft heb ei dawn.

*An art is destitute without its gift.* *Adage.*

Gward o ben diried derfysk;  
 Lle ni bu dawn ni bydd dyg.

*From the mouth of the mischievous smother appear; where there is no gift there will be no learning.* *Llywarch Hen.*

**Dawnedig, a. (dawn)** Gifted, endowed, enriched.  
**Dawnedig, s. m.—pl. t. au (dawnedig)** The act of enriching; endowment.  
**Dawnfawr, a. (dawn—mawr)** Greatly gifted.  
**Dawngr, a. (dawn)** Enriching, gracious.  
**Dawnlod, a. (dawn—lod)** Fame-conferring.

Myrddin deg dawnlod gywydd.

*Myrddin fair of fame-conferring song.* *Cyfeiri Myrddin.*

**Dawngyrch, a. (dawn—cyrch)** Virtue-seeking.  
**Dawngyrch gynyrrh—**a oddwy Franc a Sais.  
*Thy virtue-seeking progress—that checks the Frenchman and the Saxon.*

**Dawni, v. a. (dawn)** To gift, to endow, to enrich.  
**Dawnus, a. (dawn)** Gifted, graced, virtuous.

Yr oedd ar Wgawn—

Ddeunaw o gamau dawnus.

Ac un gamu ddirg ar Wgawn

Yn diwynw'r deunaw dawn.

*To Wgawn there were eighteen goodly qualities, and one bad quality had Wgawn marring the eighteen virtues.* *L. G. Cuth.*

**Dawodi, v. a. (dawawd)** To come, or draw near.  
**Dawodiad, s. m. (dawawd)** A coming; advent.  
**Dawodedig, a. (dawawd)** Being come to pass.  
**Dawodedigion, comers, or settlers.**  
**Dawr, v. n. (daw)** To care, to be concerned, or affected; to regard. *Ni'm dawr, it concerns me not; ni'm derbi, I shall not be concerned.*

Ni ddawr hi ddalw'r hwn;

O'i ddalw'r ni ddorw'n.

*She will care not that he should be put in the earth; if his being buried I should not be concerned.*  
*D. ab Gwilym, yr Iwan Bach.*

**DE, s. m. r.—pl. t. au.** Action; impulse; a separation, or parting; the right; the right side, or point; the south. It is often used as an affix in composition; as *creudde, eurdde, lundde, trymdde, and ysgardde. De-diglywyl Camodyn.*  
**De, v. a. (s. de)** To part, to separate; to right.

Cyntefin, cain ar ystir,  
 Plan fyw cedyw'r i gadir;  
 Ni nid af, aml a'm tie!

The beginning of summer, glorious on the streets seem the warriors hastening to the place of battle. I shall not go, infantry separates me.  
*Llymarch Hen.*

Gwelis i e s'm de am dano heddyr;  
Hawdd y gallaf wylio!

I have seen a place that separates me; for him this day I have good reason to weep.  
*Gr. ab Gorgeuan.*

Caradwy llyw, lewyrch ystwr,  
Can y daw yn bodd o'm bod yn de.

The lovely fair 'one, the luminary of the village, since my will comes from my being parting.  
*Ll. F. Moch. i Wenllian v. Hywel.*

**De, a. (s. de)** Separate, parted, divided; right.

Och hyd atat ti, Ddau, a ddodaf yn dde.

A sigh towards thee, O God, I will utter aride.  
*Phylip Brydydd.*

Cenyw can ein Daw, neud de!  
Cyfryw atir cof atre.

We have it from our God, is it not right! Such delay is a pleasant thought.  
*Gwalchmai.*

**Dëad, s. m. (de)** A parting; separation.

Gwar s'm car, s'm corryr ren relaid;  
Gwir hir mor de, hir, yn marw, dëad.

Gentle is the one that loves me, I am beloved by the sovereign of distribution; truly, how long separated; long, in dying, the separation.  
*Llynclyn.*

**Dëadell, s. f.—pl. t. au (dëad)** A flock; a herd.

Mai y calu bagall ei dëadell.

Like a shepherd seeking for his flock. *Ezek. xxxiv. 12.*

**Dëadellaid, a. (dëadell)** Like a herd; gregarious

**Dëadellawg, a. (dëadell)** Having herds.

**Dëadelliad, s. m. (dëadell)** A herding; a going

in herds; a forming into a herd.

**Dëadellu, v. a. (dëadell)** To make a herd.

**Dëaeth, s. m. (de)** Separation, or division.

A nodes beirdd enwog;  
A dëaeth oll o dëaeth ddog.

What words of renown have remarked is entirely come by angry separation.  
*L. G. Cuth.*

**Dëall, s. m. (de—all)** A decomposed state.

**Dëaint, s. m. (de)** Store, or treasure.

Goren dëaint dëaint.  
The best store is goodness. *Adage.*

**Dëall, s. m. (de—gall)** A distinguishing, or ana-

lyzing power; the intellect, the understanding

Yn mhob dëall y mae meddwl; yn mhob meddwl y mae naill ai drwg ai da.

In every intellect there is thought: in every thought there is either good or evil. *Adage.*

Ef oedd—

Llanier pob dëall i'n hawn,

A llyfr cyfrutl y lath i'n hawn.

He was the former of every true conception, and the law book of appropriate language. *D. ab Gwilym, m. Gr. Gryg.*

**Dëall, v. a. (de—gall)** To apprehend, to under-

stand; to comprehend.

**Dëalladwy, a. (dëall)** Intelligible, apprehensible.

**Dëallawl, a. (dëall)** Intellective; intellectual.

**Dëalledig, a. (dëall)** Endowed with reason.

**Dëalledigaeth, s. m. (dëalledig)** The apprehension

**Dëalledigawl, a. (dëalledig)** Intelligential.

**Dëallgar, a. (dëall)** Intelligent, knowing; wise.

**Dëallgarwch, s. m. (dëallgar)** Understanding.

Llygaid cyfartal, duon neu leision, dëallgarwch a arwyddocant.

Regular eyes, black or blue, they betoken understanding.

**Dëalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dëall)** Intellection.

**Dëallit, s. m. (dëall)** Intellect; the understanding.

**Dëalltawl, a. (dëall)** Intellective; intellectual.

**Dëalltad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dëallt)** Intellection.

**Dëalltwr, s. m.—pl. dëalltwyr (dëallt—gwr)** One

who comprehendeth; intellectualist.

**Dëallturi, s. m. (dëallturi)** Intelligence; skill.

**Dëalltwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dëallturi)** Intelli-

gence; understanding, comprehension.

**Dëallturus, a. (dëallturi)** Intelligent; skilful.

**Dëallu, v. n. (dëall)** To apprehend; to compre-

hend; to understand.

Tair hyrddiant callyddyd: ar a'i holl, ar a'i dëallo, ac ar a'i drifer.

The three faculties of science: on him that delights in it, on him that understands it, and on him that is necrotized to it.  
*Barddas.*

**Dëallus, a. (dëall)** Knowing, cunning, discreet.

**Dëallwr, s. m.—pl. dëallwyr (dëall—gwr)** One

who understands; one quick of apprehension.

Dëallwr, a dau well-well,  
Dëallw a mul, oes dim well!

A knowing man, and what is twice better still, silent and modest, is there any thing else more good?  
*H. Car Llwyd.*

**Dëau, s. m. (de)** The right; the south. *Tua'r*

*dëau*, towards the right; towards the south.

**Dëau, a. (de)** Right; dexterous; southern. *Tu*

*dëau*, the right side; *llaw dëau*, the right hand:

*gwyt dëau*, south wind; *dyn dëau iusen*, a very

dexterous man.

**Dëawd, s. m. (de)** A separation; a taking from,

or extracting.

**Dëawl, a. (de)** Having a tendency to separate.

**Deawr, v. a. (de)** To obstruct, to hinder. *Dyfed.*

**Deb, a particle affixed in composition.** It has the

force of *Ness* in the English.

**Debed, v. a. (ped)** To go away, to depart.

A fo a'i fryd ar ddebed,  
Ni wna dda cyn ei ftyed.

He that is intent upon going will do no good before he goes.  
*Adage.*

**Debryd, a. (pryd)** Reparative; beautifying.

**Debrydawl, a. (debryd)** Tending to repair.

**Debrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (debryd)** Reparation.

**Debrydu, v. a. (debryd)** To put into repair.

**Dechre, s. m. (de—cre)** A beginning, or origin.

Tri amgen pob hanafod wrth fywyd: dechre yn annw, treigl yn ahdred, a chyflawnder yn nef, sef cylich y gwylfud; ac heb llyn o dripheth nis gellir amgen nanyw Daw.

The three necessities of every being that has life: a beginning in the lowest point of existence, progression through the circle of inclination, and plenitude in heaven, or the circle of felicity; and without these three things nothing can be but God. *Barddas.*

**Dechreä, s. m.—pl. t. au (dechre)** Origination;

a beginning, or commencing.

**Dechreawl, a. (dechre)** Initial; originating.

**Dechreädig, a. (dechre)** Having a beginning.

**Dechreädigäth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dechreädig)** A

beginning, or commencement.

**Dechreu, s. m.—pl. t. on (dechre)** A beginning.

Nid yw hi ond dechreu'r drwg.

Rhwng Gwen llyw'r mwg a minnau.

It is but the beginning of mischief between the fair of smoky hue and me. *Adage.*

**Dechren, v. a. (dechre)** To begin, to commence,

to set about; to originate.

**Dechreud, s. m.—pl. t. au (dechren)** A beginning

**Dechreudawl, a. (dechren)** Original; initial; pri-

mordial, primitive.

Dywedir bod—pechawd dechreudawl, a phechawd gweithredawl.

It is said there is—original sin, and actual sin.

*Enciclopedia.*

**Dechreudig, a. (dechren)** Having a beginning.

**Dechreudigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dechreudig)**

A commencement, or beginning.

**Dechreudigawl, a. (dechreudig)** Inceptive.

**Dechreuyr, s. m.—pl. dechreuyrwr (dechreuyr—gwr)**

A beginner, a commencer, or one who begins.

**Deffryd, s. f.—pl. t. au (edfryd)** Restoration; a

verdict, sentence, or judgment; also evidence.

Deffryd y deuddeg didras.

The verdict of the twelve impartial ones. *L. Men.*



**Defawg, a. (def)** Having right or usage of.  
**Defawl, a. (def)** That is enjoyed or used.  
**Defeldia, s. f.—pl. t. on (dafad—ma)** A sheep place, a sheep market.  
**Defeldiawg, a. (dafad)** Abounding with sheep. *s. f. a sheep-walk.*  
**Defeldydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (dafad)** A shepherd. *Defeldydd gosgorda*, a shepherd of a tribe.  
**Defeita, v. a. (dafad)** To hunt after sheep.  
**Defelty, s. m.—pl. t. au (dafad—ty)** Sheep-pen.  
**Defiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (def)** A fixing as a due; a making as one's own; a privileging.  
**Defig, a. (def)** Enjoying, or owning; privileged.  
**Defin, a. (def)** That is enjoyed; privileged.  
**Defin, s. m. (def)** What is used to form, material, substance, or stuff.  
**Defini, s. pl. aggr. (dafn)** Droppings, or drops.  
**Defni-y bargaud, the droppings of the eaves.**

*Dynach y rhed no defni,  
 Defnau dwi rhag o' ole di.*

More abundant than the droppings of the ewes run the drops of water for fear of these. *Idorwerth Fynglyd.*

**Defniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (defni)** A trickling.  
**Defniaw, v. a. (defni)** To trickle, to drizzle.  
**Defniawg, a. (defni)** Trickling, drizzling.  
**Defniawl, a. (defni)** Apt to drop or trickle.  
**Defnydd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (defn)** Matter, or substance, that of which any thing is made; a thing treated of; element. *Gwneuthur defnydd o beth*, to make use of a thing. *Defnydd ac achawr cwyn*, the subject matter and cause of suit. *Welsh Laws.*

*Tri defnydd cerdd: lach, crowsyll, a chel/yddyd.*

The three elements of song: language, imagination, and art. *Idorwerth.*

As a cry y dydd mawr cyflawn o far Dew, yr hwn a bysg y mynyddoedd, ac y polyngr y defnyddiau yn ffrwyd tan o'r wyneir ac beus pechaduriaid.

And that shall continue till the great day of the wrath of God, the which shall burn the mountains, and the elements shall be dissolved into torrens of fire from the firmament, on the heads of sinners. *Id. G. Herbert.*

**Defnyddadwy, a. (defnydd)** That may be used.  
**Defnyddedig, a. (defnydd)** Materialized, realized.  
**Defnyddiaw, a. (defnydd)** Abounding with matter; using much substance.

*Defnyddiaw pob anghywtal.*

Every unskilful one requires much stuff. *Idorwerth.*

**Defnyddgar, a. (defnydd)** Substantial, essential.  
**Defnyddgarwch, s. m. (defnyddgar)** Usefulness.  
**Defnyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (defnydd)** Materialization.  
**Defnyddiadawl, a. (defnyddiad)** Materialized.  
**Defnyddiadu, v. a. (defnyddiad)** To materialize.

*O bob dd defnyddiadeidd,  
 O bob defnydd deifnauw oedd.*

Out of every good he realized; out of every subject he was improved. *Cynulleid, m. Pyl.*

**Defnyddiaw, v. a. (defnydd)** To prepare matter; to form substance; to dispose, or make use of.  
**Defnyddiawd, s. m. (defnydd)** Materialization.  
**Defnyddiadwr, s. m.—pl. defnyddiodron (defnyddiadw)** A materialist.  
**Defnyddiawg, a. (defnydd)** Materialate, consisting of matter; substantial.  
**Defnyddiawl, a. (defnydd)** Consisting of matter, material; substantial; useful; subservient.  
**Defnyddiodraeth, s. m. (defnyddiadwr)** Materialism, the doctrine of materialists.  
**Defnyddioddeb, s. m. (defnyddiawl)** Materiality, or materialness; usefulness; subserviency.  
**Defnyddiodder, s. m. (defnyddiawl)** Materiality.  
**Defnyddiolrwydd, s. m. (defnyddiawl)** Materialness

**Defnyddiwr, s. m.—pl. defnyddwyr (defnydd—gwr)** One who forms; one who makes use of.  
**Defnyddu, v. a. (defnydd)** To form substance.  
**Defnyn, s. m. dim. (dafn)** A single particle; one drop, the least drop.  
**Defnynawg, a. (defnyn)** Dropping, drizzling.  
**Defnynawl, a. (defnyn)** Tending to trickle.  
**Defnyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (defnyn)** A dropping.  
**Defnynu, v. a. (defnyn)** To drop, to trickle.  
**Defodaid, a. (defawd)** Ceremonious, precise.  
**Defodawg, a. (defawd)** Accustomed, in use.  
**Defodawl, a. (defawd)** Accustomed, customary, ceremonial, according to rule.  
**Defodedig, a. (defawd)** Established, instituted.  
**Defodedigiawl, a. (defodedig)** Institutional.  
**Defodi, v. a. (defawd)** To establish a rule.

*Y weithion ydd ydy y defodi am bob lloedrad, al mawrwl bych-an, llw deuddengwyr; ac eu hanner yn wyr nod.*

At present it is fixed as a law as to every theft, whether great or small, that it shall be determined by the oath of twelve men; and half of them to be men of account. *Welsh Laws.*

**Defodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (defawd)** Institution.  
**Defodiant, s. m. (defawd)** An instituted state.  
**Defodoldeb, s. m. (defodawl)** Customableness.  
**Defodrwydd, s. m. (defawd)** Customariness.  
**Defodwr, s. m.—pl. defodwyr (defawd—gwr)** An institutor, one who institutes a law.  
**Defol, v. a. (def—ol)** To select, or to choose.

*Cymeriad—  
 O Phylip a ddefolais.*

Acceptance from Philip I have chosen. *Ien. Tew Ienaf.*

**Defoledig, a. (defol)** Select, chosen, or choice.

*Mae i'n gred—  
 A phileidiau defoledig.*

There are for me gifts, and select parties. *Hymni Ollan.*

**Defoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (defol)** A choosing.  
**Defraw, a. (dy—effraw)** In motion; awake.  
**Defraw, v. a. (dy—effraw)** To rouse; to awake; to bestir one's self, to awaken, to awake.  
**Defrôad, s. m. (defraw)** A bestirring; a waking.  
**Defrôadwy, a. (defraw)** That may be awaked.  
**Defrôawl, a. (defraw)** Apt to rouse, or awake.  
**Defrôedig, a. (defraw)** That is roused or waked.  
**Defrôedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (defrôedig)** The state of being awake; the act of waking.  
**Defroi, v. a. (defraw)** To rouse, to awake; to stir up; to awaken, to rise out of sleep; to bestir one's self.  
**Defrôus, a. (defraw)** Apt to rouse, wakeful.  
**Defrôusrwydd, s. m. (defrôus)** A wakefulness.  
**Defrôwr, s. m.—pl. (defrôwyr (defraw—gwr)** One who rouseth, one who awaketh.  
**DEG, s. m. r.—pl. t. an. Ten. a. Ten.**  
**Degaid, s. m.—pl. degaidian (deg)** A decade; a tenth; tithe.

**Degawl, a. (deg)** Consisting of ten, belonging to ten; decadary; decmal.  
**Degban, s. m.—pl. t. au (deg—ban)** A stream of ten lines. *a. Consisting of ten lines.*  
**Degbanawg, a. (degban)** Having ten parts.  
**Degaidad, s. m.—pl. t. au (degaid)** A forming into decades, or portions of tens.  
**Degaidaw, v. a. (degaid)** To divide into decades.  
**Degaidawl, a. (degaid)** Decadary, in decades.  
**Degied, s. m.—pl. t. au (deg)** A tenth. *a. Tenth.*  
**Degiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deg)** A decimal.  
**Degly, v. a. (de—cly)** To hark, to listen.  
**Deglyn, v. n. (degly)** To hark, to listen. *It is generally used imperatively; also an exclamation expressive of a call; as, ho! ho!*

*Yr holl bobloedd, er ych lles,  
 Dorch yn nos i wrendo;*

A degydwch hawb yghyd  
Sylid yn y byd yn tario.

All ye people, for your good, come nearer to attend; and listen  
ye, all together that dwell in the world. W. Middleton.

Degoli, v. a. (degawl) To decimate; to tithe.

Degoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (degawl) Decimation.

Degoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (degawl) A tithing; the district of a tithing man.

Degolwr, s. m.—pl. degolwyr (degawl—gwr) A decimator, one who takes tithes, a tither.

Degplyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (deg—plyg) A decuple. a. Tenfold.

Degryn, s. m. dim. (dagr) A single drop; a tear.

Degrynawli, a. (degryn) Apt to drop; dropping.

Degryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (degryn) A dropping.

Degrynu, v. a. (degryn) To fall in drops.

Degsill, s. f.—pl. t. au (deg—sill) A ten syllable verse. a. Consisting of ten syllables.

Degsillawg, a. (degswll) Having ten syllables.

Degtref, s. f.—pl. t. au (deg—tref) The district of ten families, a tithing.

Degtrefawl, a. (degstref) Relating to a tithing.

Degtreflys, s. m.—pl. t. au (degstref—llys) Tithing court.

Degtrfcydd, s. m. (degstref) Tithingman.

Degtro, a. (teg—tro) Having ten turns; decuple.

Degu, v. a. (deg) To decimate; to take a tenth.

Degwm, s. m.—pl. degymau (deg) A tithe.

Degymawl, a. (degwm) Relating to tithes, tithed.

Degymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (degwm) A tithing.

Degymu, v. a. (degwm) To decimate; to decimate, to take the tenth; to take tithe.

Dehen, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (de—heu) Dexterity; expertness; the right; the south.

Gwedi caelaf o'r Prydainiad pen y mynydd, yn y lle hwynt  
a dangosant eu deheuedd iddynt; ac yn erbyn hynt y Saxon yn  
wrawl a oodwynt eu bronodd yn eu gwrthrymch.

After the Britons had gained the top of the mountain, immediately they showed their dexterity to them; and to oppose that the Saxons manfully turned their breasts against them.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Deheud, s. m.—pl. t. au (deheu) A righting; a using dexterity, or expertness; a southing.

Deheuaw, v. a. (deheu) To put on the right; to right; to use dexterity; to australize.

Dehenawl, a. (dehen) Dexter; southern, austral.

Deheubarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (deheu—parth) A southern region, a south part of a country; the common appellation of South Wales.

Deheubarthawl, a. (deheubarth) Relating to the southern district; southerly; South-Walian.

Deheubartheg, s. f. (deheubarth) The southern dialect; the dialect of South Wales.

Deddyw i Ddewi deheubartheg bair,  
t ddial, fel Diwair dwyn ei wartheg.

Dew i stuned the power of the southern dialect, to revenge,  
like Diwair, the taking his kine. Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Deheubarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deheubarth) A going southward; a southing.

Deheubarthig, a. (deheubarth) Of the southern region; southern; South-Walian.

Deheuder, s. m. (deheu) Dexterity, dextrality.

Dehendir, s. m. (deheu—tir) The south land, or region. Deheudir Cymru, South Wales.

Deheudra, s. m. (deheu) Dexterity, expertness.

Deheudwyrain, s. m. (deheu—dwyrain) The south-east. Deheu-ddwyrain-wynt, south-east wind.

Deheuddwyrainawl, a. (deheuddwyrain) South-east, or south-easterly.

Deheuedd, s. m. (deheu) Dextrality, dexterity.

Deheug, a. (deheu) Dexter, dextral, dexterous.

Deheugrwydd, s. m. (deheug) Dexterousness.

Dehenlaw, s. f. (deheu—law) The right hand.

Deheurlewin, s. m. (gorllewin) The south-west.

Deheurlewinawl, a. (deheurlewin) South-west, or south-westerly.

Deheurwydd, s. m. (deheu) Dexterity, expertness.

Deheuwynt, s. m. (deheu—gwyt) South-wind.

Dehongl, s. m. (de—hongl) Exposition.

Dehongl, v. a. (de—hongl) To expound.

Dehongliawd, a. (dehongl) Expoundable.

Dehongliawd, s. m. (dehongl) An interpretation.

Dehongliawg, a. (dehongl) Having explanation.

Dehongliedig, a. (dehongl) That is interpreted.

Dehongliedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dehongliedig) The act of explaining or expounding.

Dehongli, v. a. (dehongl) To explain, expound, explicate, or interpret. Dehongli breuddwyllion, to interpret dreams.

Dehongliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dehongl) An interpretation, or explanation.

Dehongliwr, s. m.—pl. dehongliwyr (dehongl—gwr) An expounder, explainer, or interpreter.

Dehongliyd, v. a. (dehongl) To interpret.

Deierin, a. (dair) Terrene, terrestrial, earthly.

Yn y ty deierin  
Cadwyn heterin,  
Am ben fy seallin.

In the earthly house an iron chain around my knees. Aneurin.

Nesem dug i Eilfa,  
i brof fy maridia,  
Uch cyranan grynch —  
Bedd Klauwau, rhy keuan deierin.

Will not Elphin bring me to try my bardic lore above the primary participant? The earthly grave of Elphin, too young, Taliesin, Beddau Klauwau.

Deifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daif) A nipping, or blasting; a blast; a singing, or scorching.

Deifiaw, v. v. (daif) To nip, or to blast; to singe, or scorch; to become singed.

A lla o bryd yn eu briaw,  
A llii boethian dan yn eu deifiaw.

And a host of vermin consuming them, and the wrath of an intense place of fire scorching them. D. Breneur.

Deifiawg, a. (daif) That is blasted, or scorched.

Deifiawl, a. (daif) Nipping, blasting, singeing.

Deifiedig, a. (daif) That is nipped; singed.

Deifiwr, s. m.—pl. deifiwyr (daif—gwr) One who blasteth; a singer, or scorcher.

Deifniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deifn) Origination; a producing; a causing to imbibe; a rearing up.

Deifniaw, v. a. (deifn) To originate; to produce matter; to bring up; to be accustomed.

Deifniawg, a. (deifn) Having substance; one acquainted with matter; that gives nourishment; that reareth up; bounteous; accomplished.

Cerdd deifniawg, the song of the instructed, or learned.

Tri deifiawg Ynys Prydain: Gwalchmai mab Gwyar, Lleuau mab Arthur, a Riwalawg wallt beuddeu, ac nid oedd na gwynt ynt ei ddeifiawd ac ei ddeifiogach.

The three naturalists of the island of Britain: Gwalchmai the son of Gwyar, Lleuau the son of Arthur, and Riwalawg with beuddeu, and not was anything, of which they did not broom bush hair: and there was nothing, of which they did not know its substance and its material essence. Triedd.

Mochant dybuechwant erchwyntu griedig.  
Gwlad Brochfael Ygithrowg!

Dyn fedd a orchod deifiawg:  
Deddf hael mad afael Madawg.

The greatly longed for prince, the upholder of Mochant, the accountry of Brochfael Ygithrowg: A deep grave obscure the accomplished one; a liberal institute the goodly lord of Madog. Cyddaleu.

Daw crost—  
Oerfel, a glawew, a gwyn-will deifiawg.

By their will come the cold and the blue frost, and the pure productive dew. D. Ddu o Hirdding.

Deifnogaeth, s. m. (deifiawg) A constituent quality, or material essence.

**Deifr, s. m.—pl. deifrau (def)** A regimen, or rule; the law of lyric measures.

*I gadarnu y 24 mesur y gwneid y 24 deifr.*

To preserve the 24 metres the 24 lyric measures were made.  
*Llyfrau Cerddariaeth.*

Goren wyl llof gorff syth, ein rhil,  
Yn rhoi deifr ar esylth,  
Ar y ffa gwa arwyth,  
Ar y sydd ac a fydd fyth.

Ivor of upright form, our chief, thou art the first in putting the measures on the staves; of all that have been of beloved race, of all that are, and that ever will be.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Deifriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deifr)** A setting in regimen, order, or arrangement.

**Deifriaw, v. a. (deifr)** To put in regimen.

**Deifriawl, a. (deifr)** Having regimen or rule.

**Deigr, s. m.—pl. deigran (daig)** A drop; a tear.

*Ni fydd uchensul heb ei deigr.*

There will be no sigh without its tear.  
*Adagn.*

**Deigradd, a. (deigr)** Like a drop; as a tear.

**Deigraw, v. a. (deigr)** To shed tears; to trickle.

**Deigrawl, a. (deigr)** Lachrymal, trickling.

**Deigredig, a. (deigr)** That is made to trickle.

**Deigriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deigr)** Lachrymation.

**Deigrin, s. m. dim. (deigr)** A drop; a tear.

**Deigrinawg, a. (deigrin)** Lachrymary, *s. f.* A lachrymatory.

**Deigrinawl, a. (deigrin)** Apt to shed tears.

**Deigriniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deigrin)** A trickling.

**Deigrynu, v. a. (deigr)** To fall in drops; to drizzle; to trickle; to distill.

**Deigrinawl, a. (daig)** Effluent, emanant, issuing, or flowing from; effusive.

**Deigriniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daig)** Effluence, effluvia, efflux, effluxion, effusion, emanation, a flowing.

**Deigrynu, v. a. (daig)** To effuse; to efflux; to emanate; to flow, or proceed from.

*Carawn deigrinu i Galtreth gwynedd,*

*Gwerth medd yn ngyntedd, a gwiraw gwin.*

I should have loved to shed to Galtreth first in fame, on account of the mood in the hall, and the libation of wine.

*Anwein.*

**Deilen, s. f. dim. (dail)** A leaf.—*Deilen ar dfa-awd*, a ligature on the tongue, an impediment in speech. *Deilen ddu dda*, knotty rooted figwort.

**Deiliach, s. pl. (dail)** Mixed leaves; herbage.

**Deiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dail)** Foliation.

*Deiliadon dyffryn s'm deifry, hiraeth,*

*O hirfod dralg Cymmer,*

*I'th weryd, hyrdd wyl by,*

*I'th achies, wales wely!*

The leaves of the valley awake me, oppressed with mourning for the long-being of the dragon of Wales in thy tomb, thou of bold heroism, in thy refuge, a lowly bed!

*Lly. P. Mach. m. M. ab Cynan.*

**Deiliad, s. m.—pl. deiliad (dail)** A tenant, or a holder; a subject, or a vassal.

*Rhag briw y dwy-llw ar ddeiliad digam*

*Daw egor dy llyrad!*

Let the two offending parties should hurt unoffending subjects God open thine eyes!

*H. D. ab Ifan, i'r Rhyfel Cyfnewdd.*

**Deiliadaeth, s. m. (deiliad)** Foliation, or leaves.

*Celad heintir i garu*

*Am briod fyth i'm bryd fu,*

*Rhwng deiliadaeth gwadfaeth gudd*

*Y marwda, o serch Morfudd.*

To procure seeds for love for a partner hath ever been in my mind amongst the foliage, a praise cherishing shade of the fading month, from the passion of Morfudd.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

*Gwagwyd i'th lad ddeiliadaeth,*

*Ddail llymion yn goron gwyn.*

Thy temples art dressed in foliage, sharp leaves in a close crown.

*D. S. Cent.*

**Deiliant, s. m. (dail)** Foliage, or leaves of trees.

*Heneid, o deiliant ddilyn,*

*A ddaw heb wybod i ddyu.*

Old age, following the course of the leaves will come unknown to man.  
*R. ab Cynfrig Coch.*

**Deiliar, a. (dail)** Follicious; bearing leaves.

*Marchwili bedw deiliar*

*A dyn fy mbrod o garchar:*

*Na ddol dy rin i lafar.*

The tall saplings of the leafy birch will bring my foot from prison: impart not thy secret to the babblers.  
*Engl. Cam Geredd.*

**Deiliaw, v. a. (dail)** To bring forth leaves.

*Gweddw am hon yn y broydd*

*Yw'r gog, a'r bedw, a'r gwydd,*

*A cherdd bronfath, o chuddiwyd*

*Ie y lan, ac caws lwyd;*

*O'r marw yw hon i Conwy*

*Ni ddylai mai deiliaw mwy!*

For her, forsaken in the upland lawns are the cuckoo and the birch and the brakes and the thrush's song, if she is obscured beneath the bank, also the brown nightingale, in lower Conwy if she is dead, May should bear leaves no more.  
*D. Nanmor.*

**Deiliawd, s. m. (dail)** Foliation, a bearing leaves.

**Deiliawg, a. (dail)** Follicious, bearing leaves.

**Deiliogrwydd, s. m. (deiliawg)** Folliciousness.

**Deilw, s. m.—pl. t. on (dail)** The lock of the leg, the small of the leg; the ankle; the pastern.

**Deilwaith, s. m. (dail—gwaith)** Foliage-work.

**Deilwydd, s. pl. (dail—gwydd)** Trees in foliage.

**Deilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dail)** A proceeding from, or a result; a derivation.

**Deilliaw, v. a. (dail)** To proceed, or come from; to result, to derive.

*A gorau en llun y ger llaw,*

*O dywylwg yn deiliaw.*

And she best of form near at hand, out of darkness coming.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Deilliawg, a. (dail)** Having an origin; issuing.

**Deilliawl, a. (dail)** Emanant; issuing.

**Deilliedig, a. (dail)** Being derived.

**Deincawd, s. m. (dy—ainc)** The teeth an edge.

*Codi deincawd, to set the teeth an edge.*

**Deincodyn, s. m. dim. (deincawd)** The pip or seed of an apple.

**Deiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dain)** An alluring.

**Deiniaw, v. a. (dain)** To please, to charm.

*Ygwyr a roddai i Fyll:*

*Cyn nod gwyn sen bu ddol:*

*Deiniaw ei haddaw arfoll.*

A shield I have given to Fyll; before he slept was it not broken: To please promising to preserve it.

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Deiniawl, a. (dain)** Beautiful, attractive.

**Deintgraft, s. m. (daint—craft)** A tooth drawer.

**Deintgryd, s. m. (daint—cryd)** A shaking, or chattering of the teeth.

*Rhai ereill anbellwng, yn ymroddi i ddalariolion beithan, a fwrw*

*ef yn y tywyllwch eithaf, yuo lle y mae wylfonia a deintgryd.*

Some others undeserving, giving up themselves to earthly things, he will cast into outer darkness, where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth.

*Dammation.*

**Deintiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daint)** Dentition.

**Deintiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. on (daint)** A dainty.

*Dy groen yn deg a reilian,*

*A'th gix yw deintiaeth y gwan.*

Thy skin they will fairly divide, and thy flesh is the daintiness of the feeble.

*F. ab Edm. Prys, i'r Oen.*

**Deintiaidd, a. (daint)** Dainty or delicious.

**Deintiaw, v. a. (daint)** To fasten with the teeth; to gnaw, to bite.

**Deintiawg, a. (daint)** Denticulated, having teeth.

**Deintiawl, a. (daint)** Dental, belonging to teeth.

**Deintiedig, a. (daint)** Denticulated; dented.

**Deintwch, s. m. (daint—llwch)** A dentrifice.

**Deintlys, s. m. (daint—llys)** Coralwort. *Deintlys cênawg*, toothwort.

**Deintolch, s. m. (daint—golch)** A wash for teeth.

**Deintrod, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhod)** A cog-wheel.

**Deintur, s. m.—pl. t. iau (daint)** A tenter for stretching and drying cloth upon.



**Deinturiaw, v. (deintur)** To set on a tenter.  
**Deintws, s. m. dim. (daint)** A little tooth.

*Mac lies ar wen mbr leia  
 A deintws mwyn-dlws a min.*

*There is bliss in a smile so charming, and the sweetly pretty tooth and lip.*  
*Syppn Cyfeiliang.*

**Deintwat, s. m. (daint—gwst)** The tooth-ache.  
**Deintydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (daint)** A dentist.  
**Deiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dar)** A dinning.  
**Deiriaw, v. a. (dar)** To din, to stun with noise.  
**Deiriawg, a. (dar)** Dinning, distracting.  
**Deiryd, v. s. (daer)** To pertain, to belong to; to be related, to be a-kin.

*Y gwr hael gowes o hys  
 I ddaes creili a ddeiryd;  
 I Fran ab Llyr, pan fu'r lath,  
 Arall ydoedd Llyr ieddaith.*

*In every respect the best and generous man to two others that belong: to Bran the son of Llyr, where eloquence flourished, and the other was Llyr of mixed blood.*  
*L. G. Cocks.*

*Ni dderyd cenedl y cynnoga i'r brenin, cyd gwato y brenin y mach.*

*The kindred of the original debtor shall not be answerable to the king, if the king should refuse the surety.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Deisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (das)** A piling; a ricking.  
**Deislaw, v. a. (das)** To pile up, to rick; to stack.  
**Deislawg, a. (das)** That is heaped, or in a rick.  
**Deisiawl, a. (das)** In a pile; in a rick; stacked.  
**Deisiedig, a. (das)** Piled up, or in a rick.  
**Deislwr, s. m.—pl. deiswyr (das—gwr)** One who piles up; a stacker, a ricker.

**Deisyf, v. s. m.—pl. t. ion (dais)** Request, entreaty  
**Deisyf, v. a. (dais)** To request, to desire; to intreat, to supplicate, or to petition.

**Deisyfawl, a. (deisyf)** Suppliant, beseeching.

**Deisyfedig, a. (deisyf)** That is requested; asked.

**Deisyfedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (deisyfedig)** The act of requesting, or demanding; supplication.

**Deisyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deisyf)** A requesting, desiring, or demanding; supplication.

**Deisyfiacth, a. m. (deisyf)** A request, a demand.

**Deisyfydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (deisyfiad)** A sup-  
 plicator, a suppliant, a beseecher.

**Deisyfu, v. a. (deisyf)** To request, to desire, to beseech, to intreat, or to supplicate.

*Wedi dehreu o'r Saxons casfil cyfoeth, a thellyngdau y rhai  
 boeddig, ymdderchawel a wnynt yn rhydwes a yberwyd, yn  
 fwy nos y deisyfai anian.*

*After the Saxons had begun to obtain the wealth and honours of those that were of note, they exalted themselves in pomp and ostentation, in a greater degree than nature would require.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Deisyfwr, s. m.—pl. deisyfwyr (deisyf—gwr)** One who requests; a beseecher.

**Deisyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (dais)** A hank or skein;

also twenty-four bundles of hatchelled flax.

**Del, s. m. (dy—el)** Progress; approach. It is

also a verb irregularly used as the third person

future of *dawed*.

*Nid â drwy fal y del.*

*It will not go through as it will come.*

*Adage.*

*Dallaf a'm llaw yr awel  
 Y dydd gryn m' y del.*

*I will hold with my hand the gale, the day that she will come with me.*  
*Isen Dyfi, i Ferch.*

**Dél, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dy—el)** A hard, stiff, or

rigid state.

**Dél, a. (dy—el)** Obdurate, stiff; pert; smart.

*Ni bu haid ddalwlaidd ddech yn gwabodd,  
 Ni bu lath yn fodd, na brain foddwch.*

*There has not been a swarm of devils more untoward in giving invitation, there have not been hosts of such a cast, nor crows more drunk.*  
*L. G. Cocks, i wpr. Carillon.*

**Délaid, a. (dél)** Stiffish, apt to be stubborn.

**Délawg, a. (dél)** Having a tendency to be stiff.

**Dèlbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (dèl—pren)** A short stick, a cudgel; a stick to put to a dog's tail.

**Dèlder, s. m. (dél)** Stiffness, stubbornness; churlishness; pertness, or smartness.

*At dy ddelder sy'n peri  
 Ag ofn m'yd gŵn-gŵn i mi.*

*Is it thy obstinacy which makes thee to be afraid to go back to back with me.*  
*Edm. Pry.*

**Dèledig, a. (dél)** That is become stubborn.

**Delfaen, s. m. (dál—maen)** The kellus, or delrin,

a slaky substance resembling a soft white stone,

found in the tin mines.

**Delff, s. m. (dél)** A stupid fellow, a namakill; a

churl, a rude fellow.

*Neddo ym o'r delff celafant.*

*The withered old barked upon me.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Delffaidd, a. (delff)** Oafish; stupid; churlish.

**Delffeiddiad, s. m. (delffaidd)** A waking, or becoming

stupid, or oafish; a stupefying.

**Delffeiddlaw, v. a. (delffaidd)** To make oafish, to

stupefy; to become churlish.

**Delffeiddlawi, a. (delffaidd)** Stupefactive.

**Delffeiddrwydd, s. m. (delffaidd)** Oafishness;

boonishness; oburlishness.

**Delid, s. m. (dél)** Hard substance; metal.

*Llywysydd ddaidd—  
 Ys mawr ei ddidaw,  
 A'i gorchuddau!  
 Medd o fusiau  
 A da ddidaw.*

*The region of Llywysydd, mine its metals, and its rich produce; meet out the buffalo horns, and boundless good.*  
*Taliesin, i Urien Reged.*

**Delor, s. m.—pl. t. au (dél)** The woodpecker.

**Delor y derw, or canell y coed, the green wood-**

**pecker; delor fraith, the greater speckled wood-**

**pecker; delor fraith leif, the lesser speckled**

**woodpecker; delor y cwm, the nutcrack.**

**Delw, s. f.—pl. t. au (del)** What is beyond or

past motion; a statue; an image, an idol, sem-

blance, form, or manner. *Pa ddela sydd arnoch?*

*In what manner are you?*

*Delw ydd oedd wrthyf i yd wyl wrtho.*

*The manner he was to me I am to him.*  
*Cynddelw, i Rhyd Idd.*

*Delw i'm pelrch a melrch myr hydait.*

*The manner he shall compliment me with fall bold-pacing steeds.*  
*Cynddelw.*

*E a ddamwelnis wreithiau i seiddiau yn dyn, a thros ei gŵ y  
 gŵ i'r blaidd, ac ysa o'r arth y blaidd, ac ysa o'r llaer y arth, pa  
 ddeiw ysa y cyfodai y rhai hyn i ddyll!*

*It will sometimes happen for wolves to devour a man, and to convert his flesh to the flesh of the wolf, and a bear shall devour the wolf, and the lion shall devour the bear, in what season then shall those rise up to be man!*  
*Elucidat.*

*Delidallid—  
 Dull gwan, a fe'n dalls gwyr;  
 Creds ddawen carladan!  
 Ac i swyllon dylion dawl!*

*Blind ones—in a miserable way have been blinded of men; believing in the adored images, and in the charms of the devil's people.*  
*Syr O. ab Gwilym.*

**Delwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (delw)** A becoming a sta-

tue; a forming a statue; a shaping or fashion-

ing; a portraying; formation. *Etifedd cyn*

*delwad, a conception before formation, or em-*

*bryo.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

*Oedd cymmarwyr y delwad,  
 Pan dorâ pair trachwres trochlad.*

*Afflicting was the scene when the thronging caudon of ambition was broken.*  
*L. P. Mack.*

**Delwadawl, a. (delwad)** Formative, plastic.

**Delwaddolaid, a. (delw—addolaid)** Idolizing.

**Delwaddolawg, a. (delw—addolawg)** Having

image worship, or idolatry.

**Delwaddolgar, a. (delw—addolgar)** Idolatrons.

**Delwaddoli, v. a. (delw—addoli)** To idolatrise.

**Delwaddoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (delw—addoliad)** A worshipping of images; idolatry.  
**Delwaddoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (delw—addoliaeth)** Image worship, or idolatry.  
**Delwaddoliant, s. m. (delw—addoliant)** Idolatry.  
**Delwaddolwr, s. m.—pl. delwaddolwyr (delw—addolwr)** An idolater, idolist.  
**Delwadd, a. (delw)** Like an image; ghastly.  
**Delwant, s. m. (delw)** Imagery, resemblance.  
**Delwawg, a. (delw)** Having an image; idolatrous.  
**Delwawl, a. (delw)** Like an image or figure.  
**Delwedig, a. (delw)** That is imaged or formed.  
**Delwedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (delwedig)** The act of portraying, or making a resemblance.  
**Delwedd, s. m. (delw)** A portraiture, semblance.  
**Delweddawl, a. (delwedd)** Tending to resemble.  
**Delweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (delwedd)** A portraying, a making a resemblance, or likeness.  
**Delweddu, v. a. (delwedd)** To describe; to portray; to make like a statue.  
**Delwgell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (delw—cell)** Chamber of images.  
**Delwi, v. a. (delw)** To become as a statue; to give a form, or fashion; also to wax pale, or wan, to be confounded.  
*Owen Iliw'r od, mae—  
Dydwg muchudd i'm delwi!*  
 The fair of snowy hue, thy eyes like jet cause me to grow pale.  
*L. M. Bangsford.*  
*O'i herwydd—  
Delliaeth hiraeth i'm delwi.*  
 For her sake—I have borne a longing to make me an object.  
*Ieuan Deulwyn.*  
**Delyd, v. a. (del)** To pass on; to come.  
**Dell, s. m. (ell)** A separation, a rift; a cleft.  
*Oedd—  
Dell pell gwell gwlw Iliw Iliw ffrust.*  
 A fair separation was better of the noted hue of the countenance of bounding.  
*D. Nanmor.*  
**Delli, s. m. (dall)** Blindness, want of sight.  
**Dellni, s. m. (dall)** Blindness, want of sight.  
**Dellt, s. pl. aggr. (dell)** Splinters, splinters; laminae, or flakes; lattices; laths.  
**Delltaidd, a. (dellt)** Like a splinter; flaky.  
**Delltawg, a. (dellt)** Having splinters; in splinters; flaky; laminated; having lattices.  
**Delltawl, a. (dellt)** Tending to splinter; flaky.  
**Delltedig, a. (dellt)** Laminated, latticed.  
**Dellten, s. f. dim. (dellt)** A splint, flake, or splinter; a lattice.  
**Delltenaid, a. (dellten)** Like a splint; flaky.  
**Delltenawg, a. (dellten)** Laminated, flaky, latticed. *Ceryg delltenawg*, flaky stones.  
**Delltenawl, a. (dellten)** Apt to part splinters.  
**Dellteniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dellten)** A splintering, a parting in flakes, or a scaling, lamination; a latticing.  
**Delltenu, v. a. (dellten)** To splinter, to scale; to laminate; to become flaky; to split; to make into lattices. *Asgurn yn delltenu*, a bone parting in scales or splinters.  
**Delltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dellt)** A splitting, a splintering; a parting in flakes, or scales; lamination; a latticing.  
**Delltn, v. a. (dellt)** To split, to splinter; to flake, to make into lattices; to lattice.  
**Delltwr, s. m.—pl. delltwyr (dellt—gwr)** One who divides into splinters; one who makes lattices.  
**Delltydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dellt)** A splinterer.  
**Deml, s. m.—pl. t. au (dy—eml)** An outskirt.  
**Denawg, a. (dan)** That is enticed, or drawn.

**Denawl, a. (dan)** Alluctive, alluring.  
**Denedig, a. (dan)** That is enticed, or drawn.  
**Denedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (denedig)** The act of alluring, or enticing; fascination.  
**Denedigawl, a. (denedig)** Seductive, fascinating.  
**Deniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dan)** An enticing, or alluring; alliteration; enticement.  
**Dennu, v. a. (dan)** To allure, entice, or inveigle; to seduce; to cajole.  
**Denwr, s. m.—pl. denwyr (dan—gwr)** An enticer, or allurer; a seducer.  
**Dengmain, s. pl. aggr. (deg—main)** Ten stones; the ten stones of the commandments.

*Ef a'n gweryd—  
Er wyfyr dengmain,  
Er ei wyfolaeth,  
Er ei goron ddraln,  
A'i dda ddolan.*

*He will deliver us—by the meditation of the ten stones, by his weeping, by his crown of thorns, and his gifts divine.  
Er. ab yr Ynad Coch.*

**Dengnhro, a. (deg—tro)** Tenfold, or decuple.  
**Dengdyn, s. pl. aggr. (deg—dyn)** Ten persons.  
**Dengwaith, a. (deg—gwaith)** Ten times, or turns.  
**Dengwr, s. pl. aggr. (deg—gwr)** Decemviri.  
**Dengwriad, s. m.—pl. dengwriaid (dengwr)** An officer who commands ten men; a corporal.  
**Dengwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dengwr)** Decemvirate.  
**Dengwriawl, a. (dengwr)** Decemviral, belonging or relating to the decemviri.  
**Dengyn, a. (tengyn)** Clownish, barbarous.  
*Na wnaed dyn dengyr, yn awr dydd drygludawg,  
Dros amcanu dedwdd,  
Myned—na dawed bob llyb Dafydd.*  
 Let no rustic man in the time of the stormy day, with the idea of prudent design, go—nor come past by the court of Dafydd.  
*D. ab Ieuan Ddu.*

**Dëodi, v. a. (deawd)** To put off; to extract.  
**Dëol, s. m. (de—ol)** Exile, or banishment. *Gwr dëol*, a banished person, or an exile.  
**Dëol, v. a. (de—ol)** To separate, part, or divide; to banish, or send into exile; to divorce.  
**Dëoladwy, a. (dëol)** Separable, banishable.  
**Dëolator, ger. (dëol)** Being separating.  
**Dëolawd, s. m. (dëol)** The act of parting, or dividing; separation, divorce.  
**Dëolawg, a. (dëol)** That is divided, separated, or banished.  
**Dëoledig, a. (dëol)** That is separated or exiled.  
**Dëoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dëoledig)** The act of separating, or dividing; separation.  
**Dëoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dëol)** A separating; exiling, or banishing; separation.  
**Dëolitor, sup. (dëol)** To be separating or parting.  
**Dëolwr, s. m.—pl. dëolwyr (dëol—gwr)** One who separateth, or divideth; a banisher.  
**Dëolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dëol)** A separator; a banisher.  
**Dëon, s. m.—pl. t. au (de)** The distributor, or divider; the giver; he that sets aright. It is an epithet often applied to the Deity by the ancients.

*Llawer aeg llawes hon  
Y triwyr deon a'r tri dëon,  
A dor'r dafawdwr ar yr dëon.*

*The many bold-grasping conflicts of the three black persons, and the three distributors, may they break the tongue blater on the animal.  
Er. Englyn Sgwyn.*

*Hanpeth well Dafydd—  
O Dduw dëon archafael,  
Ac o ddyw hawl erwyn haed.*

*I commend thee well, Dafydd—of God the giver of the recreation, and of man, the splendid generous tribute.  
Er. Hyfod, i D. ab Owain.*

*O feli pair dëon py'r dawd!  
O dor cor coelig cynnwaf.*

Of praising the command of God shall I be silent! Of the refuge of the expected circle I will contemplate. *Cynddelw.*

Un a'm ehyr s'r ddebyf rhuddon,  
Un a fu a dyfys ddôon.

For one with the ruddy sword I am wounded, one who has been that was a distributor. *Cynddelw. m. Ein. ab Madawg.*

Ac eir-llathr yn llaw ddôon.

And the glittering gold in the hand of the distributor. *Cynddelw. i V. ab Meredudd.*

Canyr dir hebogor dewrder ddôn.

For it is certain that the gallantry of the distributor was dispensed with. *Cynddelw. i Gadwallawn ab Madawg.*

Dynadon ddôn dyll am ei ddwy,  
Dour cwyr a'i cyffyr.

The subjects of the distributor, because he is taken away should be impressed with grief that will raise him. *Elenus Wm. m. Ll. ab Iorwerth.*

**Dêon, s. pl. aggr. (de)** Those that are parted from; visitors; strangers; foreigners.

Dêon a yral, dygybaed,  
Diarwyd ar frydyr, arlan goched.

Foreigners loving contention I seat, undaunted in the battle, with red-stained arms. *O. Cyfelliawg.*

Ef yn aor a—  
Dar goch bar llachar, llawch ddôn.

He in the slaughter with the red steel spear gleaming, the refuge of strangers. *H. Foel ab Irlfryi.*

A gylwch chwî, ddôn, a ddywadit!

Foreigners, do you hear what is said? *Cynddelw.*

Ef bla—  
Llys y daf ddôn i'w dderymred.

He is the proprietor of a mansion where strangers will come to visit. *Cynddelw.*

**Dêor, s. m. (de-gor)** A breaking out, or producing; a taking out of the shell; a casting off the shell; a hatching.

**Dêor, v. a. (de-gor)** To extract; to take out; to produce; to take out of the shell; to cast the shell; to hatch. *Iar yn dêor, a hen a hatching; dêor ffa, to shell beans.*

**Dêoraid, s. m.—pl. dêoreidiau (dêor)** A brood.

**Dêoraid, a. (dêor)** Having a tendency to break out, or to produce; apt to hatch.

**Dêorain, v. a. (dêor)** To hatch; to brood.

**Dêorawd, s. m. (dêor)** A bringing forth; a hatching; the taking from the shell.

**Dêorawg, a. (dêor)** Having a hatch, or brood.

**Dêorawl, a. (dêor)** Breaking out, hatching.

**Dêoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dêor)** A breaking out; a casting the shell; a shelling; a hatching.

**Dêor-iar, s. f. (dêor-iar)** A brood hen.

**Dêorlyd, a. (dêor)** In a state to hatch; broody.

**Deoti, v. a. (deodi)** To separate, to take from; to extract. *Maen-ddeoti, lithotomy.*

**Dêr, a. (dy-er)** Stubborn, froward, dogged.

**Der, prep. (er)** For, for the sake of. *Derddo, for or on his account; derddi, for her sake.*

**Dera, s. f.—pl. t. on (dêr)** A fury, a fiend, a devil; the evil one; also the staggers.

Llynci gŷ y ddera.

Thou wouldst swallow the flesh of the devil.

*Rays: Goch Eryri, i'r Lhwynwg.*

Mae yn—

Cuol'r ddor fal y cny'r ddera.

As the fury bites he bites the door. *R. Linaf, i'r ab.*

Y neb a wertho farch, efe a ddyli ei ddilyys rhag y ddera dri bore.  
He that shall sell a horse, he ought to warrant it against the staggers three mornings. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dêradd, a. (dêr)** Apt to be obstinate or dogged.

**Dêrawg, a. (dêr)** Obstinate, stubborn, churlish.

**Dêrawl, a. (dêr)** Tending to be stubborn.

**Derbi, v. fut. (mutation of derfi)** Will come to pass.

**Derbyn, s. m. (erbyn)** A receipt, or reception.

**Derbyn, v. a. (erbyn)** To receive; to admit.

**Derbynadwy, a. (derbyn)** Receivable, recipient. **Derbynfia, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (derbyn—ma)** A receptacle, or receptive; a place to receive.

**Derbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (derbynia)** A receiving, taking, or admitting; reception.

**Derbyniator, ger. (derbyniad)** In receiving.

**Derbyniaw, v. a. (derbyna)** To receive, to take.

**Derbyniawd, s. m. (derbyn)** A reception.

**Derbyniawdr, s. m.—pl. derbyniadron (derbyna-lawd)** A receiver, or acceptor.

**Derbyniawl, a. (derbyn)** Acceptive, receivable.

**Derbyniedig, a. (derbyna)** Received, accepted.

**Derbyniedigath, s. m.—pl. t. an (derbyniedig)**

The act of receiving, or taking.

**Derbyniedigawl, a. (derbyniedig)** Receptive.

**Derbynietydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (derbyniad)** A receiver, a taker, an acceptor.

**Derbynioldeb, s. m. (derbyniawl)** Acceptableness.

**Derbyniotor, sup. (derbyn)** To be receiving.

**Derbyniwr, s. m.—pl. derbynwyr (derbyn—gwr)**

A receiver, one who taketh, or accepteth.

**Derbynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (derbyn)** A receiver.

**Derch, a. (dy-erch)** Elevated, exalted, or high.

**Derchaf, v. a. (derch)** To elevate, exalt, or raise.

Tri pheth a dderchaf swen: dyg, ymgala, a pharch.

The three things that will exalt genius: learning, sanctity, and respect.

**Derchafadwy, a. (derchaf)** That may be exalted. **Derchafael, s. m. (derchaf)** Ascension. *Dyffem derchafael, Ascension Thursday.*

**Derchafael, v. a. (derchaf)** To elevate, to exalt.

**Derchafed, s. m. (derchaf)** Elevation, dignity.

**Derchafawg, a. (derchaf)** Having elevation.

**Derchafawl, a. (derchaf)** Tending to elevate.

**Derchafedig, a. (derchaf)** Exalted, raised up.

**Derchafedigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (derchafedig)**

Exaltation, elevation, advancement.

**Derchafedigawl, a. (derchafedig)** Of a tendency

to elevate, exalt, or raise up.

**Derchafedd, s. m. (derchaf)** Elevation, advancement.

**Derchafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (derchaf)** A raising up; exaltation, advancement.

**Derchafiath, s. m.—pl. t. au (derchaf)** Exaltation, advancement, preferment.

**Derchafu, v. a. (derchaf)** To elevate, to exalt, to raise; to dignify; to promote; to ascend.

**Derchafwr, s. m.—pl. derchafwyr (derchaf-gwr)** An elevator, a raiser; a promoter.

**Derchawd, s. m. (derch)** A raising up; elevation.

**Derchawg, a. (derch)** Having elevation; lofty.

**Derchawl, a. (derch)** Tending to elevate or raise.

**Derchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (derch)** A raising.

**Derchu, v. a. (derch)** To raise, to uplift, to exalt.

**Derchwr, s. m.—pl. derchwyr (derch-gwr)** An

elevator, uplifter, or raiser up.

**Derdri, s. m. (dêr)** Stiffness, obduracy, stubborn-

ness, churlishness.

Pan y gwelais yr glais gila,

Y ci hol a'r reffylan.

Tylais i (oedi riedd).

Dewdrda ab mai derdri oedd.

When I saw on the side of the bank the silly dog, and the little nag, I thought (for the courage of the age was in suspense) that it was obstinacy. *I. Dde'r Eryri, i L. Goch y Ddri.*

**Dêr, v. used imperatively (de-rhe)** Come, come

thou; come along, come here.

**Derfi, v. (future of darfod)** Will come to pass.

Yd cyman ddarfog derfi.

Every complete prediction will come to pass. *Llygdd Ger.*

**Derfid, v. (future of darfod)** Let it be or come.

**Dêrfoes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dêr—moes)** A froward manner, or disposition. *Bardd dêrfoes dig, an angry bard of froward manner.*

**Dêri, s. pl. aggr. (dar)** The female oak trees.

**Dêriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (der)** Acting charlishly.

**Dêriaw, v. a. (dêr)** To act stubbornly or surlily.

**Dêrig, s. f. (dêr)** Mountain avens.

**Derlewyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llewyn)** A radiance.

**Derlin, s. m. (dâr—llin)** Heart of oak.

**Derlwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (dar—llwyn)** Oak grove.

**Derllydd, a. (dar—llydd)** Being poured or spread.

*Dilweddaf ym by hoddffwr wagner,  
Dafydd glod derllydd arllwybr canar.*

*Last of all there was to me the profitable scattering of Dafydd of spreading fame, whose path is destructive.*

*Edrys Ffardd, i D. ab Gr. ab Llywelyn.*

**Derllyddawl, a. (derllydd)** Pouring; spreading.

**Derllyddedig, a. (derllydd)** That is poured out.

**Derllyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (derllydd)** Depletion, pouring or emptying.

**Derllydda, v. a. (derllydd)** To pour, to empty.

*Hwynt a dderllyddant yn lle hollaid  
Glod, mewn dy bast gloew helym ar naid.*

*They would pour abroad in a certain place a store, where the glittering iron goes on a leap.*

*O. Cyfylling.*

**Dernyn, s. m. dim. (darn)** A small piece, or patch.

**Dêru, v. a. (dêr)** To act frowardly or churlishly.

**Derw, s. m. aggr. and pl. (dar)** The male oak; the oak; oak trees.

*Derw banawr,  
Rhadgo crym nef s llawr.*

*The quick oak, before it heaven and earth would tremble.  
Talliesin, Cad Godden.*

**Derwaid, a. (derw)** Of the nature of oak.

**Derwawl, a. (derw)** Consisting of oak; oaken.

**Derwen, s. f. (derw)** An oak. *Derwen y ddair,*

*vervain; derwen Cuersalem, Jerusalem oak;*

*derwen awywg, evergreen oak.*

**Derwin, a. (derw)** Oaken, made of oak.

*Yni fwyf gynedfai a derwin wydd,  
Ni thoraf s'm car fy nghareuwydd.*

*Till I be accustomed to the oaken wood, I will not break with my friend my friendship.*

*Merric.*

**Derlwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (derw—llwyn)** A grove of oaks, or an oaken grove.

**Derwllys, s. m. (derw—llys)** Oak-wort. *Derwllys y dwfr,*

*water germander; derwllys y fugwyr,*

*wall germander; derwllys y goedwig, wood sage.*

**Dêrwr, s. m.—pl. dêrwr (dêr—gwr)** A churl.

**Derwydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (dar—gwydd)** One who

has knowledge of, or is present with; a theologian; a druid.—The office of the *derwydd* was

one of the three branches of the bardism of the island of Britain, and had the superintendence

of morality and religion. It was filled alone by those who were first admitted into the order as

primary bards, or *ofyddion*, being of itself not an admitting class. The appropriate place of

meeting of the *derwyddion*, or druids, was called

*Gwyddfa*; which, as the name implies a place

of presence, was an eminence, either natural,

or artificial, according to the convenience of

the situation; thus in Wales, where there could

be no necessity of raising a mound, the meet-

ings were held generally on some of the most

remarkable hills. The *derwydd* may be con-

sidered as the deputy sent amongst the people

from the *Goraedd* of the primitive bards, for the

sake of diffusing instruction; therefore the

*Gwyddfa* was a place designed chiefly, like a

pulpit, to deliver discourses from, and not a

court or place of legislature; though the *der-*

*wydd* had the power to make it such; but then he presided as a *Bardd brain*, or primary bard, and formed a *Goraedd*, or *Cych cyngkhrair*, the high assembly, or circle of federation; and if he wanted to perform functions appropriate to the branch of *Ofyddiaeth*, he could also, as an *Ofydd*, hold a meeting in a grove, or under any other covering, agreeable to the characteristic principles of that class, and as it might be most convenient to adopt. A white robe, emblematic of truth and holiness, was the distinguishing dress of the *derwydd*. The exterior ceremonies of a system must appear to strangers as the most prominent part of it; thus ancient authors occasionally touching on bardism, have chiefly recognised the druid, observing some of his superficial trappings, and now and then some faint glimmerings of the ground work of his principles. But the bardic system is attested to have kept extremely clear from superstition; and what little it did acquire must have adhered wholly to the druidic character; for he being the residentiary pastor amongst the people, would from interest and policy endeavour to gain influence amongst those under his care; but he must have exerted much caution, as the whole of his principles were universally diffused in the *Goraeddau*.

*Derwydd yw bardd with byrll, sawawd, a gorod; ac ei swydd yw athrawiaeth.*

*The druid is a bard, according to the reason, nature, and necessity of things; and his office is to instruct.*

*Barddas.*

*Newydd anaw ni sawr glywast dynion;*

*Cwir ei rad gwas porhiant heb wr aron;*

*Dywerthdydd pob aches rhag rhai derwyddion.*

*A new song the people do not often hear; true is the endowment of the youth having assistance without the man of eloquence; every effusion before some druids was appreciated.*

*Talliesin.*

*Addwyn i ddrwgion*

*Lldaw y derwyddion.*

*Agreeable to the supreme is the gift of the druids.*

*Talliesin.*

*A'ith folant feirddion, derwyddion dor,*

*O beder-lalith, dyfyn o beidior.*

*They shall praise thee, the bards, the secluded druids, of four languages, they shall repair from four regions.*

*Cynadriw, i O. Gwynedd.*

*Y ddanawls—*

*Nie gwr, namya Daw, a dewinion byd,*

*A dierdy dderwyddion.*

*The event nobody knows, except God, the prophets of the world, and diligent druids.*

*Cynadriw.*

*Dyward derwyddion]*

*Dudual lacion*

*O hili erryon*

*O Eryri.*

*Druids declare the regeneration of liberal ones, of the progeny of the eagles of Snowdon.*

*Ll. P. Moch.*

**Derwyddaid, a. (derwydd)** Like a druid.

**Derwyddawl, a. (derwydd)** Druidic, druidical.

**Derwyddoni, s. m. (derwydd)** Theology; druidism.

**Derwyddoniaeth, s. m. (derwydd)** Druidism.

*Derwyddoniaeth beirdd Ynys Prydain.*

*Ed. Dafydd.*

**Deryw, v. (preterit of daru)** It is ended, it is done; it hath finished; he has done, or ended.

**Deryant, they have ended, or have had an end.**

*Can deryw darfuam o'i lath.*

*Since he is come to an end we are undone at his death.*

*Cynadriw.*

**Des, s. m.—pl. t. au (dy—es)** System, order; rule.

*Gwn gerddau, ddiaes ddiaur,*

*A champan, a morau masur.*

*I know songs, of no mean rules, and decs and bland accomplishments.*

*L. ab Rh. ab Iwan Llydd.*

**Desgyn, v. a. (dy—esgyn)** To ascend, to mount.

**Desgynawl, a. (desgyn)** Ascending, rising.

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**Desgynneb, s. f. (desgyn)** A climax; a figure in rhetoric so called.

**Desgynedig, a. (desgyn)** Ascending; risen.

**Desgynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (desgynedig)** Ascension, or the act of rising up.

**Desgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (desgyn)** Ascension.

**Dest, s. m.—pl. t. au (des)** Regular order; trim.

**Destl, a. (dest)** Nice, neat, delicate, trim, spruce, fine; dainty.

*Ystola wedd destl a wing.*

*A robe of great appearance he wears. L. G. Cothi.*

**Destlaid, a. (destl)** Apt to be nice, neat, or trim.

**Destlawg, a. (destl)** Having neatness, or primness.

**Destlawn, a. (destl)** Very neat, nice, or spruce.

**Destliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (destl)** A making neat.

**Destlu, v. a. (destl)** To make neat, to trim.

**Destlus, a. (destl)** Apt to be neat, or spruce.

*Ef a wyddai—cwywriaw brathau yn ddestlus.*

*He knew how to dress up wounds neatly. Malinogion.*

*Gwisgwyd—*

*Dau ystlys gwisg destlus gwis.*

*The two sides of an excellent neat youth were arrayed.*

*D. ab Gwisgym.*

**Destlusarwydd, s. m. (destlus)** Neatness, nicety.

**Desthol, a. (ethol)** Select, chosen, or choice.

**Desthol, v. a. (ethol)** To select, to choose, to pick out; to elect.

*A meinoeth ym doeth o detholdid neb.*

*And delicately pure it came to me if it should be selected by any one. Iorw. Fychan.*

*Detholw glaw glod edmyg.*

*The brave chooses him unable fame. Bloddyn Fardd.*

**Detholadwy, a. (dethol)** That may be selected.

**Detholedig, a. (dethol)** Select, chosen, elect.

**Detholedigion, choice things, or selections.**

**Detholedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (detholedig)** The act of choosing, or picking; selection.

**Detholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dethol)** A selecting.

**Detholwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (dethol)** A selecting. One who picks out, or selects; a chooser.

**Dëu, v. a. (de)** To become separate; to part; to become divided.

**Deuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dau)** A dyad.

**Deuad, s. m. (dëu)** A coming; approach; arrival.

**Deuaddeg, s. m.—pl. t. au (dau—ar—deg)** Twelve.

**Deuaddegawl, a. (deuaddeg)** Duodecimo.

**Deuaddegfed, s. m. (deuaddeg)** A twelfth. *a. Twelfth.*

**Deuawl, a. (deu)** Future, coming, ready to come.

**Deubarth, s. pl. (dau—parth)** Two parts, or divisions. *a. Consisting of two parts; bipartite.*

**Deubarthawl, a. (deubarth)** Of two divisions.

**Deubarthedig, a. (deubarth)** Divided into two.

**Deubarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deubarth)** A bisection, a dividing into two parts.

**Deubarthu, v. a. (deubarth)** To bisect; to divide.

**Deuben, s. pl. (dau—pen)** Two heads; two ends. *Deuben o feirch, two heads of horses. a. Two-headed.*

**Deubenawg, a. (deuben)** Being two-headed.

**Deubeth, s. pl. (dau—peth)** Two things.

*Gwled deubeth o'r un.*

*To see two things of the one.*

*Adag.*

**Deubi, v. (future of dyfod)** It would be or come to pass.

**Deublyg, s. m. (dau—plyg)** A double. *a. Two-fold, double. Mae'r ddeublyg, it is double; yn fy neublyg, in my double; yn ei deuphyg, in her double.*

**Deublygawl, a. (deublyg)** Duplicate; doubled.

**Deublygedig, a. (deublyg)** Reduplicated, doubled. **Deublygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deublyg)** Duplication; a becoming twofold.

**Deublygiath, s. m.—pl. t. au (deublyg)** Duplication, reduplication, or a doubling.

**Deublygiant, s. m. (deublyg)** Reduplication.

**Deublygrwydd, s. m. (deublyg)** Doubleness.

**Deublygu, v. a. (deublyg)** To duplicate.

**Deubo, v. (future of dyfod)** It may be, or come.

**Deubydd, v. (future of dyfod)** It will become.

**Dendreigl, a. (dau—treigl)** Of two infections.

*Enw dendreigl, a diptote.*

**Deudro, s. m. (dau—tro)** Two turns. *a. Twice.*

**Deudroed, s. pl. (dau—troed)** Two feet, the feet. *a. Two footed, or bipedal.*

**Deudroediawg, a. (deudroed)** Two-footed, bipedal. *s. m.—pl. Deudroedigion, a biped.*

**Deuddaint, a. (dau—dant)** Bidental.

**Deuddeg, s. m.—pl. t. au (dau—a—deg)** Twelve, or a dozen. *a. Twelve.*

**Deuddegawl, a. (deuddeg)** Consisting of twelve.

**Deuddegban, s. m.—pl. t. au (deuddeg—ban)** A stanza of 12 lines. *a. Of twelve lines.*

**Deuddegfed, s. (deuddeg)** A twelfth. *a. Twelfth.*

**Deuddegplyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (deuddeg—plyg)** A duodecimo. *a. Duodecuple, duodecimo.*

**Deuddegran, s. pl. (deuddeg—rhan)** Twelve shares

*a. Consisting of twelve shares or parts.*

**Deuddegwill, s. f.—pl. t. ion (deuddeg—will)** Verse of 12 syllables. *a. Of 12 syllables.*

**Deuddegwath, a. (gwath)** Twelve times.

**Deuddegmwyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (deuddeg—mwyg)** A duodecimo. *a. Duodecimo, twelve-fold.*

**Deuddegmlwydd, a. (deuddeg—mlwydd)** Duodecennial, consisting of twelve years.

**Deuddengwath, a. (deuddeg—gwath)** Twelve times, or twelve-fold.

**Deuddengwyr, s. (deuddeg—gwr)** Twelve men.

**Deuddrull, s. m. (dau—drull)** Two pieces. *a. Consisting of two pieces.*

**Deuddnill, s. pl. (dau—dull)** Two forms. *a. Two-formed, or of two forms.*

**Deuddyblyg, a. (dau—dyblyg)** Reduplicate.

**Deuddyblygawl, a. (deuddyblyg)** Reduplicative.

**Deuddyblygedig, a. (deuddyblyg)** Reduplicated.

**Deuddyblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deuddyblyg)** Reduplication, the act of doubling.

**Deuddyblygu, v. a. (deuddyblyg)** To redouble.

**Deueiriawg, a. (dau—geiriawg)** Equivocal.

*Eddeidd gwreidd deueiriawg.*

*The promise of fickle women.*

*Adag.*

**Deueiriogrwydd, s. m. (deueiriawg)** Equivocalness; equivocation, double dealing.

**Deuenwawl, a. (dau—enwawl)** Binomial.

**Deufan, s. pl. (dau—ban)** Two divisions. *a. Having two divisions. Pennill deufan, a stanza of two lines.*

**Deufanawg, a. (deufan)** Of two parts, or lines.

**Deufed, s. m. (dau)** The second. *a. Second.*

**Deufed-dydd, s. m. (deufed—dydd)** The second day; the second day of the week.

**Deufin, a. (dau—min)** Of two edges, two edged.

**Deufiniawg, a. (deufin)** Having two edges.

**Deuforgfarfod, s. m. (dau—mor—cyfarfod)** The meeting of two seas.

**Deugain, s. m.—pl. deugeniau (dau—again)** Forty. *a. Forty. Deugain mwydd oed, forty years old.*

**Deugeinfed, s. m. (deugain)** The fortieth.

**Deugeiniawg, a. (deugain—gwath)** Forty times.

**Deuhanner, s. pl. (dau—hanner)** Two halves.  
**Deuhanherawg, a. (deuhanner)** Of two halves.  
**Deuhanheru, v. a. (deuhanner)** To divide in two.  
**Deulais, s. m.—pl. deuleision (dau—llais)** A diphthong. *a.* Having two sounds.  
**Deuleisiad, s. m.—pl. deuleisiad (deulais)** A diphthong, that has two sounds.  
**Deulin, s. pl. (dau—glin)** The knees, two knees.

Ni ddylly y drymer cisteio yn y neusdd, namyn ardal ei dden-  
 llin gwneuthur ei neges wrth y breulin.

The porter ought not to sit in the hall, but upon his knees he is  
 to perform his business with the king. *Welsh Laws.*

**Deuliniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deulin)** A kneeling.  
**Deuliniaw, v. a. (deulin)** To kneel down.  
**Deuliw, s. m. (dau—lliw)** Two colours; two parties. *Y ddeuliw*, both parties; *deuliw y ddn*, the colours of the wave. *a.* Of two colours.  
**Deuliwiawg, a. (deuliw)** Having two colours.  
**Deulyn, s. pl. (dau—llyn)** Two forms; two parties. *Deulyn o feirch*, a couple of horses. *a.* Of two forms.

**Deulygeidiawg, a. (dau—llygeidiawg)** Binocular.  
**Deunaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (dau—naw)** Eighteen.  
*a.* Eighteen.—The sum of eighteen pence.  
**Deunawawl, a. (deunaw)** Belonging to eighteen.  
**Deunawfed, s. m. (deunaw)** The eighteenth. *a.* Eighteenth.

**Deune, s. pl. (dau—gne)** Two tints or hues.  
*Deune yr haf*, the tints of summer. *a.* Of two tints, or of varied hues.

**Deunifer, s. pl. (dau—nifer)** Two numbers.  
**Deunydd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mutation of defnydd)** Matter; substance; material.

O Fair! llawer teg a fydd,  
 O ddyn yn ddwrwg ei ddeunydd.

O Mary! many a comely person turns out to be of bad account.  
*Beda Bryngallys.*

**Deuochr, s. pl. (dau—ochr)** Two sides. *a.* Bilateral.  
**Deuochrawg, a. (deuochr)** Having two sides.  
**Deuochrawl, a. (deuochr)** Bilateral; of two sides.  
**Deuochri, v. a. (deuochr)** To render bilateral.  
**Deuochriad, s. m. (deuochr)** A making bilateral.  
**Deuoedd, s. pl. (dau)** Twain. *Ill deuoedd*, they twain.

**Deuparth, s. pl. (dau—parth)** Two parts, two parts of a whole, or two thirds. *Deuparth a thraian*, two thirds and a third. *Welsh Laws.*

Deuparth parch yw sfer.

Two-thirds of compliment is custom. *Adage.*

**Deuparthawg, a. (deuparth)** Having two shares of a whole; consisting of two thirds.

O'r mochyn—deuparthawg fydd y cig ar yr enaid.

As to a pig, the flesh shall be valued of two thirds, and the life one third. *Welsh Laws.*

**Deupen, s. pl. (dau—pen)** Two heads, or two ends. *a.* Two-headed.

**Deupenawg, a. (deupen)** Having two heads.

**Deupi, v. (mutation of denbi)** It would be.

Cyn safont yn y drws twn nis deupi.

Before they should stand in the entrance a rarity would not come. *Myrdain.*

**Deupo, v. (future of dyfod)** It may be or come.

**Deuran, s. pl. (dau—rhan)** Two shares. *a.* Bipartite; of two parts.

**Deuranawl, a. (deuran)** Bipartite; of two shares.

**Deurith, s. pl. (dau—rith)** Two appearances. *a.* Of two appearances.

**Deurithiawl, a. (deurith)** Of double appearance.

**Deurudd, s. pl. (dau—grudd)** Two cheeks; cheeks.

**Deuryw, s. pl. (dau—rhyw)** Two kinds, or sexes.

**Deurywiawl, a. (deuryw)** Epicene; of two kinds.

**Densill, s. pl. (dau—sill)** Two syllables. *a.* Of two syllables.

**Densillawg, a. (densill)** Having two syllables.

**Deutu, s. pl. (dau—tu)** Two sides; the compass, or space round any thing. *adv.* Round, every way. *prep.* On every side, about; round.

**Deuwedd, s. pl. (dau—gwedd)** Two forms; twain.

O! mwyn aur, a'i medd;  
 O! da, i'li deuwedd—  
 Calfant.

Of her golden ore, and mead; of her goods, they twain shall receive. *L. G. Colth.*

**Deuwynebawg, a. (dau—gwynebawg)** Having two faces; deceitful. *s. m.* Heart's-case.

**Deuystyr, s. m. (dau—ystyr)** A double meaning.

**Dew, s. m. (de)** The cause of arrangement, or propriety; the willer; the Deity.

**Dewaint, s. m. (dew)** The time of separation; midnight, the time from midnight to cock crowing, the dead of night.

Yn newaint cyn pylgeiniaw,  
 Llewyrchodd ein heulerau.

In the dead of night before morning, our lights did shine.

*Talliesin.*

Neud angen ffreuer a'm gwna haint,  
 O ddechreuos hyd ddewaint;  
 Dihunaf wrtaf bygraint!

It is not the death of Freuer that makes me affected from the eve of night until midnight; I will awake and weep the matin time. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ni wyddant pan eagar dewaint a gwawr.

They know not when the deep of night and the dawn do separate. *Talliesin.*

A'm rhoddo Dofydd, dewdydd dewaint,  
 Awen gan awel pan ddeli pylgraint.

May I be gifted by the Creator, in a happy night, with a muse with the gale when morning comes. *Uw. Brycheiniawg.*

**Dewid, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dew)** A promise; a vow.

Dywedaf, i'm dewidion,  
 Fydded holl o achoedd hon.

I will declare, according to my promises, a happy age for her lineages. *T. Derlydd.*

**Dewin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dew)** A diviner, a foreteller, a wizard; a prophet. *Dewin o Nazareth*, a prophet from Nazareth. *L. G. Colth.*

Dewin pob ciddig.

Every jealous one is a prophet. *Adage.*

Och! am Fyrdin ddewinion,

I ferw i'm had fry au hon.

Oh! for the diviners of Myrdin, to set me a charm above for her. *I. Dyff, i. Forch.*

**Dewin, a. (dew)** Divine; theologic; prophetic.

Mawl! —  
 I Ddew gysefio, dewin Ddofydd,  
 Ac i Ddewi wyn wedi Ddofydd.

Praise to God first, the divine Creator, and to holy Dewi next to the Creator. *Uw. Brycheiniawg.*

**Dewindeb, s. m. (dewin)** A divining; prophesy.

**Dewines, s. f.—pl. t. au (dewin)** A prophesess; a witch. *Dewines o Endor*, a witch of Endor.

**Dewiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dewin)** A divining.

**Dewiniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dewin)** Divination.

**Dewiniaethawl, a. (dewiniaeth)** Oraculous.

**Dewiniaetholrwydd, s. m. (dewiniaethawl)** Oraculousness, or the state of being oracular.

**Dewiniaw, v. a. (dewin)** To divine, to prophesy.

**Dewiniawl, a. (dewin)** Oracular, or oraculous.

**Dewiniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dewiniad)** A diviner, a foreteller, a prognosticator.

**Dewiniwr, s. m.—pl. dewinwyr (dewin—gwr)** A diviner, a foreteller, or prognosticator.

**Dewinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dewin)** A theologian.

**Dewinyddawl, a. (dewinydd)** Theological.

**Dewinyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dewin)** Theology.

**Dewis, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dew)** A choice; the act of choosing; the thing chosen.

Tri brain cyfar dyn: cydbwys drwg a da, ac yna cymhar-  
leach; rhyddid wrth ddewis, ac o hys barn a dewis; a chyano-  
re gulis, yn arafael barn a dewis, gan ei rhaid cyn dim arall o  
wacustir.

The three privileges of the estate of humanity: equiponderance  
of evil and good, whence comparativity; liberty of choosing,  
whence judgment and preference; and the origin of power, pro-  
ceeding from judgment and preference; for these are indispensably  
prior to all other exertions. *Harddas.*

**Dewis, a. (dew)** Choice, select, excellent.

**Dewis, v. a. (dew)** To choose, to select; to elect.

Cas a gaffo ddewis, ac a ddewisio y gwacthaf.

Options is he that is permitted to choose, and that chooses the  
worst. *Adage.*

**Dewisadwyr, a. (dewis)** That may be chosen.

**Dewisaldd, a. (dewis)** Choice, select; desirable.

Gwelw ni bob man gwedi ei gyfeirni & chyfoeth dewisalldd  
gorwng.

We saw every place perfectly filled with choice vain riches.

**Dewisaw, v. a. (dewis)** To choose, or to select.

Dewisais i fon fal nad atirg genafny;

Iawn yw dewisaw: dewis dyn deg.

I have chosen a fair one so that I should have no demur; it is  
right to choose: choose fair maid. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

**Dewisawg, a. (dewis)** Having election. *s. m.—pl.*

*Dewisagion*, election. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dewisawl, a. (dewis)** Choice, select, excellent,  
desirable, pleasing.

**Dewisedig, a. (dewis)** That is elected, or chosen.

**Dewisad, s. m.—pl. t. an (dewis)** A choosing, se-  
lecting, or preferring, selection, election.

**Dewisig, a. (dewis)** Choice, preferable, desirable.

**Dewisolrwydd, s. m. (dewisawl)** Desirableness.

**Dewiswr, s. m.—pl. dewiswyr (dewis—gwr)** One  
who chooses, or prefers; a chooser, an elector.

**Dewr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dew)** A valiant one.

**Dewr, a. (dew)** Valiant, bold, brave, courageous.

**Dewrâd, s. m. (dewr)** A rendering, or becoming  
bold, stout, or hearty.

**Dewrâdd, a. (dewr)** Tending to be bold; stoutish

**Dewrân, v. n. (dewr)** To become bold, to take  
courage; to become hearty.

**Dewrder, s. m. (dewr)** Valour, strength.

**Dewredd, s. m. (dewr)** Valour, prowess, strength.  
*Yn ei ddewredd*, in his prime.

Ac yn yr samer hwnn ydd oedd gwasleuanc a elwid Carawn,  
ac nid oedd bonedig; ac eisioes yn llawer o ymladdau clodfawr  
oedd o'i ddewredd ac o'i ddawn.

And in that period there was a young youth who was called  
Caron, and he was not noble; and already in many battles he was  
greatly famed as to his prowess and as to his virtue.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dewrfawr, a. (dewr)** Bravely, or boldly great.

**Dewrlon, a. (dewr—llon)** Heartily pleased.

**Dewrwas, s. m.—pl. dewrweis (dewr—gwas)** A  
hero; a man of courage or intrepidity.

**Dewryn, s. m. dim. (dewr)** A pert or saucy chap.

Hap Duw ddewryna!

Good luck hold one!

*Adage.*

**Dewyr, s. f. (de—gwyrr)** *Deira*, the ancient name  
of a district mostly comprehended in the pre-  
sent county of *Durham*, and from which the  
modern name seems derived. The *Saxons* got  
early possession of it, for the people of this  
country, then a Saxon province, took part in  
the battle of *Cattraeth*, the subject of *Aneurin's*  
poem of the *Gododin*.

**DI, a privative prefix.** It has the force of the  
English *Dis* in dismember; *In* in indelicate;  
*Un* in unexceptionable; *Ir* in irregular, and  
*Less* in sinless, and the like.

**Di, pron. (mutation of ti)** Thou, or thee.

**Diaber, a. (aber)** Without an outlet or flowing.

Yn nghyffwrdd-dal cyrdd, yn nghyffwrdd budd,  
Ni bywyd diaber.

In the full recompence of mages, in the fulness of gain, we  
were not *without a flowing away*. *Cyn ddalio, s. m. M. ab Iddon.*

**Diabred, s. m.—pl. t. an (abred)** A cessation from  
progression; obstruction, frustration.

**Diabred, a. (abred)** That is without a course;  
unprogressive, obstructed, or frustrated.

Podrydawg dewrta ech cyra cosed,

Cosyl na dygyl yn adedred.

The powerful chief over the horns of exaltation, from me he has  
not been taken *unobstructedly*. *Melir, s. Gr. ab Cyran.*

**Diach, a. (ach)** Without a pedigree; ignoble.

**Diachar, a. (achar)** Unamiable, or unlovely.

Diachor wogorodd wogryniad,

Diachar llachar lluchid.

Irresistible the retinue of the terror-striking one, *understate*  
the gleaming of the scutcheon. *Cyrddeir, i. O. Cyfiliwyr.*

Gwyr a asch Oedolion, chwethia wnar,

Dyafny ei em hyddia tris eichar.

To *Gododin* warriors hid, the leader smiles at the splitting of  
his jewel by the host of *terrible* toll. *Aneurin.*

**Diachaws, a. (achaws)** Without cause, causeless.

**Diachles, a. (achles)** Defenceless, unasscoured.

**Diachlesawl, a. (diachles)** Unapt to succour.

**Diachlesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diachles)** A making

defenceless, a depriving of protection.

**Diachlesu, v. a. (diachles)** To deprive of protection

**Diachludd, a. (achludd)** Being unobscured.

**Diachluddaw, v. a. (diachludd)** To disclose.

**Diachluddawl, a. (diachludd)** Tending to disclose

**Diachluddedig, a. (diachludd)** That is unobscured

**Diachluddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diachludd)** A dis-

closing, a discovering, detection.

**Diachor, a. (achor)** Not to be repressed, or kept

in; not to be surrounded, or encircled.

At un uel tan twrf diachor!

Is the element office of unrestrictable rage similar? *Taliesin.*

Addwya gaeir y dydd ar yddan lly,

Dinas diachor, mor a' cyclyha.

A pleasant fortress there is on a broad lake, a city not to be  
assailed in, the sea surrounds it. *Mic. Dwyg.*

Gwyr Wladawr gwyrdd diachor.

The men of *Gwladion* of irresistible bravery. *Cyrddeir.*

**Diachris, a. (achris)** Unobumbrated, unoccluded.

Diachris carddrys cerid Forad,

Diachris llwyr llywyr llybrad.

*Nohd*, the song of *Morad* has been banished, told of harm to  
wards the general assembly is the path. *Cyrddeir, i. O. Cyfiliwyr.*

**Diachub, a. (achub)** Not to be saved; irremediable

**Dischubawl, a. (diachub)** Not tending to save.

**Diachubiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (diachub)** A not saving

**Diachudd, a. (achudd)** Unsecluded, unenveloped,

unobscured; unclipsed, unobumbrated.

**Diachuddiad, s. m. (diachudd)** A being unsecluded.

**Diachuddiaw, v. a. (diachudd)** To make unobscured

**Diachuddiawl, a. (diachudd)** Unsecluding.

**Diachwyn, a. (achwyn)** Uncomplaining.

**Diachwynawl, a. (achwyn)** Not apt to complain.

**Diachwyngar, a. (diachwyn)** Uncomplaining.

**Diachwyniad, s. m. (diachwyn)** A not complaining.

**Diadail, a. (adail)** Without a building, or structure

**Diadbryn, a. (adbryn)** Unredeemable, not to be

redeemed.

**Diadbrynawl, a. (diadbryn)** Being unredeemed.

**Diadbryniad, s. m. (diadbryn)** Want of redemption.

**Diadchwaeth, a. (adchwaeth)** Without a reli-  
sh.

**Diadchwel, a. (adchwel)** Not to be returned.

**Diadchwyll, a. (adchwyll)** Without recurrence.

**Diadeg, a. (adeg)** Being without opportunity.

**Diadiellad, a. (diadiell)** Without a building.

**Diadielladaidd, a. (diadiellad)** Unlike a building.

**Diadielladu, v. a. (diadiellad)** To unbuild.

**Diadenedig, a. (adenedig)** Unregenerated.

**Diadfall, a. (adfall)** Without ruins; in repair.  
**Diadfellad, s. m. (diadfall)** A not decaying.  
**Diadfellaw, v. a. (diadfall)** To stop decaying.  
**Diadfellawg, a. (diadfall)** Being undecayed.  
**Diadferawl, a. (adferawl)** Unrestored, unreturned.  
**Diadferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adferiad)** Want of restoration, the being not returned.  
**Diadffas, a. (adffas)** Without a relish, or taste.  
**Diadfyd, a. (adfyd)** Without adversity.  
**Diadfyw, a. (adfyw)** Unrevived, unanimated.  
**Diadfywiad, s. m. (diadfyw)** Want of reanimation.  
**Diadfywiawl, a. (diadfyw)** Being unrevived.  
**Diadgais, a. (adgais)** Without a second attempt.  
**Diadgas, a. (adgas)** Not disagreeable, not odious.  
**Diadglaf, a. (adglaf)** Having no relapse of illness.  
**Diadgof, a. (adgof)** Without remembrance.  
**Diadgofiad, s. m. (diadgof)** A not remembering.  
**Diadgofawl, a. (diadgof)** Unremembering.  
**Diadgwydd, a. (adgwydd)** Without falling back.  
**Diadgwmp, a. (adgwmp)** Being unrelapsed.  
**Diadlais, a. (adlais)** Without echo, or resonance.  
**Diadlam, a. (adlam)** Not to be repassed.  
**Diadlif, a. (adlif)** Without a reflux, or ebb.  
**Diadnabod, a. (adnabod)** Without acquaintance.  
**Diadnabyddus, a. (adnabyddus)** Unacquainted.  
**Diadnad, a. (adnad)** Without a resilience.  
**Diadnair, a. (adnair)** Reproachless, unspotted.

*Triadawd ddiachawd Daw bydd diwahan,  
 Am fy rhi rhwyddellau, o'm cau canffych;  
 Mab diadnair Mair, uor frwyd yn bydd,  
 Aeth aeth with brwydd dydd o'm ffurfych.*

In unerring Trinity, God, be thou indivisible, for a chief  
 frankly generous mayest thou respect my song; unspotted son of  
 Mary, how frequently I feel the pang of the snift of the seven  
 wounding when to faith thou dost strengthen me. *Cuadra.*

**Diadnawf, a. (adnawf)** Not to be swam back.  
**Diadnerth, a. (adnerth)** Being unsupported.  
**Diadolwch, a. (adolwch)** Without entreaty.  
**Diadran, a. (adran)** Unsubdivided, undivided.  
**Diadred, a. (adred)** Without recurrence back.  
**Diadrwym, a. (adwym)** Unrestricted, unrestrained.  
**Diadwaith, a. (adwaith)** Without a second work;  
 not wanting to be reworked, or undone.

*Cyfruth ddiadwaith ydoedd.*

*It was an unrepented law.*

*Syp. Cyf. fylliawg.*

**Diadwedd, a. (adwedd)** Without retrospection.  
**Diadwerth, a. (adwerth)** Undeclared.  
**Diadwy, a. (adwy)** Without a breach, or gap.  
**Diadwyth, a. (adwyth)** Without malignity, or  
 harm. Lamb's lettuce, or corn salad.  
**Diadwythig, a. (diadwyth)** Uninfections.  
**Diaddas, a. (addas)** Improper, incompetent.  
**Diaddasu, v. a. (diaddas)** To render improper.  
**Diaddaw, a. (addaw)** Without promise; unpromised.  
**Diaddefawl, a. (addefawl)** Unconfessed, unowned.  
**Diaddded, a. (addded)** Immature, or unripe.  
**Diadffwyn, a. (adffwyn)** Unkind, unmeek.  
**Diadduned, a. (adduned)** Without a vow.  
**Diaddunedawl, a. (diadduned)** Unvowed.  
**Diaddunedu, v. a. (diadduned)** To do away a vow.  
**Diaddurn, a. (addurn)** Without ornament.  
**Diaddurnaw, v. a. (diaddurn)** To untrim.  
**Diaddurnawl, a. (diaddurn)** Unembellished.  
**Diaddurniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diaddurn)** A strip-  
 ping of trimming, or ornament.  
**Diadwya, a. (adwya)** Unvirtuous, indecent.  
**Diadwynaw, v. a. (diadwyn)** To make indecent.  
**Diadwynawl, a. (diadwyn)** Tending to be un-  
 virtuous; tending to indecency.  
**Diadwyniad, s. m. (diadwyn)** A divesting of  
 virtue; a rendering, or becoming indecent.  
**Diaddyg, a. (addyg)** Illiterate, or unlearned.  
**Diaddygawl, a. (diaddyg)** Tending to be illiterate

**Diaddygiad, s. m. (diaddyg)** An unlearning.  
**Diaddygyn, v. a. (diaddyg)** To divest of learning.  
**Diaedd, a. (aedd)** Without noise, untumultuous.  
**Diael, a. (ael)** Without a brow; akirtless.  
**Diaelan, a. (aelau)** Without grief; unrieved.  
**Diaelaw, a. (aelaw)** Without produce; not rich.  
**Diaelawd, a. (aelawd)** Without a member.  
**Diaele, a. (aele)** Not dolesome, unaffected.

*Diaele fydd pob feli;  
 Gwelthred cadarn cawd arfeli.*

*Unaffected will be every squabby one; it is the duty of the  
 mighty to keep a contract. Llymorch Hen.*

**Diaeliawg, a. (diael)** Having no eyebrows.  
**Diaelodawg, a. (diaelawd)** Having no members.  
**Diaelodawl, a. (diaelawd)** Tending to dismember.  
**Diaelodi, v. a. (diaelawd)** To dismember.  
**Diaelodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diaelawd)** A dis-  
 membering, or a disjoining.  
**Diaelwyd, a. (aelwyd)** Without a hearth.  
**Diaelwydd, a. (aelwydd)** Being without success.  
**Diaer, a. (aer)** Without battle, or slaughter.  
**Diaerawg, a. (diaer)** Not used to battle.  
**Diaerawl, a. (diaer)** Unembattled, unwarlike.  
**Diaerfa, a. (diaer)** Without battle, or slaughter.

*Arwa fab Cyfarach a ddywedd—Wid dim cosyf ar ry gwaeth-  
 am o ymaddu, yr holl ffrunloedd a crengysanau al hyl llyu, os  
 gwyr: Rhefaia a diangant yn diaerfa.*

*Arwa the son of Cyfarach said—Of no consideration with me  
 are the battles, and all the kings that we have vanquished before  
 this time, if the men of Rome shall escape without slaughter. Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Diaeron, a. (aeron)** Without berries, or fruit.  
**Diaeth, a. (aeth)** Without smart, or pain.  
**Diethawl, a. (diaeth)** Unpainful, not smarting.  
**Diaethiad, s. m. (diaeth)** A divesting of poignancy.  
**Diaethlyd, a. (diaeth)** Not smarting; unanguished.  
**Diaethu, v. a. (diaeth)** To divest of poignancy.  
**Diafael, a. (gafael)** Without a hold; unfastened.  
**Diafaelawg, a. (diafael)** Having no hold, or gripe.  
**Diafaeledig, a. (diafael)** Unfastened, unheld.  
**Diafaellad, s. m. (diafael)** An unfastening.  
**Diafaelu, v. a. (diafael)** To let go a hold.  
**Diafar, a. (afar)** Without sorrow; unrieved.  
**Diafiach, a. (afach)** Not unwell, undiseased, sane.  
**Diafiachawl, a. (diafiach)** Of a healing tendency.  
**Diafiachu, v. a. (diafiach)** To make undiseased.  
**Diafiachus, a. (diafiach)** Undisordered, sane.  
**Diafiachaeth, a. (afiaeth)** Without gaiety, or joy.  
**Diafiechyd, a. (diafiach)** Without disease, or ill.

*Erbyn gymben wen wynyd canhyddedd,  
 Yr wiad a'r fuchedd ddiadiechyd.*

*The accomplished fair one receives the bliss of the glory of the  
 region and the state free from pain. Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

**Diafienth, v. a. (diafiach)** To divest of joy.  
**Diafienthus, a. (diafiach)** Without gaiety.  
**Diaflan, a. (afan)** Undeified, unpolluted.  
**Diaflanaad, s. m. (diaflan)** A making undeified.  
**Diaflanaawl, a. (diaflan)** Tending to divest of de-  
 flement, or pollution.  
**Diaflanaau, v. a. (diaflan)** To make undeified.  
**Diaflendid, a. (diaflan)** Without deflement.  
**Diafler, a. (afles)** Without disadvantage.  
**Diaflerawl, a. (diafler)** Not disadvantageous.  
**Diaflesiad, s. m. (diafler)** A divesting of disadvan-  
 tage; a benefiting.  
**Diafliesant, s. m. (diafler)** A being divested of  
 disadvantage, or what is not beneficial.  
**Diafleru, v. a. (diafler)** To rid of disadvantage.  
**Diaflonydd, a. (afionydd)** Not unquiet, or unruly.  
**Diaflonyddawl, a. (diaflonydd)** Tending to divest  
 of unquietness, or uneasiness.  
**Diaflonyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diaflonydd)** A di-  
 vesting of uneasiness, or disquietude.



**Diafionyddu, v. a. (diafionydd)** To make quiet.  
**Diaflun, u. (aflun)** Undeformed, undisfigured.  
**Diafluniad, s. m. (diaflun)** A divesting of deformity; a rendering undisfigured.  
**Diafluniadd, a. (diaflun)** Undisfigured.  
**Diafluniaw, v. a. (diaflun)** To make undeformed.  
**Diafluniawl, a. (diaflun)** Tending to render undeformed, or undisfigured.  
**Diafwydd, a. (afwydd)** Without misfortune.  
**Diafwyddaw, v. a. (diafwydd)** To divest of bad success, or misfortune; to make successful.  
**Diafwyddawl, a. (diafwydd)** Tending to divest of misfortune; prosperous.  
**Diafwyddiant, s. m. (diafwydd)** A being divested of misfortune; prosperity.  
**Diafym, a. (afym)** Not blunt, unobtunded.

A dullaw diafym dwys wrth gad—  
 Cad gwrtho ni be so pan bwyllid.

With an *energetic* and *increased* toll in the battle, the covering  
 battle where there was no retreating when it took place.  
*Talliesin.*

**Diafymawl, a. (diafym)** Unobtunded.  
**Diafymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diafym)** A divesting of bluntness; accumulation.  
**Diafymu, v. a. (diafym)** To divest of bluntness.  
**Diafnawl, a. (diafn)** Having reluctance.  
**Diafniad, s. m. (diafn)** A feeling a reluctance; a desisting from; a failing.  
**Diafnu, v. n. (diafn)** To fail, to desist from, to feel a reluctance; to feel indifferent. *Yr wyf yn clywed fy hun yn diafnu, I feel myself to be reluctant, or I feel myself failing. Sil.*  
**Diafol, s. m.—pl. diefyl (diau)** The devil.  
**Diafrad, a. (afrad)** Without waste; un wasteful.  
**Diafradlawn, a. (diafrad)** Unwasteful, unlavish.  
**Diafradloni, v. a. (diafradlawn)** To desist from wasting, or being prodigal.  
**Diafradu, v. a. (diafrad)** To cease lavishing.  
**Diafrdwyth, a. (afrdwyth)** Unimpassioned.  
**Diafrddwl, a. (afrddwl)** Inanxious; not sad.

*Ef oedd—*

*Diafrddwl yn aer yn Arfon.*

He was *unperplexed* in battle in Arfon.

*Ef. Poet ab Griffr.*

*Diafrddwl feddlw fyddwn yn Mon,*

*Pe'n fyw y deial i Dalebollen.*

Of *undisturbed* mind I should be in Mon, if he should come  
 alive to Talebollen.

*D. Benfras.*

**Diafrêol, a. (afrêol)** Not irregular, undisordered.  
**Diafrêoli, v. a. (diafrêol)** To divest of disorder.  
**Diafrêolus, a. (diafrêol)** Undisordered; regular.  
**Diafrif, a. (afrif)** Not innumerable.  
**Diafrwydd, a. (afrwydd)** Unobstructed.  
**Diafrwyddaw, v. a. (diafrwydd)** To divest of obstruction, or hinderance.  
**Diafrwyddawl, a. (diafrwydd)** Unobstructive.  
**Diafrwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diafrwydd)** A divesting of obstruction or hinderance.  
**Diafrwy, a. (afrwy)** Undegenerate, undebased.  
**Diafyl, s. m.—pl. diefyl (gaſ)** The devil.

*Ni ddathylant dros for ewnach—*

*Gwaddyl diefyl duon,*

*Vredigion dymon lleidder.*

They are not come over the sea as yet, the Gwyddelians, black  
 devils, the Scots, men who were but half strong.

*Manly.*

**Diafn, s. m.—pl. diafnau (afn)** Want of fortitude, resolution, or perseverance; a failing; reluctance. *Clywais ryw ddiafn ar fy nghalon, I felt a sort of fainting on my heart. Sil.*  
**Diaffaith, a. (aſfaith)** Without accession, or help.  
**Diaffaithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diaffaith)** A not aiding, a being without accessory.  
**Diaffaithiaw, v. n. (diaffaith)** To cease affecting.

**Diaffaithiawl, a. (diaffaith)** Unnecessary.  
**Diagawr, a. (agawr)** Without an opening.  
**Diagen, a. (agen)** Without a rift, cleft, or crack.  
**Diagenawl, a. (diagen)** Unrifted, uncracked.  
**Diageniad, s. m. (diagen)** A closing of rifts.  
**Diagenu, v. a. (diagen)** To close up cracks.  
**Diager, a. (ager)** Without steam, or vapour.  
**Diagorawl, a. (diagawr)** Not tending to open.  
**Diagori, v. a. (diagawr)** To divest of opening.  
**Diagoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diagawr)** A divesting of opening; a ceasing to open.  
**Diagro, a. (agro)** Not melancholy, or pensive.

*Cyfarachaf ym diagro frawd.*

I will greet my *unrelated* brother.

*Cyfeiri Myrdin.*

**Diagwedd, a. (agwedd)** Without manner, form, or habit; without appearance; unseemly.

*Fel'h aned yn noeth—  
 Yn ddrys i wneudheries,  
 Ynaw heb wres diagwedd.*

Thus were born naked—without strength to do good, and almost  
 without warmth *helpless.*

*S. S. Hynd.*

**Diagweddawl, a. (diagwedd)** Unhabitated; unmethodical; having no ability.  
**Diagweddriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diagwedd)** A divesting of habit, method, or ability to act.  
**Diagweddau, v. a. (diagwedd)** To divest of method.  
**Diaid, a. (aidd)** Without zeal, or warmth.

*Eiry myrdd, haws llaidd,  
 Ynys diffetluch a druid;  
 Gwawd pob anaf ar ddiad.*

Snowy mountains, swift the wolf, the side of the desert he will  
 penetrate: every bleakish is common on the *desert* of zeal.

*Llyfarch Hen.*

**Dial, a. (ail)** Without a second, or another.  
**Dialladrawd, a. (ailadrawd)** Without a repetition, not declared again.  
**Diallbryn, a. (ailbryn)** Without repurchase.  
**Dialldal, a. (aildal)** Without retribution.  
**Diallddarbod, a. (ailddarbod)** Not re-provided.  
**Diallddawed, a. (ailddawed)** Without coming again, or recurring.  
**Diallddawed, v. n. (ailddawed)** To cease coming back, to be without recurrence.  
**Diallddechren, a. (ailddechren)** Unrecommenced.  
**Diallddewis, a. (ailddewis)** Without second choice or selection.  
**Diallddyblyg, a. (aildddyblyg)** Not reduplicated.  
**Diallddyblygu, v. a. (aildddyblyg)** To reduplicate.

**Diallenedig, a. (ailenedig)** Unregenerated.

*Nid oes un ddaun wedi ei weithredu yn rymus yn y creuladyn ai  
 bo ei rith a'i gyffelyb i'w gweled yn y diallenedig.*

There is no virtue which is powerfully wrought in the believer,  
 but that has a shade and semblance to be perceived in the *unregenerated.*

*S. Trofedyr.*

**Diallneidiad, a. (aileneidiad)** Without reanimation; unreanimated.  
**Diallneidiaw, v. n. (aileneidiaw)** To cease reanimating.  
**Diallesgyn, a. (aillesgyn)** Without reascension.  
**Diallethol, a. (aillethol)** Without reselection.  
**Diallfeddiannawl, a. (diallfeddiant)** Not tending to repossess; not repossessing.  
**Diallfeddiannu, v. n. (diallfeddiant)** To cease repossessing, to be divested of second enjoyment.  
**Diallfeddiant, a. (ailfeddiant)** Without repossessing.  
**Diallfeddu, v. a. (ailfeddu)** To cease repossessing.  
**Diallfudaw, v. n. (ailfudaw)** To cease moving, or going back; to cease removing.  
**Diallfwynnâd, a. (ailfwynnâd)** Without re-enjoyment; not re-enjoyed.

**Diallwyndu, v. n. (allwyndu)** To cease re-enjoying.

**Diallwyhad, a. (allwyhad)** Without reanimating; unanimated, unrevivified.

**Diallwyáu, v. n. (allwyáu)** To cease revivifying or reanimating.

**Diallgedledig, a. (allgedledig)** Unregenerated

**Diallgeddiad, a. (allgeddiad)** Without regeneration or reproduction.

**Diallgedliu, v. n. (allgedliu)** To cease regenerating or reproducing.

**Diallgwmp, a. (allgwmp)** Without a relapse.

**Diallgwmpaw, v. n. (allgwmpaw)** To cease relapsing or falling again.

**Diallgydnabod, a. (allgydnabod)** Unrecognised.

**Diallgydnabod, v. n. (allgydnabod)** To cease recognising, or knowing again.

**Diallgyfarch, a. (allgyfarch)** Without reassertation

**Diallgyfnall, a. (allgyfnall)** Without reassembling.

**Diallgyrch, a. (allgyrch)** Without second resort.

**Diallgyrch, a. (allgyrch)** Unrecurring.

**Diallmyld, a. (allmyld)** Without re-chasing.

**Diall, a. (all)** Without other; not otherwise.

Aur yn y nall, diall dau;  
Arwydd yw i'r llaw orau.

Gold in the one, not otherwise two; it is taken for the best hand. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Diall, a. (allt)** Without another; unmatched.

**Dialltuawl, a. (diallt)** Not apart, or aside.

**Dialnc, a. (sinc)** Without greediness or craving.

**Dials, a. (ais)** Without ribs; without splints, or laths to support; without want.

**Dial, s. m.—pl. t. au (al)** Vengeance, punishment; revenge. *Dial Rodri*, or the retaliation of Rodri; a victory so called, obtained by the Welsh over the Saxons and Danes in the year 878.

A wael arge gwao, a gwail, o'r Dêas,  
A gailf diell caml.

He that shall commit a woeful and reckless deed, from the South, shall have force revenge. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dial, v. a. (al)** To avenge, to punish; to revenge.

Gwail gochel medd nog at ddial.

It is better to avoid an injury than to revenge it. *Adage.*

**Dialaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dial)** Vengeance.

Gorfawr gylw glewyd dialaeth,  
Gorfawr i'f serffedawg benneth.

A mighty leader of prowess for vengeance, terribly threatening is the weapon of the chief intent on slaughter. *Cyfridder, t O. Cyfelliawg.*

Welldith y dialaethau,  
A gwaen yn frwd ac yn frau.

At length the retaliations we shall have vehement and ripe. *Ll. ab M. ab Ednyfed.*

**Dialaeth, a. (alaeth)** Without sorrow or wailing.

**Dialaethawl, a. (dialaeth)** Tending to divest of grief, sorrow, or affliction.

**Dialaethiad, s. m. (dialaeth)** A ceasing to grieve.

**Dialaethu, v. n. (dialaeth)** To cease grieving.

**Dialaethus, a. (dialaeth)** Unmournful, ungrieved.

**Dialar, a. (galar)** Without grief, or unaffected.

Bwyf gwao Duw, gwast dialar,  
Cys bwyf angwanwg angwan-war.

May I be a servant of God, a course without grief, ere I be convicted and fated to rest. *Cyfridder.*

**Dialaru, v. n. (dialar)** To cease lamenting.

**Dialarus, a. (dialar)** Ungrieved, unaffected.

**Dialbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (dial—pren)** A gallows, the tree of vengeance.

**Dialedig, a. (dial)** That is avenged, or punished.

**Dialedigeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dialedig)** Avengement; penal retribution, or punishment.

**Dialedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (dial)** Vengeance. *Mac gando ddialedd o bethau*, he has an immensity of riches.

Di frys y denfen Duw fry  
Y ddialedd lle dyf.

Slowly doth God above send the punishment where it is merited. *D. Llywys Goriach.*

**Dialeddawg, a. (dialedd)** Avenged, punished.

**Dialeddawl, a. (dialedd)** Avenging, penal.

**Dialeddgar, a. (dialedd)** Vengeful, vindictive, vindicatory, revengeful.

**Dialeddgarwch, s. m. (dialeddgar)** A vengeance.

**Dialeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dialedd)** An avenging

**Dialeddu, v. a. (dialedd)** To avenge, to revenge.

**Dialeddus, a. (dialedd)** Vengeful, avenging.

**Dialeddusrwydd, s. m. (dialeddus)** Vengefulness.

**Dialeddwr, s. m.—pl. dialeddwyr (dialedd—gwr)** An avenger, a punisher.

**Dialfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (dial—ma)** A place of revenge, a place of penal retribution.

**Dialfawr, a. (dial)** Revengeful, or vindictive.

Tri borth am borth am borth Saxon;  
Tri borth diafn dialfawr.

Three diligent after the prey about the Saxons' gates; three bold, determined, greatly vindictive ones. *Cyfridder, t fali Cadu. ab Madawg.*

**Dialgar, a. (dial)** Revengeful, or vindictive.

**Dialgarwch, s. m. (dialgar)** Revengefulness.

**Dialiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dial)** An avenging; avengement; a revenging, revenge.

**Dialon, a. (alon)** Without harmony, unmusical.

**Dialu, v. a. (dial)** To revenge, to retaliate.

**Dialus, a. (dial)** Revengeful, apt to revenge.

**Dialw, a. (galw)** Without call, uncalled.

**Dialwad, a. (galwad)** Without avocation.

**Dialwch, s. m. (dial)** Vengeance, punishment.

**Dialwr, s. m.—pl. dialwyr (dial—gwr)** Avenger.

Nid gwast dialwr diol.

It is not usual for the punisher to be without fear. *Adage.*

**Dialydd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (dial)** An avenger.

**Dialyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dialydd)** Avengement; the act of avenging, or punishing.

**Dialyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dial)** Avengement.

Uries a wnoeth dialyniaeth i gywilydd.

Uries made retaliation for the disgrace. *Talierin.*

**Diall, a. (gall)** Without power, or powerless.

**Diallanawl, a. (allanawl)** Not exterior.

**Diallfryd, a. (allfryd)** Not ferocious or savage.

**Dialltaw, a. (alltaw)** Without a sponsor.

**Dialltud, a. (alltud)** Not an exile; unbanished.

**Dialltudaw, a. (dialltud)** To bring from exile.

**Dialltudawl, a. (dialltud)** Unbanished, unexiled.

**Dialltudded, s. m. (dialltud)** An unexiled state.

**Diallu, a. (gallu)** Without power, unable, feeble.

**Dialluawg, a. (diallu)** Invalid, incapacitated.

**Dialluawl, a. (diallu)** Imbecile, impotent.

**Dialluedd, s. m. (diallu)** Inability, or incapacity.

**Diambell, a. (ambell)** Not unfrequent, unscarce.

Lle meddwaint ceraint, carant curawt;  
Lle meddwon dyfion, domgwyr fawt;  
Lle cyfrwydd hylwydd heiliau diambell;  
Lle celf gwin diell o dynellau.

A place of inebriation of relatives, the bulwark of friendship; where there are drunken men of virtuous manners; a place unobscured, prospering the pious services; where clear wine is to be had from the pipes. *L. G. Cuth.*

**Diambellu, v. a. (diambell)** To make unscarce.

**Diamcan, a. (amcan)** Without design, or judgment; inconsiderate, random.

**Diamcanawl, a. (diamcan)** Undesigning.

**Diamcaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diamcan)** A cessation from designing; inattention.

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**Diamcanu, v. n. (diamcan)** To cease designing or contriving; to cease intending.

**Diamcanus, a. (diamcan)** Without judgment, design, or foresight, improvident.

**Diamdawl, a. (amdawl)** Not necessitous.

**Diamddiffyn, a. (amddiffyn)** Defenceless.

**Diamddiffynawl, a. (diamddiffyn)** Undefensible.

**Diamddiffynedig, a. (diamddiffyn)** Undefended.

**Diamddiffyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diamddiffyn)** The state of being undefended; a not defending.

**Diamddiffynu, v. n. (diamddiffyn)** To cease defending; to divest of defence.

**Diamddwll, a. (amddwll)** Unobscured, unclouded.

**Diameth, a. (ameth)** Unfailing, faithless, true.

*Am hyn, gwyr forwyn iŵ gwawr fore,  
Clywaf fy nghalon ton fal iandde,  
Yn llosgi erddi ar ddeud cynne,  
Diameth oegth a wig eirde.*

For this, gentle maid, fair as the dawn of morning, I feel my broken heart like the perishing flame, burning for her sake, after the true nature of kindling, unaltering the pain of her bedight in gold.  
*L. P. Moeh, i Weilliant.*

**Diamgall, a. (amgall)** Uncircumspect, unwary.

**Diamgant, a. (amgant)** Unsurrounded, uncircled.

**Diamgelawg, a. (amgelawg)** Uncircumspect.

**Diamgeledd, a. (amegeledd)** Succourless, helpless.

**Diamgeleddawl, a. (damegeledd)** Unsuccoured.

**Diamgeleddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damegeledd)** A divesting of succour, cheer, or comfort.

**Diamgeleddu, v. a. (damegeledd)** To divest of succour, cheer, comfort, or aid of friends.

**Diamgeleddus, a. (damegeledd)** Unsuccoured.

**Diamgelwch, s. m. (amgelwch)** Want of circumspection, improvidence, indiscretion.

**Diamgen, a. (amgen)** Nor otherwise or contrary.

**Diamgenaeth, a. (diamgen)** Without difference.

**Diamgennu, v. a. (diamgen)** To divest of difference or variation.

**Diamgudd, a. (amgudd)** Unenveloped, unobscured.

**Diamgyffred, a. (amgyffred)** Not conceived or comprehended; incomprehensible.

*Ni ddichon uu creduddr hybysu pa yw Daw, o berwydd diamgyffred yw.*

No creature is able to declare what God is, for he is inconceivable.  
*R. Pychan, Ymarfer Dantoldch.*

**Diamgyffredadwy, a. (diamgyffred)** Incomprehensible, inconceivable.

**Diamgyffredawl, a. (diamgyffred)** Void of understanding; not tending to comprehend.

**Diamgyffrededig, a. (diamgyffred)** Unconceived.

**Diamgyffrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diamgyffred)** Incomprehension, want of conception.

**Diamgyffredu, v. n. (diamgyffred)** To cease exerting the mental faculty; to cease comprehending.

**Diamgylch, a. (amgylch)** Unsurrounded, uncircled.

**Diamgylchadwy, a. (diamgylch)** Not to be encircled, uncircumscribable.

**Diamgylchawl, a. (diamgylch)** Uncircumscribed.

**Diamgylchedig, a. (diamgylch)** Unsurrounded.

**Diamgylchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diamgylch)** A being uncircumscribed, or unsurrounded.

**Diamgylchu, v. n. (diamgylch)** To cease encircling; to divest of what surrounds.

**Diamgylchynawl, a. (amgylchynawl)** Not tending to surround; uncircumscribed.

**Diamgylchyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgylchyniad)** A being unencompassed; a not encircling.

**Diamgylchynu, v. n. (amgylchynu)** To cease encompassing; to divest of what encompasses.

**Diamhafal, a. (amhafal)** Not parallel.

**Diaml, a. (aml)** Unfrequent, unabundant.

**Diamlâd, s. m. (diaml)** A making scarce.

**Diamlâu, v. a. (diaml)** To make unfrequent.

**Diamlwg, a. (amlwg)** Undistinct, unmanifest.

**Diamlygadwy, a. (diamlwg)** Unexplicable, that cannot be made manifest.

**Diamlygawl, a. (diamlwg)** Unmanifested.

**Diamlygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diamlwg)** Want of manifestation; a being unexplained.

**Diamlygu, v. a. (diamlwg)** To make indistinct.

**Diammaeth, a. (ammaeth)** Without dainty.

*Och! lîlas di ddolfaeth,  
Neud ym diammaeth!*

Ah! hast thou slain the mead-nourisher, then are we not dainty of dainty?  
*Cyfoeri Myrddin.*

**Diammenthawl, a. (diammaeth)** Unsavoury.

**Diammenthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diammaeth)** A rendering undainty, or unsavoury.

**Diammenthu, v. a. (diammaeth)** To make undainty, to render unsavoury or insipid.

**Diammenthyn, a. (diammaeth)** Not a dainty.

**Diammbau, a. (ammbau)** Doubtless, truly.

**Diammheuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diammbau)** A rendering indubitable; indubitation.

**Diammheuath, s. m. (diammbau)** Indubitation, indubitableness, certainty.

*Mac araf! oŵ nad wyt ond ybwyd;  
Etio, er gwawd yw dydolneith,  
Gwell! no ffy yw diammheuath.*

I am afraid thou art but a spirit; yet, though humbly he is weak, better than to run away in the being made certain.  
*T. Gwynn, Engl. Henodi ei Henog.*

**Diammheuaw, v. a. (diammbau)** To render indubious, or indubitable; to cease suspecting.

**Diammheuawl, a. (diammbau)** Undubitable; indubious, undoubted, unquestionable.

**Diammheus, a. (diammbau)** Unsuspecting.

**Diammod, a. (ammod)** Without covenant, or agreement, unconditional.

**Diammodawl, a. (diammod)** Uncovenanted.

**Diammodi, v. a. (diammod)** To annul a covenant, agreement, or contract.

**Diammodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diammod)** The act of annulling a covenant.

**Diammynedd, a. (amynedd)** Impatient, hasty.

*Diammynedd yw gwynedd yw,  
Diried im' diwneidd yw.*

Impatient has she made me; it is confusion to me that she is so chaste.  
*R. ab Gwilym.*

**Diammyneddgar, a. (diammynedd)** Impatient.

**Diammyneddgarwch, s. m. (diammyneddgar)** Impatientness, a passionate temper.

**Diammyneddus, a. (diammynedd)** Impatient.

*Medion, gwr coch cyfarfai ei falst oedd, se seledau crynion  
gwrawi lldo; a dryganasau, a cheulaw diammyneddus oedd.*

Medion, he was a red man of middle size, having round manly limbs; and he was ill-tempered, and a passionate cruel one.  
*H. Darrell—Medionism.*

**Diamrafael, a. (amrafael)** Without contention.

**Diamrafaelgar, a. (diamrafael)** Uncontentious.

**Diamrafaeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diamrafael)** The ending of a dispute, or contention.

**Diamrafaeliaw, v. n. (diamrafael)** To cease disputing, or wrangling; to reconcile.

**Diamrafaelus, a. (diamrafael)** Uncontentious.

**Diamrosgo, a. (amrosgo)** Not unwieldy, compact.

**Diamrosgoedd, s. m. (diamrosgo)** The being not unwieldy or incompact.

**Diamryfeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryfeiliad)** A being undiversified, or unvaried.

**Diamryfeiliaw, v. n. (amryfeiliaw)** To become unvaried; to render undiversified.

**Diamryfus, a. (amryfus)** Without excess.

**Diamryfusaw, v. n. (diamryfus)** To cease being excessive; to become moderate.

**Diamryfusedd, s. m. (diamryfus)** A state of inexpress; moderation.

**Diamryson, a. (amryson)** Without contention.

O bydd cynwarchadw, gater yn ddiamryson i'r nob a'l cynwarchadw.

If there should be pre-occupancy, let it go without contesting to him that has pre-occupied. *Welsh Lams.*

Mi'm dodd wyf diamryson.  
O'r prif-feirdd yn prif gyffellion.

I in my conduct am without contention with the primary bards, my primary friends. *L. F. Mech.*

**Diamrysonawl, a. (diamryson)** Not tending to dispute; incontestable; uncontested.

**Diamrysongar, a. (diamryson)** Not apt to dispute.

**Diamrysoni, v. a. (diamryson)** To free from contention, dispute, or strife.

O bydd y pleddia yn anghydnaw o herwydd hyn—dyl y'r ymad eu diamrysoni.

If the parties should be disagreeing with respect to that—the judge ought to reconcile them. *Welsh Lams.*

O bydd amryson y rhwng dwy facawl o'r naw macawl y sydd yn Arlon, os diamrysoni o'r salth y ddyw, heb neb o'r arall.

If there should be a dispute between two manors out of the nine manors that are in Arlon, the seven to determine the dispute of the two, who diamrysoni o'r salth y ddyw, heb neb o'r arall. *Breivieu Rhau i Wyr Arfon.*

**Diamryw, a. (amryw)** Uncompounded, unmixed.

Maudid fyrgwydd, cyfrwydd, cyfrwys,  
O ryw diamryw, diamryfus.

My lord, prosperous and discreet, must be acknowledged of a race unmixed and unassuming. *Ll. Perdd, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Diamrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diamryw)** An uncompounded, or unmixed state.

**Diamrywiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (diamryw)** Homogeneity, or homogeneity.

**Diamrywiaw, v. (diamryw)** To become unmixed.

**Diamrywiawl, a. (diamryw)** Homogeneous; pure.

**Diamwedd, a. (amwedd)** Incongruous, unconforn.

**Diamweddawl, a. (diamwedd)** Unconformable.

**Diamweddadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diamwedd)** Disconformity, inconsistency; incongruity.

**Diamweddau, v. n. (diamwedd)** To disconform.

**Diamwel, a. (amwel)** Uncircumspect; heedless.

Ac uwelw heb gel,  
Yr ymding Abad  
A Chala ddiamwel.

And once without concealment did Abad bear with the indolent Cain. *Tallies.*

**Diamweled, v. n. (diamwel)** To cease heeding.

**Diamwelediad, s. m. (diamweled)** Incircumspection; a ceasing to be circumspect.

**Diamwes, a. (amwes)** Without enjoyment.

**Diamwesawl, a. (diamwes)** Unindulgent.

**Diamwesu, v. (diamwes)** To cease indulging.

**Diamwys, a. (amwys)** Unequivocal, unambiguous; without a double meaning.

**Diamwysawl, a. (diamwys)** Unambiguous.

**Diamynedd, a. (amynedd)** Without patience.

**Diamyneddgar, a. (diamynedd)** Impatient.

**Dianach, a. (anach)** Without exception or impediment; unexceptionable.

**Dianad, a. (anad)** Being unexceptionable.

Ery erychlad cad, cydwedd Peredur,  
Arl Rangi, Dduar, dadi dianad.

The assaulting eagle of battle, like Peredur, the weapon for the Angles is Tudor, whose argument is incontrovertible. *Gr. ab N. ab Dafydd.*

**Dianadl, a. (anadl)** Breathless, void of breath.

**Dianadiawg, a. (dianadl)** Having no breath.

**Dianadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianadl)** A ceasing to breathe; want of respiration.

**Dianadin, v. n. (dianadl)** To cease breathing.

**Dianaf, a. (anaf)** Without hurt, or blemish.

Oddi ddyw teg dianaf.

There is scarcely a comely man without a defect. *Adage.*

Teg pob dianaf.

Fair is every thing faultless.

*Adage.*

**Dianafawl, a. (dianaf)** Not tending to hurt.

**Dianafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianaf)** A being unhurt; a being ineffective, or faultless.

**Dianafu, v. a. (dianaf)** To divest of blemish, defect, or failing; to heal a hurt.

**Dianafus, a. (dianaf)** Unblemished; sound.

**Dianair, a. (anair)** Irreproachable; free from detraction; free from blame.

**Dianaw, a. (anaw)** Without harmony or music.

**Dianc, s. m. (anc)** Escape; a retreat, flight.

**Dianc, v. a. (anc)** To escape, to pass safe; to avoid; to deliver, to rescue; to retreat, to flee; to be delivered, or preserved. *Daw a'm dianc,*

God will deliver me.

Dianc ar Gwyd, a bodd i Gonwy.

To escape on the Gwyd, and to be drowned on the Conwy.

*Adage.*

— Mae awch hirach  
I ni from ynhwedd a Phranc;

O'r Ddaur Mair a'r dianc.

There is an ardent longing that I should contemptuously oppose the Frank; from the South may Mary make him to escape.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dianerch, a. (anerch)** Ungreeted, unsaluted.

Buglan bren, neud gawf hyn,

Yd fodd lianr gwy i'r llyd?

Neud dianerch fy euryd!

My wooden crook, is this not wicker, when men are loquacious over the liquor; is not my piece of gold without regard?

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Dianferth, a. (anferth)** Not naughtily or ugly.

**Dianfodd, a. (anfodd)** Without unwillingness.

**Dianfoddawg, a. (dianfodd)** Not displeased.

**Dianfoddawl, a. (dianfodd)** Not displeasing.

**Dianfoddedig, a. (dianfodd)** Undispleased.

**Dianfoddadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianfodd)** A being undispensed; a not displeasing.

**Dianfoddus, a. (dianfodd)** Not apt to displease.

**Dianfoes, a. (anfoes)** Not without manners, decorum, or morality.

**Dianfoesgar, a. (dianfoes)** Not indecorous.

**Dianfon, a. (anfon)** Without a mission.

**Dianfonadwy, a. (dianfon)** Not to be sent.

**Dianfonawl, a. (dianfon)** Unmissioned.

**Dianfoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianfon)** A not sending, a being unmissioned.

**Dianfudd, a. (anfudd)** Not unprofitable.

**Dianfwyn, a. (anfwyn)** Not unkind, or sour.

**Dianffawd, a. (anffawd)** Without bad success.

**Dianhael, a. (anhael)** Not ungenerous.

Tellwng seren b-dwal,  
Talm mawr, er a'i lall i ni!

Cusan morwyn ddianhael.

Thou luminary, of the birchen grove, a great deal is merited as a recompence to me; a kiss of a maid not ungenerous.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dianhap, a. (anhap)** Without mischance.

**Dianhardd, a. (anhardd)** Not unsightly.

**Dianharddu, v. a. (dianhardd)** To divest of unsightliness, or uncomeliness.

**Dianhawdd, a. (anhawdd)** Not difficult.

**Dianhebor, a. (anhebor)** Not indispensable.

**Dianhoff, a. (anhoff)** Not unlovely; agreeable.

**Dianhun, a. (anhun)** Without watchfulness.

**Dianhunedd, a. (dianhun)** Not deprived of sleep.

Gwynp ciod, dauw hynod dianhunedd deigr,

Gwlyw rym grocwr eigr, gwan y gwreidd.

Fair the flame, notable the gift of her that craves not the watchful eye, the excellence of her sex is the sweet maid, the liminary of the women.

*Ilkuerdyn.*

**Dianhwyl, a. (anhwyl)** Undisordered; in order.

**Dianhy, a. (anhy)** Not without boldness; bold.

**Dianhyder, a. (anhwyder)** Without despondence.

3 G 2

Dianhydrin, *a.* (anhydrin) Not unmanageable.  
 Dianhydro, *a.* (anhydro) Not unpliable; flexible, or not inflexible.  
 Dianhydryn, *a.* (anhydryn) Unopinionated.  
 Dianhyfodd, *a.* (anhyfodd) Non implacable.  
 Dianhyfoes, *a.* (anhyfoes) Not unmannerly.  
 Dianhyfryd, *a.* (anhyfryd) Not unpleasant.  
 Dianhyffordd, *a.* (anhyffordd) Not impassable.  
 Dianhygar, *a.* (anhygar) Not unamiable.  
 Dianhygas, *a.* (anhygas) Not innoxious.  
 Dianhyged, *a.* (anhyged) Not ungenerous.  
 Dianhyglod, *a.* (anhyglod) Not illandable.  
 Dianhyglwyf, *a.* (anhyglwyf) Not invulnerable.  
 Dianhygoel, *a.* (anhygoel) Not incredible.  
 Dianhygof, *a.* (anhygof) Not immemorable, that will not go out of memory.  
 Dianhygoll, *a.* (anhygoll) Not inamissible.  
 Dianhygosh, *a.* (anhygosh) Not incorrigible.  
 Dianhygred, *a.* (anhygred) Not incredible.  
 Dianhyllaw, *a.* (anhyllaw) Not inexpert.  
 Dianhyled, *a.* (anhyled) Not inexpansible.  
 Dianhyles, *a.* (anhyles) Not unbeneficial.  
 Dianhyllith, *a.* (anhyllith) Not untractable.  
 Dianhyllon, *a.* (anhyllon) Not hard to please.  
 Dianhynaws, *a.* (anhyhaws) Not ill-natured.  
 Dianhyserch, *a.* (anhyserch) Not unamiable.  
 Dianhyson, *a.* (anhyson) Not unutterable.  
 Dianhywaith, *a.* (anhywaith) Not untractable.  
 Dianhywedd, *a.* (anhywedd) Not refractory.  
 Dianhywel, *a.* (anhywel) Not undistinguishable.  
 Dianhywell, *a.* (anhywell) Not irremediable.  
 Dianhywerth, *a.* (anhywerth) Not unsaleable.  
 Dianiach, *a.* (aniach) Not unwell, not insane.  
 Dianiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (aniaeth) Indisposition.  
 Dianial, *a.* (anial) Not run wild, or overgrown.  
 Dianialu, *v. a.* (dianial) To clear of wilds.  
 Dianialus, *a.* (dianial) Not apt to become wild, or overgrown with woods.  
 Dianialwch, *a.* (dianial) Without a wilderness.  
 Dianian, *a.* (anian) Without nature, unnatural.  
 Dianianawl, *a.* (dianian) Uncongenial.  
 Dianianu, *v. a.* (dianian) To divest of nature.  
 Dianlan, *a.* (anlan) Not unclean; undefiled.  
 Dianlew, *a.* (anlew) Not void of courage; brave.  
 Dianllad, *a.* (anllad) Unwanton, or not lewd.  
 Dianlladwydd, *s. m.* (dianllad) Chasteness.  
 Dianlladu, *v. n.* (dianllad) To become chaste.  
 Dianlladr, *a.* (anlladr) Not without dishonesty.  
 Dianlloedd, *a.* (anlloedd) Without riches or wealth.  
 Dianmhar, *a.* (anmhar) Not out of repair.  
 Dianmharawl, *a.* (dianmhar) Undisordered.  
 Dianmhariad, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (dianmhar) A rendering undisordered.  
 Dianmharu, *v. a.* (dianmhar) To divest of disorder, or irregularity; to repair.  
 Dianmhorth, *a.* (anmhorth) Not unsupported.  
 Dianmhur, *a.* (anmhur) Not impure; deplete.  
 Dianmhuraw, *v. a.* (dianmhur) To divest of impurity, to deplete, to make pure.  
 Dianmhuredd, *s. m.* (dianmhur) In corruption.  
 Dianmhuriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianmhur) Depuration, or a divesting of impurity.  
 Dianmhwyl, *a.* (anmhwyl) Without distraction.  
 Dianmhwylaw, *v. a.* (dianmhwyl) To become undistracted, to recover rationality.  
 Dianmhwylawg, *a.* (dianmhwyl) Undistracted.  
 Dianmhwylledd, *s. m.* (dianmhwyl) Undistractedness, a being void of irrationality.  
 Dianmhwyllyd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianmhwyl) A becoming divested of irrationality.  
 Diannawd, *a.* (annawd) Without reproach.

Diannëall, *a.* (annëall) Without ignorance.  
 Diannedd, *a.* (annedd) Without a habitation.  
 Dianneddawl, *a.* (diannedd) Uninhabited.  
 Dianneddawl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diannedd) A being uninhabited; a rendering uninhabited.  
 Dianneddu, *v. a.* (diannedd) To desolate.  
 Diannel, *a.* (annel) Unstretched; aimless.  
 Diannelawg, *a.* (diannel) Having no stretch, or tension; having no aim.  
 Dianneledig, *a.* (diannel) Unstretched; unaimed.  
 Dianneliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diannel) An unstretching; a divesting of aim.  
 Diannela, *v. n.* (diannel) To unstretch; to divest of aim; to cease aiming.

A howl hymn mellow,  
 Dyd a wael dan anel da,  
 Dyd a wael dan anel da,  
 Dyd a wael dan anel da.

With the briskly vibrating string of generosity, what man shall do under a good aim, God afterwards will not thwart the aim.  
 Gŵyl y Gŵyl.

Diannerth, *a.* (annerth) Without weakness.  
 Diannerthawl, *a.* (diannerth) Restorative.  
 Diannerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (diannerth) A divesting, or becoming divested of weakness.  
 Diannerthu, *v. a.* (diannerth) To divest of impotence; to become strong.  
 Diannewr, *a.* (annewr) Not unvigorous.  
 Diannhal, *a.* (annhal) Not without reward.  
 Diannheg, *a.* (annheg) Without being unfair; undisfigured, or not uncomely; clean.  
 Diannhirion, *a.* (annhirion) Undisgustful.  
 Diannhirion, *v. n.* (diannhirion) To cease being disgusting, unpleasant, or disagreeable.  
 Diannhrefn, *a.* (annhrefn) Undisordered.  
 Diannhrefnawl, *a.* (diannhrefn) Tending to divest of disarrangement, or disorder.  
 Diannhrefniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diannhrefn) A divesting of disorder; a being undisordered.  
 Diannhrefnu, *v. a.* (diannhrefn) To divest of disorder, or disarrangement.  
 Diannhrugar, *a.* (annhrugar) Not unmerciful.  
 Diannhrugarawg, *a.* (diannhrugar) Having no inexorable, or unmerciful disposition.  
 Dianniddan, *a.* (anniddan) Not comfortless.  
 Dianniddig, *a.* (anniddig) Unfretful, unpeevish.  
 Diannifer, *a.* (annifer) Not innumerable.  
 Diannillyn, *a.* (annillyn) Not void of smartness.  
 Diannillynawl, *a.* (diannillyn) Tending to divest, or to be divested of inelegance.  
 Diannillynedd, *s. m.* (diannillyn) A state divested of inelegance; smartness, or briskness.  
 Diannillyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diannillyn) A divesting, or being divested of inelegance.  
 Diannillynu, *v. n.* (diannillyn) To become divested of inelegance; to divest of inelegance.  
 Diannirgel, *a.* (annirgel) Not unsecluded.  
 Diannirper, *a.* (annirper) Not unnecessary.  
 Diannirwyd, *a.* (annirwyd) Not undiligent.  
 Diannirwyg, *a.* (annirwyg) Undisordered.  
 Diannod, *a.* (annod) Without suspensious, or delay; instantaneous. *Yn diannod*, immediately, forthwith; presently, by and by.  
 Diannoeth, *a.* (annoeth) Not unwise, not silly.  
 Diannog, *a.* (annog) Unexhorted, or unexcited.  
 Diannogawl, *a.* (diannog) Not tending to excite.  
 Diannogedig, *a.* (diannog) Unexhorted, unexcited.  
 Diannogi, *v. n.* (diannog) To cease exhorting.  
 Diannogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diannog) A ceasing to exhort; a being without exhortation.  
 Diannos, *a.* (annos) Uninstigated, undriven.  
 Diannull, *a.* (annull) Not void of form; shapely.  
 Diannwyd, *a.* (annwyd) Being without cold.

**Diannyben, a. (annyben)** Not endless; undilatory  
**Diannybendawd, s. (diannyben)** Undilatoriness.  
**Diannyfal, a. (annyfal)** Not unsaiduous.  
**Diannyysg, a. (annyysg)** Not illiterate; learned.  
**Dianoced, a. (anoced)** Without delay; uninterrupted,  
 or ununsuspended; opportune.  
**Dianolo, a. (anolo)** Not ineffectual; real.  
**Dianorphen, a. (anorphen)** Not endless or infinite  
**Dianormes, a. (anormes)** Not unoppressed.  
**Dianrhaith, a. (anrhaith)** Without spoliation.  
**Dianrhed, a. (anrhed)** Unpositive; concurrent.  
**Dianrhag, a. (anrhag)** Giftless, without gift.  
**Dianrhydded, s. m. (anrhydded)** Dishonour. *a.*  
 Without honour.

*Fe a ddenfys arno adfyd, aneswrythder, dianrhydded, a thri-  
 llawd, lldy weathur yn ydyd.*

*He will send upon him tribulation, disquietude, dishonour, and  
 worldly scorn, to make him humble. Marckham Crayford.*

**Dianrhyddeddawl, a. (dianrhydded)** Tending to  
 dishonour, or disparage; degrading.  
**Dianrhyddediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianrhydded)**  
 A dishonouring; degradation.  
**Dianrhyddedu, v. a. (dianrhydded)** To dishonour

*Tihant dianrhyddeddach no'rh chwilydd di, rhai gweily y sawl  
 anrhydded a roddes i lldy t hwy, s'm—dianrhyddeddau ionas.*

*And then more dishonourable than thy sisters, whom after that  
 honour which I conferred upon them alienated me in return. Gr. ab Idris.*

**Dianrhyddedus, a. (dianrhydded)** Dishonourable  
**Diansawd, a. (ansawd)** Impersonal, or without  
 personality; unpersonified.  
**Diansawdd, a. (ansawdd)** Being void of quality.  
**Dianserch, a. (anserch)** Without disgust, or hate.  
**Diansodawl, a. (diansawd)** Unpersonified.  
**Diansodedig, a. (diansawd)** Unpersonified.  
**Diansodi, v. a. (diansawd)** To make impersonal.  
**Diansodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diansawd)** A render-  
 ing impersonal; a being unpersonified.  
**Diansodwedd, s. m. (diansawd—gweidd)** Want of  
 personality, an unpersonified state.  
**Diansoddawdy, a. (diansawdd)** Not to be blended  
**Diansoddawl, a. (diansawdd)** Tending to divest  
 of nature, quality, or property.  
**Diansoddi, v. a. (diansawdd)** To divest of natural  
 quality, or property.  
**Diansoddliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diansawdd)** A di-  
 vesting of nature, or property.  
**Diantur, a. (antur)** Without enterprise.  
**Dianturiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diantur)** A being  
 without enterprise, want of boldness.  
**Dianturiaw, v. a. (diantur)** To desist from enter-  
 prise; to become discouraged.  
**Dianturawl, a. (diantur)** Unenterprising.  
**Dianudon, a. (anudon)** Without perjury.  
**Dianudonawl, a. (dianudon)** Unperjured.  
**Dianuydd, a. (anuydd)** Not void of humility.  
**Dianundeb, a. (anuundeb)** Without disagreement.  
**Dianurddas, a. (anurddas)** Without degradation.  
**Dianwadal, a. (anwadal)** Unwavering, constant.

*Ou dyn wyd dianwadal,  
 Dwyg yw dy wedd, sywedd sal.*

*If thou art a real man, had is thy aspect, and of poor condition.  
 D. ab Gwilym, fr Ysbyrd.*

**Dianwadaled, s. m. (dianwadal)** Unwaveriness  
 unfeckleness; constancy.  
**Dianwadaliad, s. m. (dianwadal)** A rendering or a  
 becoming unwavering.  
**Dianwadalrwydd, s. m. (dianwadal)** Stability.  
**Dianwadale, v. a. (dianwadal)** To divest of wa-  
 veringness, or inconstancy; to establish.  
**Dianwadalech, s. m. (dianwadal)** Unfeckleness.  
**Dianwastad, a. (anwastad)** Not uneven; even.

**Dianwas, a. (anwas)** Unindulged, ungratified.  
**Dianwir, a. (anwir)** Without untruth; certain.  
**Dianwiw, a. (anwiw)** Not unworthy; deserving.  
**Dianwr, a. (anwr)** Not unmanly; not a fribble.  
**Dianwybod, a. (anwybod)** Without ignorance.  
**Dianwybodus, a. (dianwybod)** Unignorant.  
**Dianwyth, a. (anwyth)** Unenergetic; energetic.  
**Dianwyd, a. (anwyd)** Unaffected; unruined.  
**Dianwylyd, a. (anwylyd)** Unaffectionate.

*Mac—*

*Ys clyw dianwylyd  
 I fawd ban, ac i fawd byd.*

*He is an implacable foe to the fair one's bard, and all the bards  
 in the world. D. ab Gwilym, fr Dwn Bach.*

**Dianynad, a. (anynad)** Not impatient, or peevish.  
**Dianystyr, a. (anystyr)** Without inadventure.  
**Dianystyriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianystyr)** A  
 being free from inconsiderateness.  
**Dianystyriaw, v. a. (dianystyr)** To cease being  
 inconsiderate, or thoughtless.  
**Dianystyriawl, a. (dianystyr)** Not inconsiderate.  
**Diangadwy, a. (dianc)** Capable of escaping.  
**Diangau, a. (angau)** Deathless, immortal.  
**Diangawl, a. (dianc)** That hath escaped, been  
 liberated; that is delivered, or preserved.  
**Diangen, a. (angen)** Not inherent, or of necessity.  
**Diangenrhaid, a. (diangen)** Without necessity.  
**Diangenrheidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diangenrhaid)** A  
 divesting of necessity.  
**Diangenrheidiaw, v. a. (diangenrhaid)** To divest  
 of necessity; to become unneedful.  
**Diangenrheidiawl, a. (diangenrhaid)** Unnecessary.  
**Diangelad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diangen)** A ceasing  
 to be inherent, a ceasing to be unavoidable.  
**Dianguen, v. a. (diangen)** To divest of necessity.  
**Diangen, a. (angen)** Deathless, or immortal.  
**Dianguad, s. m. (diangen)** A rendering immortal.  
**Dianguaw, v. a. (diangen)** To render immortal;  
 to become immortal.  
**Dianguawl, a. (diangen)** Tending to immortality.  
**Diangfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (dianc)** Deliverance.  
**Dianghad, a. (anghad)** Being not impotent.  
**Dianghadredd, s. m. (dianghad)** Freedom from  
 impotency, or weakness.  
**Dianghall, a. (anghall)** Not indiscreet.  
**Dianghallin, v. a. (dianghall)** To become divested  
 of indiscretion; to grow cunning.  
**Dianghar, a. (anghar)** Undisgusting; lovely.  
**Dianghawr, a. (angawr)** Not ungenerous.  
**Dianghen, a. (anghen)** Without necessity or want.  
**Dianghenawl, a. (dianghen)** Tending to divest of  
 want, or necessity; unnecessary.  
**Diangueniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianghen)** A divest-  
 ing of necessity; a rendering unnecessary.  
**Dianguen, v. a. (dianghen)** To divest of neces-  
 sity; to furnish with necessities.  
**Dianguenus, a. (dianghen)** Unnecessitous; rich.  
**Dianghlo, a. (anghlo)** Without ill-fame.  
**Dianghoeth, a. (anghoeth)** Not unrefined.  
**Dianghorthedd, s. m. (dianghoeth)** Freedom from  
 impurity; a state divested of impurity.  
**Dianghoethi, v. a. (dianghoeth)** To rid of impuri-  
 ty, to purge of what is impure.  
**Dianghof, a. (anghof)** Being unforgotten.  
**Dianghofiaw, v. a. (dianghof)** To cease being for-  
 getful, or unmindful; to recall to mind.  
**Dianghofiawl, a. (dianghof)** Tending to refresh  
 the memory, or to recal to mind.  
**Dianghraift, a. (anghraift)** Without example.  
**Dianghyfai, a. (anghyfai)** Without a strange-  
 ness of dialect; not barbarous.

**Dianghymhorth, a. (anghymhorth)** Without want of support, or not unassisted.

**Dianghymmes, a. (anghymmes)** Not immoderate.

**Dianghyson, a. (anghyson)** Undiscordant.

**Dianghysonawl, a. (dianghyson)** Undiscordant.

**Dianghysoni, v. a. (dianghyson)** To render undiscordant, to divest of discord; to harmonize.

**Diangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianc)** An escaping.

**Diangor, a. (angor)** Without, or not at anchor.

**Diangori, v. a. (diangor)** To weigh anchor.

**Diangraifft, a. (angraifft)** Without correction.

**Diangrwydd, s. m. (dianc)** Deliverance, safety.

**Diangu, v. a. (dianc)** To escape; to avoid; to deliver; to rescue; to retreat, or to flee; to be delivered, or preserved.

**Diangwr, s. m.—pl. diangwyr (dianc—gwr)** One who escapes; one who is delivered.

**Diangydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dianc)** One who escapes, avoids, or takes to flight.

**Diar, a. (ar)** Without joy; pensive, sad.

**Diarab, a. (diar)** Not joyous, merry, or pleasant.

**Diardwy, a. (ardwy)** Not fit to be tilted.

**Diaraf, a. (araf)** Being not slow, dilatory.

**Diaraedd, s. m. (diaraf)** Freedom from slowness.

**Diarafu, v. n. (diaraf)** To cease being slow.

**Diarafrwch, s. m. (diaraf)** Freedom from slowness.

**Diaraill, a. (araill)** Untended, not looked after.

**Diaraul, a. (araul)** Inclement, ungenial.

*Haww oedd i'm gael hyn—  
Nau dydd gwaith ddiaulau,  
Gofeld yn fy rhaid o'r haul.*

*It was easier for me to obtain this, than in a winter's inclement day, to supply my wants, to have my armsful of sunshine.  
Ien. Fychan ob t. ab Adda.*

**Diardaw, a. (arawd)** Being without elocation.

**Diaraaw, a. (araws)** Without stay or delay; undilatory.

**Yn ddiaaras, by and by, presently.**

**Diarmed, a. (arbed)** Without sparing, or saving.

**Diarmedawg, a. (diarmed)** Unsparring, unsaving.

*Manred gymised gwen warddawg,  
Wyl colledig, wyl ben hirachawg,  
Collau, pan sawrth achel penawg,  
Gwr dawl diarchar diarmedawg.*

*Gentle fair one of delicate gait in the concourse, I am lost, I am old and full of sorrow; I have lost by the toiling of the desperate chief, a brave man.  
Meigan m. Cynddylan.*

**Diarmedawl, a. (diarmed)** Unsparring, unsaving.

**Diarmediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarmed)** A ceasing to spare, or save; a being unsparring.

**Diarmedu, v. n. (diarmed)** To cease sparing.

**Diarmedus, a. (diarmed)** Not apt to spare or save.

**Diarmed, a. (arbell)** Incompact, unconnected.

**Diarmed, a. (arbell)** Incompact, unconnected.

**Diarmed, a. (arbenig)** Unexcelling, ordinary.

**Diarmed, a. (arbed)** Without foresight or wit.

**Diarmedaeth, a. (diarmed)** Without anticipation, or preparation; unanticipated.

**Diarmedawl, a. (diarmed)** Unanticipating.

**Diarmed, v. n. (diarmed)** To cease to anticipate.

**Diarmediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarmed)** A ceasing to anticipate; a being unprepared.

**Diarmedus, a. (diarmed)** Not apt to anticipate.

**Diarmed, a. (arbyll)** Void of rationality.

**Diarmed, v. n. (diarmed)** To be irrational.

**Diarmed, a. (diarmed)** Irrational.

**Diarmed, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarmed)** A becoming irrational or senseless.

**Diarmed, a. (diarmed)** Irrational.

**Diarmed, a. (arch)** Without a request or demand.

**Diarmed, a. (archar)** Without cause or reproof; fearless, dauntless, unintimidated.

*Bodd a'm rhoddy—  
Dofn awen ddiaur.*

*May he endow me with penetrating genius not to be restrained.  
L. P. Muck.*

*Gwr fal Cadwallaw, dawn diarchar,  
Llaw hir, oedd Dafydd, lloedd afar.*

*A man like Cadwallaw, of dauntless disposition, the longarmed, was Dafydd, the mourned for by armies.  
Blodwyn Ferdd.*

**Diarchen, a. (archen)** Uncovered, also unshod.

*Sefyll yn diarchen bea a thrad.*

*To stand with the head and feet uncovered. Borden.*

*Bod yn diarchen, a chyga ar domes a ladd y cryll.*

*To be without shoes, and to sleep on a dunghill will kill the strongest. Adg.*

**Diarchenad, a. (diarchen)** Without a covering.

*Mis Mal—  
Llawen hen diarchenad;  
Llawr cog a bythellad.*

*The month of May—glad is the aged that has not covering; to quacious the cuckoo and the bound.  
Zurwin.*

**Diarchenawg, a. (diarchen)** Having no covering.

**Diarchenawl, a. (diarchen)** Tending to uncover.

**Diarcheniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarchen)** The act of uncovering, a denudation; discalcation.

**Diarchennu, v. a. (diarchen)** To uncover; to discalcate, to unshoe, or pull off the shoes.

*Yr ennadd y cyrchwys i ddiares; e ddoynt fawraid a gweion leuainc i'w diarchennu; a phawb i'w deynat, cyfarth gwell a welynt kido.*

*He repaired to the hall to undress; there came boys and young men to undress him; and every one as they came, they courted him.  
Et. P. P. Dafydd—Mablog.*

*Rhnglaw el draed a'i esgeirias wrth yr ygrin heb diarchennu—a orug.  
Scraping his feet and thighs against the settle without uncovering, was what he did.  
Buckell & Edmund.*

**Diarchenwr, s. m.—pl. diarchenwyr (diarchen—gwr)** One who uncovers or diarches.

**Diarchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarch)** A countermanding; a ceasing to request or demand.

**Diarcholl, a. (archoll)** Without a wound or cut.

**Diarcholladwy, a. (diarcholl)** Invulnerable.

**Diarchollledig, a. (diarcholl)** Unwounded, uncut.

**Diarcholli, v. a. (diarcholl)** To cure of wounds.

**Diarcholliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarcholl)** A divesting of wounds; a ceasing to wound.

**Diarchre, a. (archre)** Without raiment or clothes.

**Diarchwa, a. (archwa)** Without a stench.

**Diarchwaeth, a. (archwaeth)** Tasteless, insipid.

**Diardres, a. (ardres)** Without labour, or toil.

**Diardreth, a. (ardreth)** Without rent; unrated.

**Diardrethawl, a. (diardreth)** Unrented, free.

**Diardrethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diardreth)** A ceasing to be rented; a being unrated.

**Diardreth, v. a. (diardreth)** To free from rent.

**Diardwy, a. (ardwy)** Without rule or sway; not severe or strict; not overbearing.

*Can cyrchw Dafydd diardwy,  
Cyrrh clodfawr am ddiaurw ddwy,  
Fawm pob rhyng pobllant ordwy.*

*When I resort to God of swiftness away, a report that is commendable, on account of the ignorance of the first ages of humanity against arduity of punishment. Cynddylan.*

**Diardwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diardwy)** A divesting of strictness; a ceasing to be severe.

**Diardwyaw, v. n. (diardwy)** To cease to govern.

**Diardwyawl, a. (diardwy)** Tending to relax away, or strict government.

**Diardwyth, a. (ardwyth)** Without elasticity.

**Diardwythaw, v. n. (diardwyth)** To divest of spring, or elasticity; to become unelastic.

**Diardwythawl, a. (diardwyth)** Tending to divest of elasticity; tending to become unelastic.

**Diardwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diardwyth)** A divesting of elasticity.

**Diardymher, a. (ardymher)** Without temperature.

**Diardymherawl, a. (diardymher)** Tending to intemperance, or intemperature.

**Diardymheriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (diardymher)** A divesting of temperature, a becoming intemperate.

**Diardymheru, v. a. (diardymher)** To divest of temperature; to become intemperate.

**Diardymherus, a. (diardymher)** Intemperate.

**Diarddawd, a. (arddawd)** Without a prefix.

**Diarddawl, a. (arddawl)** Untilled, unploughed.

**Diarddawn, a. (arddawn)** Without endowment.

**Diarddedig, a. (arddedig)** Unploughed, untilled.

**Diarddelw, a. (arddelw)** Unclaimed; escheated, forfeited for want of an owner.

**Diarddelw, v. a. (arddelw)** To disclaim, to disown  
**Diarddelwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarddelw)** A disclaiming, or disowning.

**Diarddelwi, v. a. (diarddelw)** To disclaim, to reject

**Diarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddiad)** Uncultivation

**Diarddodawl, a. (diarddawd)** Unprefixed.

**Diarddodi, v. a. (diarddawd)** To divest of prefix.

**Diarddodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarddawd)** A riding of prefix; a being unprefixed.

**Diarddoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarddawn)** A disgracing; a divesting of grace.

**Diarddoniaw, v. a. (diarddawn)** To disendow.

**Diarddoniawl, a. (diarddawn)** Apt to degrade.

**Diarddull, a. (arddull)** Without figure or form.

**Diarddulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarddull)** Disfiguration, or disformation; a disfiguring.

**Diarddulliaw, v. n. (diarddull)** To disfigure.

**Diarddun, a. (arddun)** Not unique, unsublime.

**Diardduniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarddun)** A divesting of sublimity, or simplicity.

**Diardduniant, s. m. (diarddun)** Want of sublimity

**Diardduniaw, v. a. (diarddun)** To divest of sublimity; to divest of simplicity.

**Diarddunniawl, a. (diarddun)** Unsublime.

**Diarddwy, a. (arddwy)** Without strict order.

**Diarddwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarddwy)** A ceasing to rule strictly; cessation of government.

**Diarddwyaw, v. n. (diarddwy)** To cease to sway.

**Diarddwyawl, a. (diarddwy)** Undespotic.

**Diareb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ar—eb)** What is incon-  
vertible; a proverb, adage, or maxim.

*Pob diareb gwir, pob coel celwydd.*

*Every proverb is truth, every report a lie.*

*Adage.*

**Diareb, a. (ar—eb)** Inconvertible, or unanswerable; excellent. *Peth da diareb yw hwn*, this is an excellent good thing.

*Diareb, mwy wynneb Nos,  
Yw dalon y dynion.*

*Excellent, by the face of Nos, is the goodness of its men.*

*L. G. Coeli.*

**Diarebawl, a. (diareb)** Proverbial; excellent.

**Diarebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diareb)** A speaking in proverbs; a making proverbial.

**Diarebu, v. a. (diareb)** To make proverbial; to speak in proverbs, or to proverb.

**Diarebus, a. (diareb)** Worthy to be proverbial.

**Diarebwr, s. m.—pl. diarebwyr (diareb—gwr)** A proverbialist, who uses proverbs.

**Diarebydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diareb)** Proverbialist

**Diareiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diareil)** A ceasing to attend, guard, or look after.

**Diareiliaw, v. n. (diareil)** To cease attending.

**Diareiliedig, a. (diareil)** Unattended, unguarded

**Diarf, a. (arf)** Without a weapon; unarmed.

**Diarfæth, a. (arfæth)** Without design, or idea.

**Diarfæthawl, a. (diarfæth)** Uninventive.

**Diarfæthedig, a. (diarfæth)** Unpurposed.

**Diarfæthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarfæth)** A being void of invention, design, or purpose.

**Diarfæthu, v. a. (diarfæth)** To lack in design, to become void of invention; to cease designing.

**Diarfæthus, a. (diarfæth)** Uninventive.

**Diarfawg, a. (diarf)** Unarmed; defenceless.

**Diarfedig, a. (diarf)** Unarmed; disarmed.

**Diarfer, a. (arfer)** Without usage, or custom.

**Diarfardwy, a. (diarfer)** That may be disused.

**Diarferawl, a. (diarfer)** Tending to disuse.

**Diarfereidig, a. (diarfer)** Unhabituated.

**Diarfereidd, s. m. (diarfer)** Disusage, disuse.

**Diarferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarfer)** A disusing;

a ceasing to use, or accustom.

**Diarferu, v. a. (diarfer)** To disuse, to cease using, to leave off a custom or habit.

**Diarfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarf)** A disarming.

**Diarfod, a. (arfod)** Without opportunity, or in-  
opportune; *Yn diarfod*, unexpectedly.

*Cafu yn ei gynghor deryn cyrch nos an os pen, ac on cefnaw  
telly hwynt yw diarfod.*

*It was agreed in his counsel to attack them in the night, and by  
that means to find them unawares.*

*Gr. of Arthur.*

**Diarfodawg, a. (diarfod)** Having no opportunity, or convenient time.

**Diarfodawl, a. (diarfod)** Being inopportune.

**Diarfodedig, a. (diarfod)** Not made opportune.

**Diarfodi, v. a. (diarfod)** To make inopportune.

**Diarfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarfod)** A divesting of opportunity; a rendering inconvenient.

**Diarfodus, a. (diarfod)** Not apt to be opportune.

**Diarfogawl, a. (diarfawg)** Tending to disarm.

**Diarfogi, v. n. (diarfawg)** To become disarmed.

**Diarfogiad, s. m. (diarfawg)** A disarming.

**Diarfoll, a. (arfoll)** Without reception.

**Diarfolladwy, a. (diarfoll)** Unreceivable.

**Diarfollledig, a. (diarfoll)** Unentertained.

**Diarfollu, v. a. (diarfoll)** To refuse receiving.

**Diarfolliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarfoll)** A ceasing to receive, or entertain; a not receiving.

**Diarfôr, a. (arfôr)** Not maritime; inland.

**Diarfôrdir, a. (diarfôr—tir)** Having no sea coast.

**Diarfraint, a. (arfraint)** Without prerogative.

**Diarfreinniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarfraint)** A divesting of prerogative; degradation.

**Diarfreinniaw, v. a. (diarfraint)** To divest of prerogative, or privilege; to degrade.

**Diarfreinniawl, a. (diarfraint)** Tending to divest of prerogative or privilege.

**Diarfur, v. a. (diarf)** To lay down arms.

**Diarffordd, a. (arffordd)** Not on the way; out of the way; strange, intricate. *Lle diarffordd*, an out of the way place.

*Yr eryr iuth ddiaffordd  
A'rh oymel bob faldorid,  
Pa a was Daw & goegordd!*

*Thou eagle of strange discourse, I seek thee without any bab-  
bling, what should God do with a retinue.*

*Yndd. Arthur ac Elliedd.*

**Diarfforddawl, a. (diarffordd)** Digestive, straying.

**Diarfforddi, v. a. (diarffordd)** To digest, to stray.

**Diarfforddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarffordd)** A dig-  
ressing, or straying; digression.

**Diargae, a. (argae)** Without obstruction; free.

**Diargaead, s. m. (diargae)** A ceasing to retard.

**Diargaeawl, a. (diargae)** Unobstructed.

**Diargais, a. (argais)** Without an endeavour.

**Diarganfod, a. (arganfod)** Without perception.

**Diargeisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diargais)** A ceasing from making an effort or endeavour.

**Diargeisiaw, v. n. (diargais)** To cease exertion.

**Diargeisiawl, a. (diargais)** Unendeavoured.

**Diargel, a. (argel)** Unhidden, undisguised; plain.

*Doynt gendau, bod Medrawd—wedi gwsguaw coron y deyrnas  
am ei ben, a chymeryd Owenhwyfar wrag Arthur y wrag iddo  
ei hen, a chydyggu yw diargel a hoes.*



There came messengers, of Medrawd's having put the crown of the kingdom on his head, and of taking Gwenhwyfar the wife of Arthur to be a wife for himself, and of cohabiting undisturbedly with her.  
*Ar. ab Arthur.*

- Diargeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diargel)** A disclosing.  
**Diargelu, v. a. (diargel)** To disconcert; to discover; to undisguise; to manifest.  
**Diarglwydd, a. (arglwydd)** Without a ruler.  
**Diarglwyddiaeth, a. (diarglwydd)** The state of being without dominion.  
**Diarglwyddiaethawl, a. (diarglwyddiaeth)** Tending to divest of rule, or dominion; anarchial.  
**Diarglwyddiaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarglwyddiaeth)** A divesting of dominion.  
**Diarglwyddiaethu, v. n. (diarglwyddiaeth)** To divest of dominion or supremacy.

*Deallir yn gyfwrth â diarglwyddiaethu y brenin o'i deyrnas pan symodir y gyfraith heb ei ganiadau.*  
*It is understood to be tantamount to dethroning the king from his kingdom, when the law is changed without his concurrence.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

- Diargoel, a. (argoel)** Without preopinion.  
**Diargoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diargoel)** A divesting of preconception; ceasing to forebode.  
**Diargoeliaw, v. (diargoel)** To cease foreboding.  
**Diargoelus, a. (diargoel)** Unforeboding, or unpertending; unpremeditated.  
**Diargraff, a. (argraff)** Without impression.  
**Diargraffawl, a. (diargraff)** Unimpressed.  
**Diargraffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diargraff)** A divesting of impression; a ceasing to impress.  
**Diargraffu, v. n. (diargraff)** To cease impressing.  
**Diargrwm, a. (argrwm)** Not prominent.  
**Diargrwn, a. (argrwn)** Not outwardly round.  
**Diargrymawl, a. (diargrwm)** Not prominent.  
**Diargrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diargrwm)** A being without protuberance or roundness.  
**Diargrymu, v. a. (diargrwm)** To divest of convexity or roundness.  
**Diargrynawl, a. (diargrwn)** Not convex.  
**Diargryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diargrwn)** A divesting of convexity; a ceasing to be convex.  
**Diargrynu, v. a. (diargrwn)** To divest of convexity; to divest of rotundity.  
**Diargudd, a. (argudd)** Without a shade or cover.  
**Diarguddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diargudd)** Disclosure.  
**Diarguddiaw, v. a. (diargudd)** To render disclosed.  
**Diarguddiawl, a. (diargudd)** Tending to disclose.  
**Diarghoedd, a. (argyhoedd)** Irreprehensible.

*Yr oedd arno—*  
*ymarweddian grian, syberw, a diargyhoedd, gan bellu ag y gallai dyn farnu.*

*He possessed a conduct pure, generous, and free from reproach as far as a person can judge.*  
*S. Trefedyn.*

- Diargyhoeddadwy, a. (diargyhoedd)** Irreprehensible.  
**Diargyhoeddawl, a. (diargyhoedd)** Unreproached.  
**Diargyhoeddi, v. n. (diargyhoedd)** To cease reprehending, or reproaching.  
**Diargyhoeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diargyhoedd)** A ceasing to reproach; a being reproachless.  
**Diargyllaeth, a. (argyllaeth)** Void of longing.  
**Diargyllid, a. (argyllid)** Being void of longing.  
**Diargyswr, a. (argyswr)** Being without dread.  
**Diargyswrw, a. (diargyswr)** Undaunted; bold.  
**Diargywedd, a. (argywedd)** Irreproachable, harmless. *Y meibion diargywedd, the innocent children.*  
**Diargyweddawl, a. (diargywedd)** Unreproaching.  
**Diargyweddian, s. m.—pl. t. au (diargywedd)** A ceasing to rebuke; a becoming reproachless.  
**Diargywedu, v. (diargywedd)** To cease chiding.  
**Diargyweddus, a. (diargywedd)** Void of reproach.

- Diargyweddwlch, s. m. (diargywedd)** Harmlessness.  
**Diargywedd, a. (argywedd)** Not present or facing.  
**Diarhaedd, a. (arhaedd)** Unsurmounted.  
**Diarhaeddawl, a. (diarhaedd)** Unsurmounting.  
**Diarhaeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarhaedd)** A being without surmounting or attaining.  
**Diarhaeddu, v. n. (diarhaedd)** To fail to attain.  
**Diarhawl, a. (arhawl)** Without surclaim.  
**Diarheb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ar—heb)** What is uncontrollable, a proverb, or adage.  
**Diarheb, a. (ar—heb)** Incontrovertible; excellent.  
*Diarheb o ddyn, an excellent man.*  
**Diarhebawl, a. (diarheb)** Not to be controverted.  
**Diarhebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarheb)** A speaking in proverbs; a making proverbial.  
**Diarhebu, v. a. (diarheb)** To make proverbial; to speak proverbs.

*Yr oedd hi yn diarhebu mor wych oeddi y lle.*

*She was certifying how splendid the place was.* *Mabinion.*

- Diarhebus, a. (diarheb)** Worthy to be proverbial.  
**Diarhebwr, s. m.—pl. diarhebwrwyr (diarheb—gwr)** A proverbialist, one who speaks proverbs.  
**Diarhebydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diarheb)** Proverbialist, a speaker in proverbs.  
**Diarholi, v. n. (diarhawl)** To disclaim.  
**Diarholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarhawl)** A disclaiming, disavowing, or disowning.  
**Diariad, a. (ariad)** Without vigour; spiritless.  
**Diariadawl, a. (diariad)** Having no vigour.  
**Diariadodd, s. m. (diariad)** Want of vigour.  
**Diariadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diariad)** Enervation.  
**Diariadu, v. n. (diariad)** To divest of vigour, or to enervate; to become enfeebled.  
**Diariadus, a. (diariad)** Unvigorous, unenervated.  
**Diariadwlch, s. m. (diariad)** A want of vigour.  
**Diarian, a. (arian)** Without silver; moneyless.  
**Diariangar, a. (diarian)** Without covetousness.

*Bydded eich ymarweddian yn ddiariangar.*

*Let your conduct be without covetousness.* *Rebans 13. 1.*

- Diariangarwch, s. m. ((diariangar))** Freedom from the love of money, or covetousness.  
**Diarianiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarian)** A divesting of silver; a depriving of money.  
**Diariann, v. a. (diarian)** To rid of money.  
**Diariad, a. (ariad)** Without sacrifice or obligation.  
**Diariadaf, a. (ariadaf)** Without speech.  
**Diariith, a. (arlith)** Without allurements.  
**Diariithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diariith)** A divesting of allurements; a being unenticed.  
**Diariithiaw, v. n. (diariith)** To cease enticing.  
**Diariithiawl, a. (diariith)** Unenticing, unalluring; un fascinatting.  
**Diarioes, a. (arloeas)** Not to be emptied or cleared.

*Draig anghyfnawys diwys, nid oes o'i h'feiddio i'w fydlin alluol.*

*A dragon not to be confined and hardly, there is no one that will dare them in dry camp not to be dispersed.*

*Prwyddar Bychan, 1 P. ab Owain.*

- Diarioesawl, a. (diarioes)** Unexhausted.  
**Diarioesi, v. n. (diarioes)** To cease emptying.  
**Diarioesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarioes)** A ceasing to empty; a being unexhausted.  
**Diariudd, a. (ariudd)** Being without obstruction.  
**Diariuddiad, s. m. (diariudd)** A being unobstructed.  
**Diariuddiaw, v. a. (diariudd)** To divest of obstruction; to become unobstructed.  
**Diariuddiawl, a. (diariudd)** Unobstructive, free.  
**Diariwyd, a. (ariwy)** Without preparation of food.  
**Diariwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diariwy)** A being without provision; a ceasing to provide.  
**Diariwyaw, v. n. (diariwy)** To cease providing.

**Diarlwyawl, a. (diarlwy)** Unprovided with food.  
**Diarlwydd, a. (arlwydd)** Without a governor.  
**Diarlwyddiaeth, s. m. (diarlwydd)** Without dominion, power, or authority.  
**Diarlwyddiaethawl, a. (diarlwyddiaeth)** Tending to divest of supremacy; not governing.  
**Diarlwyddiaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarlwyddiaeth)** A divesting of dominion or authority.  
**Diarlwyddiaethu, v. a. (diarlwyddiaeth)** To divest of dominion; to cease governing.  
**Diarmerth, a. (armerth)** Without preparation.  
**Diarmerthawl, a. (diarmerth)** Unpreparatory.  
**Diarmerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarmerth)** A being unprepared; or unprovided.  
**Diarmerthu, v. (diarmerth)** To cease providing.  
**Diarnabod, a. (arnabod)** Unacquainted, having no knowledge of. *Llo diarnabod*, an oath taken by a person professing himself to be ignorant of the matter in question.  
**Diarnabod, v. n. (arnabod)** To cease recognising.  
**Diarnabodus, a. (diarnabod)** Unknowing.  
**Diarnod, a. (arnod)** Without a characteristic.  
**Diarnodawl, a. (diarnod)** Uncharacteristic.  
**Diarnodi, v. a. (diarnod)** To divest of character.  
**Diarnodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarnod)** A divesting of character; a being undescribed.  
**Diarobaith, a. (arobaith)** Without expectation.  
**Diarobeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarobaith)** A being without expectation.  
**Diarobeithiaw, v. n. (diarobaith)** To cease expecting; to despond, or to despair.  
**Diarobeithiawl, a. (diarobaith)** Unexpected.  
**Diarobryn, a. (arobryn)** Without merit.  
**Diaroddef, a. (aroddef)** Unpassive, unenduring.  
**Diaroddef, v. n. (aroddef)** To cease enduring.  
**Diaroddefawl, a. (diaroddef)** Unendured.  
**Diaroddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diaroddef)** A ceasing to suffer; a divesting of suffering.  
**Diaroddefu, v. n. (diaroddef)** To cease suffering.  
**Diaroddefus, a. (diaroddef)** Unredoring.  
**Diarofyn, a. (arofyn)** Without intent or design.  
**Diarofynawl, a. (diarofyn)** Unintentional.  
**Diarogl, a. (arogl)** Without scent, or odour.  
**Diarogli, v. n. (diarogl)** To divest of scent.  
**Diarogliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarogl)** A divesting of scent; a becoming unscented.  
**Diaroglus, a. (diarogl)** Not odorous, unscented.  
**Diarosawl, a. (diaraws)** Unstaying, undilatory.  
**Diarosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diaraws)** A being undilatory; a being not staying.  
**Diarswyd, a. (arswyd)** Without dread, undaunted.

*Nid diarswyd ond a rŵ:  
 Nid ofswg ond a fŵ.*

*No one is without dread but that stands his ground; no one is timid but that runs away.*

**Diarswydawl, v. n. (diarswyd)** To cease dreading, to become divested of fear.  
**Diarswydawl, a. (diarswyd)** Unintimidating, undaunted, or unterrified.  
**Diarswyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarswyd)** A divesting of terror; a becoming undaunted.  
**Diarswydus, a. (diarswyd)** Undaunted, daring.  
**Diartaith, a. (artaith)** Being without torture.  
**Diarteithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diartaith)** A being untortured; a divesting of torture.  
**Diarteithiaw, v. n. (diartaith)** To divest of pain.  
**Diarteithiawl, a. (diartaith)** Untortured.  
**Diaruth, a. (aruthr)** Void of amazement.  
**Diaruthaw, v. n. (diaruthr)** To cease wondering; to recover from amazement.  
**Diaruthawl, a. (diaruthr)** Not apt to amaze.

**Diarnthriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diaruthr)** A recovering from amazement.  
**Diarw, a. (garw)** Not rough, or rugged; calm.  
**Diarwaes, a. (arwaes)** Without earnest or gage.  
**Diarwaesaf, a. (gwaesaf)** Without support; unsupported, unwarranted.  
**Diarwaesawg, a. (diarwaes)** Unpledged, ungaged.  
**Diarwaesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarwaes)** A divesting of pledge, or warranty.  
**Diarwaesu, v. a. (diarwaes)** To uncertify.  
**Diarwasg, a. (arwasg)** Without suppression.  
**Diarwasgawl, a. (diarwasg)** Unsuppressive.  
**Diarwasgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarwasg)** A being unsuppressed; a ceasing to suppress.  
**Diarwasgu, v. n. (diarwasg)** To cease to press.  
**Diarwedd, a. (arwedd)** Being without conduct.  
**Diarweddawl, a. (diarwedd)** Unconducted.  
**Diarweddidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarwedd)** A being unconducted; a ceasing to bear.  
**Diarweddig, a. (diarwedd)** Unconductive, not tending to carry on or conduct.  
**Diarweddau, v. n. (diarwedd)** To cease conducting.  
**Diarwel, a. (arwel)** Unconspicuous, unmanifest.  
**Diarweled, v. n. (diarwel)** To cease manifesting.  
**Diarweledig, a. (diarwel)** Unmanifested.  
**Diarwellyg, a. (arwellyg)** Undetectible.  
**Diarwellygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarwellyg)** A ceasing to be defective; a being without falling.  
**Diarwellygiaw, v. (diarwellyg)** To be infallible.  
**Diarwellygiawl, a. (diarwellyg)** Undetective.  
**Diarwesti, a. (arwesti)** Without confusion.  
**Diarwestlaw, a. (diarwesti)** Unconfused.  
**Diarwestliaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarwesti)** A being unconfused; a divesting of confusion.  
**Diarwestlu, v. n. (diarwesti)** To become unconfused or undisordered.  
**Diarywbod, a. (arwybod)** Unknowing, ignorant.

*Gwrthia a ddywawd—Hyd tra pardo tywyllwg y nos ddygwaw,  
 ac yn dalwyd cyrchuau a'u pen yn eu poblyllau yn ddarywdd.*

*Gwrthia said—While the darkness of the night continues, we  
 will descend, and suddenly we will come upon thee in their tents  
 unknowingly.* *Gr. ab ddiarw.*

**Diarywbodawl, a. (diarywbod)** Being unknowing.  
**Diarywbodus, a. (diarywbod)** Unknowing.  
**Diaryydd, a. (arwydd)** Without a sign or token.  
**Diaryyddiad, s. m. (diaryydd)** A divesting of a sign, or token; a ceasing to denote.  
**Diaryyddawl, a. (diaryydd)** Unsignificative.  
**Diaryyddau, v. n. (diaryydd)** To cease to signify.  
**Diaryyddaw, v. n. (diaryydd)** To cease being a sign, or token; to divest of a sign.  
**Diaryyddawl, a. (diaryydd)** Unsignificatory.  
**Diaryyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diaryydd)** A divesting of a sign, or token; a being unsignified.  
**Diaryffle, a. (aryffle)** Defenceless, unprotected.  
**Diarymchwel, a. (arymchwel)** Without reversion.  
**Diarymchweladwy, a. (diarymchwel)** Unreversible.  
**Diarymchwelaw, a. (diarymchwel)** Unreversed.  
**Diarymchweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarymchwel)** A being unconverted; a ceasing to revert.  
**Diarymddwyn, a. (arymddwyn)** Uncharacterised.  
**Diarymgais, a. (arymgais)** Without effort.  
**Diarymgisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarymgais)** A being without effort, a desisting from exertion.  
**Diarymgisiaw, v. n. (diarymgais)** To cease exertion, to desist from making an effort.  
**Diarymgisiawl, a. (diarymgais)** Unexerted.  
**Diarynaig, a. (arynaig)** Fearless, or dauntless.

*Ymlith y hleddiau y cerddyt yn diarynaig, ac yn ddigodiant.*

*Amongst the wolves they would walk without dread, and unembarrassed.*

**Diaryneigiad, s. m. (diarynaig)** A divesting of terror, or dread ; a ceasing to dread.

**Diaryneigiaw, v. n. (diarynaig)** To cease to fear, to become fearless, or undaunted.

**Diaryneigiawl, a. (diarynaig)** Unterrifying.

**Dias, s. m. (as)** Din, loud noise ; clamour.

*Holan y parchellian bychan breichfras ;  
Andaw di las adar mor mawr eu dias.*

Attend thou thy pig, small and thick-limbed ; hearken thou to the voice of sea birds of great clamour.

**Dias, v. a. (as)** To din ; to make a clamour, to clamour ; to make to cry out, or to complain.

*Mab Gruffudd graid a'm dias,  
Maith dy dreislar drag Eus.*

The vehement son of Gruffudd that makes me clamorous, extensive thy depredations towards Eus. *Gwalchmai, i O. Gwynedd.*

*Llywelyn, llyary ddyn, llywyr dias galon.*

Llywelyn, the mild man, completely the foe he makes to cry out.

**Diasawl, a. (dias)** Apt to din ; clamorous.

**Diasb, s. f. (dias)** A cry ; a noise, or clamour.

**Diasbad, s. f.—pl. t. au (diasb)** A great noise ; an echo ; outcry, or uproar ; a cry ; a proclamation. *Diasbad uchawen ; diasbad uch awen ; diasbad uch adneu, and hawl ddiabab. Welsh Laws.* Expressions implying a calling out for assistance when too late, and applied to a person, who having lost his claim to an estate, calls for the reversion of the verdict.

*Rhol diasbad o'r baddell.*

The pua giving a ring.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Diasbed, v. a. (diasb)** To make a noise, or to ring ; to cry out, to clamour.

*Pe diasbedych di bynag u'rh ellyngir di i mywn yni elwyr i ddywedyd i Arthur.*

Shouldst thou bowl so much as may seem good to thee, thou wilt not be suffered to go in, until I go to tell Arthur.

*H. G. ab Cŵydd—Mabnagion.*

**Diasbedain, v. a. (diasbad)** To make a noise, tumult, or uproar ; to ring, or tingle ; to echo ; to cry out, to scream ; to cry out often.

*Diasbedain a orugyl y sawr gwyr y llys.*

What they, the men of the court, did was to scream out mightily.

*H. Peredur—Mabnagion.*

**Diasbri, a. (asbri)** Without wiles, or cunning.

**Diasbriad, s. m. (diasbri)** A divesting of tricks.

**Diasbriaw, v. a. (diasbri)** To divest of wiles, or sly tricks ; to cease being mischievous.

**Diasbriawl, a. (diasbri)** Tending to divest of tricks, or wiles ; unmischievous.

**Diasgafaeth, a. (asgafaeth)** Having no prey.

**Diasgafaethawl, a. (diasgafaeth)** Unpredatory.

**Diasgafaethiad, s. m. (diasgafaeth)** A being without depredation ; a being without prey.

**Diasgafaethn, v. n. (diasgafaeth)** To cease spoiling, depredating, or pillaging.

**Diasgell, a. (asgell)** Without a wing, unpinioned.

**Diasgellawg, a. (diasgell)** Unwinged, unpinioned.

**Diasgellu, v. a. (diasgell)** To divest of wings.

**Diasgen, a. (asgen)** Without blemish, harmlers ; sound, or safe ; chaste, or unpolluted.

**Diasgenawl, a. (diasgen)** Unpernicious, unhurt.

**Diasgengael, a. (diasgen—cael)** Not affected by harm ; uninjured, unpolluted.

*Hi a seith o enau y ddralig yn diasgengael.*

She went out of the Dragon's jaws without receiving harm.

*Mabnagion.*

**Diasgeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diasgen)** A being unhurt ; a divesting of harm or damage.

**Diasgennu, v. a. (diasgen)** To divest of harm.

**Diasgloff, a. (asgloff)** Without lameness, sound.

*Dy was gynn ya ddiagloff  
O gwyf—*

Thy servant make unblemished with disorder. *H. D. ab Iſan.*

**Diagloff, v. a. (diagloff)** To divest of lameness.

**Diaglwyrn, a. (asgwrn)** Without bone, boneless.

**Diagrynnawl, a. (diaglwyrn)** Unboned, unossified.

**Diagrynniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diaglwyrn)** A divesting of bone ; a being without bone.

**Diagrynnu, v. a. (diaglwyrn)** To divest of bone.

**Diasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dias)** A clamouring.

**Diaswyn, a. (aswyn)** Without excuse or leave.

**Diaswynaw, v. n. (diaswyn)** To cease excusing.

**Diaswynnawl, a. (diaswyn)** Unremitted.

**Diaswynniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diaswyn)** A ceasing to excuse, or remit ; a being unremitted.

**Diasw, v. a. (dias)** To make a din ; to clamour.

**Diasw, a. (asw)** Not left, not awkward.

**Diatblyg, a. (atblyg)** Without reduplication.

**Diatblygawl, a. (diatblyg)** Unreduplicative.

**Diatblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diatblyg)** A divesting of fold, or reduplication.

**Diatblygu, v. a. (diatblyg)** To divest of folds.

**Diatchwel, a. (atchwel)** Without a return back.

**Diatchweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diatchwel)** A ceasing to return ; a not returning.

**Diatchwelyd, v. (diatchwel)** To cease returning.

**Diateb, a. (ateb)** Without answer or response.

**Diatebawl, a. (diatb)** Being unanswerable.

**Diatebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diatb)** A not answering, a being unanswerable.

**Diatebn, v. n. (diatb)** To cease from answering.

**Diattal, a. (attal)** Without a stop ; unimpeded.

**Diattab, a. (attab)** Without answer or response.

**Diattref, a. (attref)** Without a home ; unboxed.

**Diattreg, a. (attreg)** Unimpeded, or unobstructed.

**Yn ddiattreg, without delay.**

**Diattregawl, a. (diattreg)** Unobstructive.

**Diattregiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diattreg)** A divesting of obstruction, or impediment.

**Diattregu, v. n. (diattreg)** To divest of a stay.

**Diattregwch, s. m. (diattreg)** Unobstructedness.

**Diattro, a. (attro)** Without a reversion.

**Diathraw, a. (athraw)** Without a teacher.

**Diathrawald, a. (diathraw)** Uninstructional.

**Diathrawawl, a. (diathraw)** Not doctoral.

**Diathrawd, a. (athrawd)** Without censure.

**Diathrawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diathraw)** A ceasing to be an instructor.

**Diathrawiaeth, a. (diathraw)** Without instruction, or learning ; uninstructed.

**Diathrawiaethawl, a. (diathrawiaeth)** Not tending to instruct ; uninstructive.

**Diathrawiaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diathrawiaeth)** A ceasing to instruct, or inform.

**Diathrawiaethu, v. n. (diathrawiaeth)** To cease to instruct or inform.

**Diathrawu, v. n. (diathraw)** To cease teaching.

**Diathrawus, a. (diathraw)** Uninstructional.

**Diathurin, a. (athrin)** Unused to labour or toil.

*Bydd lew, na fydd diathurin.*

Be skilful, be not without toil.

*Adage.*

**Diathrist, a. (athrist)** Undejected, ungrrieved.

**Diathröawl, a. (diathraw)** Not like a teacher.

**Diathrodawl, a. (diathrawd)** Uncensorious.

**Diathrodi, v. n. (diathrawd)** To cease censuring.

**Diathrodiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (diathrawd)** A ceasing to censure ; a being uncensored.

**Diathrylith, a. (athrylith)** Uninformed.

**Diathrywyn, a. (athrywyn)** Untranquillized.

**Diau, a. (gan)** Without falsehood; certain, true.  
*Yn ddiau, truly, indeed, verily, assuredly.*

*Angau pob rhiau diau y daw.*

The death of every chieftain, certain it is to come.  
*Bledwyn Ferdd.*

**Diau, s. pl. aggr.—pl. diuoedd (dydd)** Days.

*Yn ei wlad rhyddid barau,  
 Dwr a dalar ddi diau.*

In his banquet it would be a wonder should land and water last for three days.  
*D. Nanmor.*

**Diauawl, a. (dian)** Not tending to be false.

*Y mudi diawwlawn,  
 Mal lmp yw yn aul o'm pen.*

The praise of the unsatisfying muse is like a bud, prolific from my brain.  
*Ieu. ab H. ab Iorwedd.*

**Diawch, a. (awch)** Without keenness; unapt.

**Diawchawl, a. (diawch)** Unpropensive; unkeen.

**Diawchedd, s. m. (diawch)** Want of aptitude, or tendency, disinclination; want of sharpness; bluntness, dullness.

**Diawchiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (diawch)** Disinclination; a divesting of aptness; a blunting.

**Diawchedig, a. (diawch)** Unsharpened; unexcited  
**Diawchu, v. a. (diawch)** To divest of aptness, or tendency; to disincline; to divest of sharpness; to blunt, or make dull.

*Yr oeddwn wedi diawchu o schaw y chwerdau a ddywedasai hi.*

I was become divested of inclination by reason of the sayings that she had uttered.  
*Marchwyl Crwydrad.*

**Diawchus, a. (diawch)** Not ardent; not keen.

**Diawchusaw, v. n. (diawchus)** To become dull.

**Diawchusawl, a. (diawchus)** Not apt to be ardent; not apt to be keen, or greedy.

**Diawchusiad, s. m. (diawchus)** A being unsharpened; a being unapt to be ardent or greedy.

**Diawchusrwydd, s. m. (diawchus)** Inappetency.

**Diawd, s. f.—pl. diodydd (iawd)** Drink, beverage.

**Diawdlestr, s. m.—pl. t. au (diawd)—llestr** A drinking cup; also a cupful of drink, so called, superstitiously given for the dead; which in some places is named *diawdyget* and *cwpan y meirw*.

**Diawdlyn, s. m. (diawd—llyn)** Beverage.

**Diawdlyst, s. m. (diawd—lyst)** The give-ale.

**Diawdrydd, a. (diawd—rhydd)** Given to drinking, drunken. *s. m.* A drunkard.

**Diawdurdawd, a. (awdurdawd)** Without authority, not invested with power.

**Diawdurdodawl, a. (diawdurdawd)** Unauthorized; unauthorized, divesting of power.

**Diawdurdodi, v. a. (diawdurdawd)** To disauthorize, to divest of credit; to cashier.

**Diawdurdodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diawdurdawd)** A disauthorising, a divesting of power.

**Diawdrydd, s. pl. aggr. (diawd—gwydd)** The bay-tree, or laurel; otherwise called *pren y gerwyn* and *dail y curw*.

**Diawd, a. (awg)** Lazy, sluggish; or lifeless.

*Differo y Daw ddiawg.*

*May God defend the lazy.*

*Gwas a wnel da i diawg.*

Woe to him that will do good to the sluggish.  
*Adagr.*

**Diawgrym, a. (awgrym)** Unskillful, awkward.

**Diawgswrth, a. (diawg—swrth)** Sluggish, slothful.

*Afaa dwylaw diawgswrth.*

Polished are the hands of the sluggish.  
*Adagr.*

**Diawgwas, s. m.—pl. diawgweis (diawg—gwas)** A lazy person, or a sluggish.

**Diawl, s. m.—pl. t. laid (awl)** That is deprived of primeval light; the devil.

*Angel pen ffordd a diawl pen tan.*

An angel on the road and a devil at home.  
*Adagr.*

*Dreg y celdw diawl ei was.*

Badly will the devil keep his servant.  
*Adagr.*

**Diawlaidd, a. (diawl)** Devilish, like a devil.

**Diawlddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diawl—dyn)** A devil incarnate, or a man-devil.

**Diawledig, a. (diawl)** Possessed of a devil.

**Diawleiddrwydd, s. m. (diawlaidd)** Devilishness.

**Diawles, s. f.—pl. t. od (diawl)** A female devil; a fury. *Diawles o ddynes ddu*, a black fury of a woman.

**Diawliaw, v. a. (diawl)** To call the devil.

**Diawlig, a. (diawl)** Devilish; having the nature, or disposition of a devil.

**Diawligrwydd, s. m. (diawlig)** Devilishness.

**Diawr, adv. (awr)** Without doubt, certainly.

*Diawr ydd le fddo gwyaw y neb y sydd yma; Mabon fab Modron y sydd ym y ngharchar.*

Certainly there is room for him to complain whoever he is that is here: It is Mabon the son of Modron that is in prison here.  
*H. Culwch—Mabington.*

**Diaws, a. (aws)** Without aptness, unapt.

**Diawty, s. m.—pl. t. an (diawd—ty)** A pot-house, or drinking house.

**Diawydd, a. (awydd)** Without desire, or avidity.

**Diawyddawl, a. (diawydd)** Undesirous; indifferent

**Diawyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diawydd)** A divesting of desire, or avidity.

**Diawyddu, v. n. (diawydd)** To be disinclined.

**Diawyddus, a. (diawydd)** Having no avidity.

**Dib, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ib)** A fall or depth; a declivity; extremity.

**Dibaid, a. (paid)** Unceasing, incessant, continual, or perpetual. *Yn ddiabid*, incessantly.

**Dibaith, a. (paith)** Having no view, or perception; uncircumspect; indistinct.

*Yn mawr a fo dibaith.*

Dead is he that is uncircumspect.  
*Adagr.*

**Dibaladr, a. (paladr)** Without a stem or shaft.

**Dibaladrwg, a. (dibaladr)** Having no stem.

**Diball, a. (pall)** Infallible; sure, or certain.

**Diballedig, a. (diball)** Not having failed.

**Diballiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diball)** A not failing.

**Diballiant, s. m. (diball)** Infallibility.

**Diballrwydd, s. m. (diball)** Indefectibility.

**Diballu, v. n. (diball)** To cease from failing.

*A dan serl n bydd, se ni bu an well*

Few glod bell diballu.  
 Beneath the stars there will not be, and there has not been one more excellent.  
*Eia Nan, i Raff ab Ilyddyn.*

**Diballus, a. (diball)** Undefective, unfailing.

**Dibannwl, a. (pannwl)** Without dents.

**Dibannylawg, a. (dibannawl)** Not dented.

**Dibannyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibannwl)** A divesting of creases, or dents.

**Dibannyla, v. a. (dibannwl)** To uncrease.

**Dibant, a. (pant)** Without a hollow, or dent.

**Dibara, a. (para)** Not durable, transitory.

**Dibaraad, s. m. (dibara)** A discontinuation.

**Dibaraawl, a. (dibara)** Undurable; transient.

**Dibaraù, v. n. (dibara)** To discontinue; to cease.

**Dibaraùs, a. (dibara)** Undurable; transitory.

**Dibaraùsrydd, s. m. (dibaraùs)** Transientness.

**Dibarawd, a. (parawd)** Unready, unprepared.

**Dibarch, a. (parch)** Without respect; unrespected

**Dibarchiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (dibarch)** A disesteeming; a ceasing to reverence.

**Dibarchrwydd, s. m. (dibarch)** Disesteem.

**Dibarodawl, a. (dibarawd)** Tending to be unready; becoming unprepared.

**Dibarodi, v. n.** (dibarawd) To become unprepared; to cease being ready.

**Dibarodiad, s. m.** (dibarawd) A ceasing to be ready; a becoming unprepared.

**Dibarodrydd, s. m.** (dibarawd) Unpreparedness.

**Dibeck, a.** (pech) Without sin; sinless; perfect.

*Dibeck fywyd gwyn ei fy.*

*Blessed is he that is of sinless life.*

*Adage.*

**Dibeclawd, a.** (dibecl) Without sin; sinless.

**Dibecliad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (dibecl) A divesting of sin or imperfection; a ceasing to sin.

**Dibeclrwydd, s. m.** (dibecl) Sinlessness.

**Dibeclu, v. a.** (dibecl) To make sinless.

*Priddas a wneithwyd er dibeclu cydenawd y rhwng gwr a gwrig, ac er cunill plant i wmaethu Dinw.*

*Marriage was instituted for the sake of rendering uncriminal the connection between man and woman, and to beget children to serve God.*

*Li. G. Herget.*

**Dibedrylaw, a.** (pedrylaw) Inexpert, unhandy.

**Dibeidiad, s. m.** (dibaid) A rendering incessant.

**Dibeidiaw, v. n.** (dibaid) To render incessant.

**Dibeidiawl, a.** (dibaid) Incessant, unceasing.

**Dibeiriannawl, a.** (dibeiriant) Uninstrumental.

**Dibeirianniad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (dibeiriant) A divesting of agency, or instrumentality.

**Dibeiriannu, v. a.** (dibeiriant) To divest of agent, or instrument; to disorganize.

**Dibeiriant, a.** (peiriant) Without agent, effective cause, or instrument.

**Dibeithiad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (dibaith) A divesting of clearness, openness, or distinctness.

**Dibeithiaw, v. a.** (dibaith) To divest of openness.

**Dibeithiawg, a.** (dibaith) Having no clearness.

**Dibeithiawl, a.** (dibaith) Uncleared, unexplored.

**Dibeithig, a.** (dibaith) Unexplored; unclear.

**Dibeithin, a.** (dibaith) Not having perspicuity.

**Dibelenawl, a.** (pelenawl) Unconglomerated.

**Dibeleniad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (peleniad) A divesting of globosity, or roundness.

**Dibelenn, v. a.** (pelen) To divest of globosity.

**Dibelre, a.** (pelre) Without trouble, or distress.

—*Prydain,*

*Prydyddion arwre,*

*Ed i'w ei phen fyniant dibelre.*

*Britain, by birds extolled, he is its supreme and prosperity free from trouble.*

*Li. P. Moch, i R. ab Cynan ab Owain.*

**Dibelydr, a.** (pelydr) Without a beam or ray.

**Dibelydrawl, a.** (dibelydr) Unradiating.

**Dibelydriad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (dibelydr) A divesting of, or a ceasing to cast rays.

**Dibelydru, v. n.** (dibelydr) To cease to cast rays.

**Dibellt, a.** (pellt) Incompact, not round.

**Dibellus, a.** (pellus) Tending to be incompact.

**Diben, a.** (peu) Without a head, top, or end.

**Dibenaeth, a.** (penaeth) Being without a head, chiefless.

**Dibenbleth, a.** (penbleth) Without intricacy.

*Dylai gweinidawg fod yn rhydd, ac yn ddibenbleth ar bob rhyw archysuron.*

*A minister ought to be free and unembarrassed on all sorts of occasions.*

*Jr. Owain.*

**Dibenedig, a.** (diben) Decapitated, beheaded.

**Dibeniad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (diben) Decapitation.

**Dibenor, a.** (penor) Having no headpiece, without a helmet.

*Ni ddellais nag elthaf na chynnor*

*Ysgwr drem dibenor.*

*Thou didst not catch the extreme, nor the front of the towering presence without a helmet.*

*Aurwin.*

**Dibenu, v. a.** (diben) To decapitate, to behead.

**Dibenwr, s. m.**—*pl.* dibenwyr (diben—gwr) A decapitator, or a beheader.

**Diberchen, a.** (perchen) Without owner; unowned

**Diberchenawg, a.** (diberchen) Having no owner.

**Diberchenogion, waifs, or things unowned.**

**Diberchenawl, a.** (diberchen) Dispossessive.

**Dibercheniad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (diberchen) A divesting of a thing; dispossession.

**Diberchenogawl, a.** (diberchenawg) Dispossessive.

**Diberchenogi, v. a.** (diberchenawg) To dispossess.

**Diberchenogiad, s. m.** (diberchenawg) A dispossessing; dispossession; deprivation.

**Diberchenu, v. a.** (diberchen) To dispossess.

**Dibereiddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (pereiddiad) A divesting of sweetness, lusciousness, or fragrantcy.

**Dibereiddiaw, v. a.** (pereiddiaw) To divest of sweetness of taste, or fragrantcy.

**Dibereiddiawl, a.** (pereiddiawl) Tending to divest of sweetness, lusciousness, or fragrantcy.

**Diberfedd, a.** (perfedd) Without entrails.

**Diberfeddedig, a.** (diberfedd) Disembowelled.

**Diberfeddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (diberfedd) A disembowelling; a divesting of entrails.

**Diberfeddu, v. a.** (diberfedd) To disembowel; to embowel, to viscerate, to draw the entrails.

**Diberfeithiad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (perfeithiad) A rendering imperfect or incomplete.

**Diberfeithiaw, v. a.** (perfeithiaw) To divest of perfection; to render incomplete.

**Diberfeithiawl, a.** (perfeithiawl) Tending to render, or become imperfect.

**Diberfeithrwydd, s. m.** (perfeithrwydd) Imperfection, or a want of perfection.

**Diberthynas, a.** (perthynas) Without relation; or connection; irrelevant, unconnected.

**Diberthynasawl, a.** (diberthynas) Disconnective.

**Diberthynasodd, s. m.** (diberthynas) Disconnection.

**Diberthynasiad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (diberthynas) A rendering irrelevant; a disconnecting.

**Diberthynasrwydd, s. m.** (diberthynas) Irrelevance, or unconnectedness.

**Diberthynasn, v. a.** (diberthynas) To render unconnected or irrelevant.

**Diberthynus, a.** (perthynus) Irrelevant.

**Diberygl, a.** (perygl) Without danger.

**Diberygled, s. m.** (diberygl) A being void of danger, freedom from hazard.

**Diberygliad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (diberygl) A divesting of danger; a ceasing to be dangerous.

**Diberyglu, r. a.** (diberygl) To save harmless.

**Dibetrus, a.** (petrus) Without doubt, doubtless.

**Dibetrusaw, v. a.** (dibetrus) To clear of doubt; to cease doubting or hesitating.

**Dibetrusawl, a.** (dibetrus) Undubious.

**Dibetrusder, s. m.** (dibetrus) Freedom from doubt, or hesitation; certainty.

**Dibetrusiad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (dibetrus) A divesting of doubt; a ceasing to hesitate.

**Dibetrusrwydd, s. m.** (dibetrus) Undoubtedness.

**Dibil, a.** (pil) Having no peel, or rind.

**Dibilen, a.** (pilen) Without a membrane.

**Dibiliaw, v. a.** (dibil) To strip off the peel.

**Dibilliedig, a.** (dibil) Unpeeled, or unpared.

**Dibillion, a.** (dibil) Having no peelings or rind.

**Dibillionen, a.** (dibillion) Having no membrane.

**Dibill, a.** (pill) Without a stock, or stem.

**Dibl, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (dib) A border or lower extremity; a dragging, or daggling.

**Diblaid, a.** (plaid) Without a party, or aid.

**Diblaniad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (plan) Displantation.

**Diblant, a.** (plant) Without children, childless.

**Diblanta, v. a.** (diblant) To bereave of children.

*Minnas fal i'm diblantwyd a ddiblentir.*

*And me as I have been bereaved of children, so shall the daughter of children.*

*Geoffr. 281. 2.*

**Diblantiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diblant)** A bereaving of children, a making childless.

**Diblann, v. a. (plann)** To displant, or take up.

**Diblaw, v. a. (dibl)** To draggle, or bedaggle.

**Diblawg, a. (dibl)** Bedaggled, or dragged.

**Dible, s. pl. aggr. (dibl)** Skirts, borders, or extremities; daggles, or daggling of garments.

*O cefr lladrad mewn ty nen yn diblre y ty.*

*If a thief shall be found in a house, or in the outskirts of a house.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Dibledig, a. (dibl)** Daggle, or bedaggled.

**Dibleidiad, s. m. (diblaidd)** A divesting of faction.

**Dibleidiaw, v. (diblaidd)** To cease taking part.

**Dibleidiawg, a. (diblaidd)** Void of partiality.

**Dibleidiawl, a. (diblaidd)** Impartial; unbiassed.

**Dibleth, a. (pleth)** Without a plait or wreath.

**Diblethawl, a. (dibleth)** Unplaited, unwreathed.

**Diblethedig, a. (dibleth)** Unplaited, unwreathed.

**Diblethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibleth)** A divesting of plaits, or wreaths.

**Diblethu, v. a. (dibleth)** To unplait, to unplat.

**Diblisg, a. (plisg)** Having no shell, or husk.

**Diblisgaw, v. a. (diblisg)** To strip off the shell.

**Diblisgawl, a. (diblisg)** Unshelled, not shelled.

**Diblisgiad, s. m. (diblisg)** A being unshelled.

**Diblu, a. (plu)** Featherless, or unfledged.

**Diblaad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibla)** Deplumption.

**Diblaaw, v. a. (diblu)** To strip of feathers.

**Diblaawl, a. (diblu)** Unfledged, unfeathered.

**Dibladd, a. (pludd)** Not soft, tender, or mellow.

**Dibluddaad, s. m. (dibludd)** A ridding of softness.

**Dibluddawl, a. (dibludd)** Tending to divest of softness.

**Diblwr, s. m.—pl. diblwyr (dibl—gwr)** A daggler or draggler; a daggletail.

**Diblwyr, a. (plwyr)** Being without a parish.

**Diblwyrfaw, v. a. (diblwyr)** To divest of a parish; to render unparochial.

**Diblwyrfawl, a. (diblwyr)** Having no parish.

**Dibwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibwyf)** A divesting of a parish, or parish settlement.

**Diblydd, a. (plydd)** Not soft, tender, or mellow.

**Diblyddaad, s. m. (diblydd)** A ridding of softness.

**Diblyddawl, a. (diblydd)** Tending to divest of softness, or mellowness.

**Diblyddau, v. n. (diblydd)** To become harsh.

**Diblyg, a. (plyg)** Without a fold, or plait.

**Diblygawl, a. (diblyg)** Unflexible, or rigid.

**Diblygedd, s. m. (diblyg)** Unpliantness; rigidity.

**Diblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diblyg)** A being unpliant, a being unfolded.

**Diblygedig, a. (diblyg)** Not folded, or doubled.

**Diblygrwydd, s. m. (diblyg)** An unfolded state.

**Diblygu, v. a. (diblyg)** To unfold; to unbend.

**Dibobl, a. (pobl)** Without inhabitants.

**Diboblawg, a. (dibobl)** Unpopulous; deserted.

**Diboblawl, a. (dibobl)** Tending to depopulate.

**Dibobledig, a. (dibobl)** Being depopulated.

**Dibobli, v. a. (dibobl)** To depopulate.

**Diboblriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibobl)** Depopulation, a stripping of inhabitants.

**Diboen, a. (poen)** Without pain, painless; unpunished, unwearied; untortured. *Yn ddiboen*, without difficulty, or with ease.

*Diboen i ddyn dylaw yn dda.*

*It is easy for a man to think well.*

*Adage.*

*Ac ni bydd diboen i tithau a dywedaist eithr gwir.*

*And it will not be harmless for thee also as to what thou didst say except the truth.*

*H. Cor. Mag.—Mabinion.*

**Diboenedig, a. (diboen)** Unpunished; untortured.

**Diboeni, v. a. (diboen)** To divest of torture.

**Diboeniad, s. m. (diboen)** A ridding of pain.

**Diboenyd, a. (diboen)** Without pain or torture.

**Diboenydiaw, v. a. (diboenyd)** To rid of torture.

**Diboenydiawl, a. (diboenyd)** Untortmenting.

**Diboeth, a. (poeth)** Without heat.

**Diboethawl, a. (diboeth)** Tending to allay heat.

**Diboethi, v. a. (diboeth)** To divest of heat.

**Diboethiad, s. m. (diboeth)** A divesting of heat.

**Diboethni, s. m. (diboeth)** Want of heat.

**Diborth, a. (porth)** Destitute, or helpless.

**Diborthawl, a. (diborth)** Tending to harass.

**Diborthi, v. a. (diborth)** To divest of help.

**Diborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diborth)** A divesting of support or maintenance.

**Diborthiannawl, a. (diborthiant)** Tending to divest of support or succour.

**Diborthiannu, v. n. (diborthiant)** To cease giving support, or maintenance.

**Diborthiannus, a. (diborthiant)** Tending to divest of support or maintenance.

**Diborthiant, a. (diborth)** Without sustenance.

**Dibr, s. m.—pl. dibrau (dib)** A saddle.

**Dibra, v. a. (dibr)** To saddle, to put on a saddle.

**Dibraidd, a. (praidd)** Having no herds, or flocks.

**Dibraith, a. (praith)** Having no practice.

**Dibrawf, a. (prawf)** Having no proof, or test.

**Dibreiddawl, v. a. (dibraidd)** To divest of herds.

**Dibreiddin, a. (dibraidd)** Destitute of herds.

**Dibreithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibraith)** A ceasing to practise; a divesting of practice.

**Dibreithiaw, v. (dibraith)** To cease practising.

**Dibreithiawl, a. (dibraith)** Unpractical.

**Dibreithig, a. (dibraith)** Unpractical.

**Dibres, a. (pres)** Without haste; unhasty.

**Dibresawl, a. (dibres)** Unhastening, unhasty.

**Dibresiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibres)** A ceasing to hasten; a divesting of haste.

**Dibrestrl, a. (prestrl)** Without prattling.

**Dibrestrlawg, a. (dibrestrl)** Unloquacious.

**Dibrestrledu, s. m. (dibrestrl)** Taciturnity.

**Dibrestrliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibrestrl)** A ceasing to talk, or tattle.

**Dibrestrlu, v. n. (dibrestrl)** To cease prattling.

**Dibresu, v. n. (presu)** To cease to hasten.

**Dibresawl, a. (presawl)** Without an abode.

**Dibreswyliaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibresawl)** A divesting of habitation; a ceasing to dwell.

**Dibreswyliaw, v. a. (dibresawl)** To divest of habitation; to cease inhabiting.

**Dibreswyliawg, a. (dibresawl)** Uninhabited.

**Dibriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibr)** A saddling.

**Dibriawd, a. (priaud)** Unmatched, unmarried.

**Dibrid, a. (prid)** Without a pledge, or value.

*Marw Elinon mawr, aros dibrid;  
Myddir rymaeth yn gyfrith grynol.*

*Since Elinon the great is dead, the muse is unrewarded, thousands had he made subservient to the law.*

*Lt. P. Mack, i Gr. ab Cynan ab Owain.*

*Ednebydd hagen priddwrth yd hyn, ac nad dibrid byd tra parlo  
nerth yn y braich deheu hwn.*

*Knew thou therefore that is a debt due to thee, and not to be un-  
obligatory whilst there shall remain strength in this right arm.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dibridiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibrid)** A being without equivalence; inextipation.

**Dibridiant, s. m. (dibrid)** Inextipation.

**Dibridiaw, v. n. (dibrid)** To become inequivalent; to divest of security.

**Dibridiawg, a. (dibrid)** Having no equivalent.

**Dibridiawl, a. (dibrid)** Unequivalent.

**Dibridid, a. (prid)** Without earth, or mould.

**Dibriddaw, v. a. (dibridd)** To divest of earth; to become divested of earth

*Dynod allan, ydydd, a dybidd, oher o'r olwg ar i fyny: a dybidd's gair m'ia cyfnew yn, ymryddia oddiwrth bob rhan o'r corff.*  
Come forth, spirit, and cast off the earthly frame, said he, with his eyes lifted up: And with the word I could feel myself becoming liberated from every part of the body.  
*Ellis Wym. St. Cwsg.*

**Dibrin, a. (prin)** Unscarce; or unscarce.

**Dibrinad, s. m. (dibrin)** A rendering unscarce.

**Dibrinadawl, a. (dibrin)** Tending to render unscarce, or to be plenteous.

**Dibrinâu, v. n. (dibrin)** To become unscarce.

**Dibrinder, s. m. (dibrin)** Unscarcity; plenty.

**Dibriodas, a. (priodas)** Without marriage.

**Dibriodawl, a. (dibriawd)** Unappropriated, unconjoined; unmarried.

**Dibriodawr, a. (priodawr)** Having no proprietor.

**Dibriodi, v. a. (dibriawd)** To unmarry.

**Dibrioedd, s. m. (dibriodawl)** Unappropriateness, the state of being unappropriated.

**Dibriodoli, v. n. (dibriodawl)** To render unappropriated; to disconnect.

**Dibrofadwy, a. (dibrawf)** Unassayable.

**Dibrofedig, a. (dibrawf)** Unassayed, unproved.

**Dibrofi, v. a. (dibrawf)** To disprove; to cease trying, assaying, or tasting.

**Dibrofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibrawf)** A disproving; a ceasing to assay; a ceasing to taste.

**Dibrudd, a. (prudd)** Not serious; undiscreet.

**Dibruddad, s. m. (dibrudd)** A ceasing to be sad.

**Dibruddawl, a. (dibrudd)** Tending to rid of sadness or seriousness; apt to be imprudent.

**Dibruddau, v. n. (dibrudd)** To cease being sad.

**Dibrwr, s. m.—pl. dibrwr (dibr—gwr)** A saddler, one who makes or sells saddles.

**Dibrwy, a. (prwy)** Without anxiety or care.

**Dibrwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibrwy)** A divesting of anxiety; a ceasing to be solicitous.

**Dibrwyaw, v. a. (dibrwy)** To divest of care.

**Dibrwyawl, a. (dibrwy)** Unanxious; careless.

**Dibrwysti, a. (prwysti)** Without solicitude.

**Dibrwystl, a. (prwystl)** Without loquacity.

**Dibrwystlawg, a. (dibrwystl)** Unloquative.

**Dibrwystledd, s. m. (dibrwystl)** A freedom from noise, bustle, or loquacity.

**Dibrwystliad, s. m. (dibrwystl)** A ceasing to be noisy, or loquacious.

**Dibryd, a. (pryd)** Out of time, inopportune.

**Dibryder, a. (pryder)** Without anxiety or care.

**Dibryderawg, a. (dibryder)** Having no anxiety.

**Dibryderawl, a. (dibryder)** Unsolicitous.

**Dibryderi, a. (dibryder)** Having no anxiety.

**Dibryderiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibryder)** A ceasing to be solicitous; a being unanxious.

**Dibryderiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibryder)** A ceasing from anxiety; thoughtlessness.

*Yn flaenaf o'r arlywyddesi yr oedd y rhai a enwau grynaf: Nwyfiant, Afrad, Godioeb, Rhyfeg, Dibryderiaeth, Gweri, Anlludrwydd, Trachwant, Meddndwad, a Blydgrwydd, ac y fath rai a byny.*

Foremost of the ladies there were those I named first: Wantonness, Prodigality, Adultery, Pomp, Carelessness, Vanity, Lawlessness, Desire, Drunkenness, and Gluttony, and others of the like sort.  
*Marchioness Croyland.*

**Dibryderu, v. n. (dibryder)** To be thoughtless.

**Dibryderus, a. (dibryder)** Unanxious; careless.

**Dibryderwch, s. m. (dibryder)** Thoughtlessness.

**Dibrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibryd)** A rendering unseasonable; a ceasing to be timely.

**Dibrydiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibryd)** Unseasonableness; want of opportunity.

**Dibrydiaw, v. n. (dibryd)** To become untimely.

**Dibrydiawl, a. (dibryd)** Unseasonable.

**Dibrydlawn, a. (dibryd)** Unseasonable.

**Dibrydlonedd, s. (dibrydlawn)** Unseasonableness.

**Dibrydloni, v. n. (dibrydlawn)** To become unseasonable, or untimely.

**Dibrydloniad, s. m. (dibrydlawn)** A rendering, or becoming unseasonable.

**Dibryfed, a. (pryfed)** Having no worms.

**Dibryfedu, v. a. (dibryfed)** To rid of worms.

**Dibryn, a. (pryn)** Without purchase; unbought.

**Dibrynnu, v. n. (dibryn)** To cease purchasing.

**Dibrysur, a. (prysur)** Undiligent; flighty.

**Dibrysuraw, v. n. (dibrysur)** To cease from being expeditions, or diligent.

**Dibrysurawl, a. (dibrysur)** Unexpeditions.

**Dibrysurriad, s. m. (dibrysur)** A ceasing from being hasty, expeditions, or diligent.

**Dibuch, a. (puch)** Without desire, without lust.

**Dibuchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibuch)** A ceasing to pant or long; a ceasing to lust or desire.

**Dibuchiant, s. m. (dibuch)** Freedom from desire.

**Dibuchiaw, v. n. (dibuch)** To cease from lusting.

**Dibuchiawl, a. (dibuch)** Undesirous, uncraving.

**Dibur, a. (pur)** Not pure, impure, unrefined.

**Diburaidd, a. (dibur)** Of an impure nature.

**Diburaw, v. n. (dibur)** To divest of purity.

**Diburawl, a. (dibur)** Unpurified, unrefined.

**Diburawr, a. (dibur)** Unpurifying, feculent.

**Dibureiddiad, s. m. (diburaidd)** A rendering impure, or defiled; a defiling.

**Dibureiddiaw, v. a. (diburaidd)** To make impure.

**Dibureiddiawl, a. (diburaidd)** Tending to defile.

**Dibwy, a. (pw)** Without a beat, or stroke.

**Dibwyad, s. m. (dibwy)** A ceasing to beat.

**Dibwyaw, v. n. (dibwy)** To cease beating.

**Dibwyawl, a. (dibwy)** Not beating or striking.

**Dibwyedig, a. (dibwy)** Unbeaten, unstruck.

**Dibwyll, a. (pwyll)** Being without discretion.

**Dibwyllaw, v. n. (dibwyll)** To lose the senses; to become distracted, or mad; to distract.

**Dibwyllawg, a. (dibwyll)** Irrational, wild.

**Dibwylledig, a. (dibwyll)** Divested of reason.

**Dibwyllledd, s. m. (dibwyll)** Irrationality.

**Dibwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibwyll)** A divesting of rationality; a becoming irrational.

**Dibwyllig, a. (dibwyll)** Irrational, senseless.

**Dibwys, a. (pwys)** Without weight, unweighty.

**Dibwysaw, v. n. (dibwys)** To cease weighing.

**Dibwysawl, a. (dibwys)** Unponderous, light.

**Dibwysedd, s. m. (dibwys)** Want of weightiness; unimportance, insignificance.

**Dibwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibwys)** A ceasing to weigh; a being without weight.

**Dibybyr, a. (pybyr)** Not vigorous, unenergetic.

**Dibybyrwech, s. m. (dibybyr)** Want of energy.

**Dibyd, a. (pyd)** Without danger or hazard.

**Dibydiaw, v. a. (dibyd)** To divest of danger.

**Dibydiawl, a. (dibyd)** Undangerous.

**Dibyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (dib)** A steep; a precipice; a hanging, or dangling; a downright pitch, or fall. *Dibyn-dobyn, topsy-turvy.*

**Dibynai, s. m.—pl. dibyneion (dibyn)** An appendant; a pendulum.

**Dibynaid, a. (dibyn)** Pendulous, hanging.

**Dibynawg, a. (dibyn)** Appendant, dependant.

**Dibynawl, a. (dibyn)** Appendant, dependant.

**Dibynedig, a. (dibyn)** Appended, hanging.

**Dibynciddrwydd, s. m. (dibynaid)** Pendulousness.

**Dibyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibyn)** A depending.

**Dibynlawr, s. m. (dibyn—llawr)** Hemlock water dropwort.

**Dibynolrwydd, s. m. (dibynawl)** Pendulousness.

**Dibynrwydd, s. m. (dibyn)** Dependency.

**Dibyns, v. n. (dibyn)** To depend; to hang, to dangle; to rest, or rely upon.

**Dibynwr, s. m.—pl. dibynwyr (dibyn—gwr)** A dependant, or a relider.

**Dibynydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (dibyn)** A dependant.

**Dicen, s. f. dim. (dig)** A hen; female of birds.

**Dicra, a. (dig)** Inappetent, having no appetite, having a weak stomach, puny; squeamish.

**Dicrâwch, s. m. (dicra)** Inappetency, squeamishness, want of appetite.

**Dichawn, v. n. (dig)** To be able; to effectuate.

*Ni ddichawn neb fyw gma, no body can live here; ni ddichawn mo hwy, he will not do that, dichennf hyn, I shall accomplish this.*

**Dichell, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dig)** A wife, or trick.

**Dichellgar, a. (dichell)** Cunning, crafty, guileful.

**Dichellgarwch, s. m. (dichellgar)** Craftiness.

**Dichellid, s. m.—pl. t. au (dichell)** A devious, or exercising craftiness; a being cunning.

**Dichellu, v. n. (dichell)** To use cunning.

**Dichellus, a. (dichell)** Of a cunning nature; inventive; cunning, crafty, insidious, or wily.

**Dichlyn, a. (dig)** Assiduous, attentive, cautious; exact, accurate. *Dichlynion gynyddu, the niceties of language.*

**Dichlynaidd, a. (dichlyn)** Disposed to be assiduous, or attentive; apt to be cautious.

**Dichlynaw, a. (dichlyn)** Of an assiduous nature.

**Dichlynder, s. m. (dichlyn)** Assiduity, cautiousness.

**Dichlynnad, s. m. (dichlyn)** Assiduity, cautiousness, exactness, accuracy, exquisiteness.

**Dichlyau, v. a. (dichlyn)** To be assiduous or attentive; to use circumspection, to be cautious; to arrange; to make accurate. *Dichlynu ffordd, to mind or heed what way one goes.*

**Dichon, v. n. (dig)** To be able; to effectuate.

*Tri pheth a'u dichon Daw i'w bod : a ddylai y da cyfawn, a ddymuni y da cyfawn, a ddichon y da cyfawn.*

*Three things which God cannot less than be : that ought to produce plenty of good, that would wish plenty of good, and that can effect plenty of good.* *Bardde.*

*Ni bae, ac ni ddichon bod.*  
*Ni fack, heb arno bechod.*

*There has not been, and there can not be any one sound, without having sin.* *St. Dug.*

**Dichoni, v. n. (dichon)** To effect; to be effectual

*Dichoned ystafell o enyll ygwyrddawr*  
*A dored ar ygwyrdd Fyll.*

*A chamber might have been made of the wings of the shields that were broken on the shoulder of Pyll.* *Llywarch Hen.*

**Dichoniad, s. m. (dichon)** A being able, effectuation

**Dichwain, s. f.—pl. dichweiniau (dig—gwain)** Chance, fortune, event, lot, portion.

*Llywelyn boed hyn, boed hwy dichwain,*  
*No llywarch, hybauch, hwyer gwynai?*

*Llywelyn, let him be older, let him be of longer fortune, than Llywarch, the venerable, and of ready-thrusting spear.* *Ein. ab Owgwyn.*

*Dwrsedd fe ar Gymra gah, dichwith; gwle si o'r dichwain!*  
*It was the spoiling of Wales, fair and commodious; afflicting to me is the event.* *Llywarch Bantur.*

*Trythylfing drwg ei ddichwain.*  
*Evil is the lot of sensuality.* *Adage.*

**Dichwaint, s. m. (dichwain)** Chance, fortune.

**Dichwannaw, a. (dichwant)** Unceasing.

**Dichwant, a. (chwant)** Without desire, or avidity, not desirous; not greedy; not biassed, or inclining to; disinclined.

*Codwy cyfarfeth yd ymwneuthant,*  
*Cud ymberbyniad, cwsid dichwant.*

*The warriors made a mutual encounter, they who are the bulwarks of the battle, profuse of soul.* *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

**Dichwantedd, s. m. (dichwant)** Inappetency.

**Dichwantrwydd, s. m. (dichwant)** Inappetency.

**Dichwanta, v. n. (dichwant)** To cease wishing.

**Dichwedl, a. (chwedl)** Without a word, silent.

**Dichwedlawg, a. (dichwedl)** Untalkative, tacit.

**Dichwerthin, a. (chwerthin)** Without laughter.

**Dichwerw, a. (chwerw)** Not bitter; not severe.

**Dichwerwad, s. m. (dichwerw)** A divesting of bitter.

**Dichwerwawl, a. (dichwerw)** Unembittering.

**Dichwerwi, v. a. (dichwerw)** To divest of bitter.

**Dichwibl, a. (chwibl)** Not sour, sharp, or stale.

**Dichwiblaidd, a. (dichwibl)** Not of acrid nature.

**Dichwiblaw, v. a. (dichwibl)** To rid of acerbity.

**Dichwiblad, s. m. (dichwibl)** A divesting of tartness; staleness, or sourness.

**Dichwith, a. (chwith)** Not left, or awkward; adroit

**Dichwithaw, v. a. (dichwith)** To divest of awkwardness; to render dexterous.

**Dichwithawl, a. (dichwith)** Tending to divest of awkwardness.

**Dichwithder, s. m. (dichwith)** Unawkwardness.

**Dichwithrwydd, s. m. (dichwith)** Unawkwardness.

**Dichwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dig)** A fragment.

*Y cog blaen gwyn y ddad ac y gaff, ac yr wy, ac y mynas,*  
*ac y lla, a dichwynion ei galluwr.*

*The cook is entitled to the skin of the sheep and the goats, and the lambs and the kids, and the calves, and the chance pieces of his cauldron.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Dichyn, s. m.—pl. f. ion (dig)** A fragment, a piece.

**Did, s. f.—pl. t. au (id)** What runs, or flows; a teat; also fluency; utterance.

**Didad, a. (tad)** Without a father, fatherless.

**Didadawl, a. (didad)** Unpaternal, unfatherly.

**Didadu, v. a. (didad)** To render fatherless.

**Didaen, a. (taen)** Without expansion.

**Didaenawl, a. (didaen)** Unexpansive.

**Didaenedig, a. (didaen)** Unexpanded, unspread.

**Didaenellawl, a. (taenellawl)** Unsprinkled.

**Didaenellad, s. m. (taenellad)** A being unsprinkled; a ceasing to sprinkle.

**Didaenellu, v. n. (taenellu)** To cease sprinkling.

**Didaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didaen)** Inexpansion.

**Didaenn, v. n. (didaen)** To cease spreading.

**Didaer, a. (taer)** Unimportant, not eager.

*Lleiferi wrthry lleiferdd didaer,*  
*Llawen-glaer fy chwawr chwedl a'm deubdd.*

*She spoke to me an unimportant discourse, brightly and merrily in my mate that furnishes me with news.* *Ior. Pychen.*

**Didaeth, a. (taeth)** Without essence, or pervading quality; without richness.

**Didaefawd, a. (taefawd)** Having no tongue.

**Didaefodiaw, v. a. (didaefawd)** To pull out the tongue; to cease scolding.

**Didaelawg, a. (taelawg)** Unclovnish; polite.

**Didaelgawl, a. (didaelawg)** Not apt to be rude.

**Didaelgi, v. a. (didaelawg)** To divest of rudeness.

**Didaelgiad, s. m. (didaelawg)** A divesting of boorishness, clownishness, or rudeness.

**Didal, a. (tal)** Without pay; unrequited.

**Didalch, a. (talch)** Unbroken, unfractured.

*Bara didalch, unbroken bread.*

**Didalchawl, a. (didalch)** Not apt to fracture.

**Didalchiad, s. m. (didalch)** A being unbroken.

**Didalchu, v. a. (didalch)** To divest of fracture.

**Didaledig, a. (didal)** Unpaid; unrequited.

**Didalad, s. m. (didal)** A nonpayment.

**Didalm, a. (talm)** Unimpressive; incessant.

**Didalmiad, s. m. (didalm)** A being unceasing.

**Didalmu, v. n. (didalm)** To be unceasing.

**Didalu, v. n. (didal)** To cease from paying.

**Didan, a. (tan)** Without expansion, without fire.

**Didanawl, a. (didan)** Unexpansive; unignified.

**Didanbaid, a. (tanbaid)** Not vehement; cool.



Didanc, *a.* (tanc) Peaceless, untranquil.  
 Didandde, *a.* (didan) Not iguiferous.  
 Didanedig, *a.* (didan) Unexpanded, undilated.  
 Didaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (didan) Inexpansion, a being unignified; a being unfired.  
 Didanillyd, *a.* (didan) Not igneous; unfiery.  
 Didanu, *v. n.* (didan) To cease to expand.  
 Didangnef, *a.* (tangnef) Untranquil. *Gwrach ddidangnef*, a restless old woman.  
 Didangneffedd, *a.* (didangnef) Peaceless.  
 Didaraw, *a.* (taraw) Unstruck, unconcerned.  
*Yr oedd yn eu sathru mor ddidaraw*, he was treading them so unconcernedly.  
 Didardd, *a.* (tardd) Without effusion or springing.  
 Didarddawl, *a.* (didardd) Uneffusive, unspringing.  
 Didarddlad, *s. m.* (didardd) A not springing.  
 Didarddu, *v. n.* (didardd) To cease to effuse.  
 Didarf, *a.* (tarf) Not driven off, or chased.  
 Didarfawl, *a.* (didarf) Not apt to drive out.  
 Didarfiad, *s. m.* (didarf) A being unscared.  
 Didarfu, *v. n.* (didarf) To cease to drive or chase.  
 Didarth, *a.* (tarth) Without vapour, or mist.  
 Didarthawl, *a.* (didarth) Unvaporous, unmisty.  
 Didarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (didarth) A clearing of vapour, or a ceasing to be misty.  
 Didarthu, *v. n.* (didarth) To cease being misty.  
 Didas, *a.* (tas) Without a band, or fascia.  
 Didasawl, *a.* (didas) Not banded, or filleted.  
 Didasg, *a.* (tag) Not bound, or obliged; having nothing to fulfil; without a job.  
 Didasgawl, *a.* (didasg) Unobligated, not bound.  
 Didasglad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (didasg) The annulling of an obligation; a divesting of a job.  
 Didasgu, *v. n.* (didasg) To divest of a task.  
 Didasjad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (didas) An unbinding.  
 Didasn, *v. a.* (didas) To divest of bandage.  
 Didaw, *a.* (taw) Unsilent, untacit, noisy.  
 Didawel, *a.* (tawel) Uncalm, untranquil.  
 Didawelaw, *a.* (didawel) Untranquillized.  
 Didaweliad, *s. m.* (didawel) A being uncalmed.  
 Didaweln, *v. n.* (didawel) To cease being calm.  
 Didawl, *a.* (tawl) Incessant, continual, undiminished; not lessened, not put by.

*Didawl o' th geriad ydyf,  
 Du dy lun, a diawl wyf.*

*I am unweared of thy love, thou who art of goodly form, and I am unrequited.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Didawr, *v. n.* (tawr) To be careless, to be unconcerned, to be void of anxiety.

*Ni ddidawr, ni ddawr cudd fo.*

*He that is covered will not be made unconcerned, nor concerned.*

*Llefred.*

Didawr, *a.* (tawr) Unconcerned, careless.  
 Didech, *a.* (tech) Not sculking, or lurking.  
 Didechawl, *a.* (didech) Not apt to sculk or lurk.  
 Didechyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (didech) A ceasing to sculk.  
 Didechu, *v. n.* (didech) To cease to sculk or lurk.  
 Didedd, *a.* (tedd) Without expanse, or opening.  
 Dideddawl, *a.* (didedd) Unexpanded, undilated.  
 Dideddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (didedd) Inexpansion.  
 Dideddu, *v. n.* (didedd) To cease to expand.  
 Dideg, *a.* (teg) Unopen; unfair; uncandid.  
 Didegwch, *s. m.* (dideg) Unfairness; ruggedness.  
 Dideilwng, *a.* (tellwng) Undeserving, unmerited.  
 Dideilyngawl, *a.* (dideilwng) Unmeritorious.  
 Dideilyngdawd, *s.* (dideilwng) Undeservedness.  
 Dideilyngiad, *s. m.* (dideilwng) A divesting of merit; a rendering unmeritorious.  
 Dideilyngu, *v. a.* (dideilwng) To divest of merit.  
 Dideimlad, *a.* (teimlad) Unfeeling; inhuman.  
 Dideimladawl, *a.* (dideimlad) Unapt to feel.  
 Dideimladrwydd, *s. m.* (dideimlad) Unfeelingness

Dideimladu, *v. n.* (dideimlad) To cease to feel.  
 Dideimladwy, *a.* (dideimlad) Uncapable of feeling; unfeeling, inhuman.  
 Dideimlaw, *v. n.* (teimlaw) To cease to feel.  
 Dideithi, *a.* (teithi) Without natural quality.  
 Dideithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (teithiad) A ceasing to journey, or to travel.  
 Dideithlaw, *v. n.* (teithlaw) To cease to travel.  
 Dideithlawi, *a.* (teithlawi) Unsojourning.  
 Didel, *a.* (tel) Unstretched; undilated; not fair.  
 Didelaid, *a.* (telaid) Not beautiful, or fair.  
 Didelaidd, *a.* (didel) Unapt to stretch out.  
 Didelfaid, *a.* (telifaid) Uningenious.  
 Didelfaw, *v. n.* (telifaw) To become awkward.  
 Didela, *v. a.* (didel) To unstretch; to rumple.  
 Didelyw, *a.* (telyw) Without a covering.  
 Diden, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (did) A nipple, a teat.  
 Didenaid, *a.* (diden) Papillary; like a pap.  
 Didenawg, *a.* (diden) Having nipples or paps.  
 Didenawl, *a.* (diden) Papillary; like a pap.  
 Dider, *a.* (ter) Impure, or not refined.  
 Dideraid, *a.* (dider) Tending to divest of purity.  
 Diderawl, *a.* (dider) Apt to render impure.  
 Diderf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (terf) A wilderness; a place that is not cultivated or cleared.  
 Diderfyn, *a.* (terfyn) Boundless, endless.  
 Diderfynawl, *a.* (diderfyn) Unterminating.  
 Diderfynedig, *a.* (diderfyn) Unterminated.  
 Diderfyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diderfyn) A divesting of a limit; a being endless.  
 Diderfynu, *v. a.* (diderfyn) To divest of limit or termination; to cease to limit.  
 Diderfysg, *a.* (terfysg) Without tumult; undisturbed, dispassionate, composed.  
 Diderfysgaidd, *a.* (diderfysg) Of calm nature.  
 Diderfysgawl, *a.* (diderfysg) Untamultuous.  
 Diderfysgiad, *s. m.* (diderfysg) A ceasing to be tumultuous; a quelling a riot.  
 Diderfysgu, *v. n.* (diderfysg) To cease from being tumultuous; to quell disturbance.  
 Dideriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dider) A divesting of purity; a ceasing to be pure.  
 Dideru, *v. a.* (dider) To divest of purity.  
 Dides, *a.* (tes) Without sunshine, or heat.  
 Didesawl, *a.* (dides) Not having sun's heat.  
 Didesiad, *s. m.* (dides) A ceasing to heat.  
 Didestyn, *a.* (testyn) Without a theme.  
 Didesu, *v. n.* (dides) To cease giving heat.  
 Dideurawl, *a.* (didaer) Not apt to contend.  
 Dideuriad, *s. m.* (didaer) A ceasing to dispute.  
 Dideurn, *v. n.* (didaer) To cease disputing.  
 Dideyrn, *a.* (teyrn) Without a king, or ruler.  
 Dideyrnas, *a.* (teyrnas) Without a kingdom.  
 Dideyrnasawl, *a.* (dideyrnas) Not reigning.  
 Dideyrnasiad, *s. m.* (dideyrnas) Privation of royalty; a ceasing to reign.  
 Dideyrnaen, *v.* (dideyrnas) To cease to reign.  
 Didi, *s. f. dim.* (did) A nibble, teat, or pap.  
 Didlawd, *a.* (tlawd) Not poor or destitute, not in want; plenteous, plentiful.

*Parotdynt y maeirh—a bryd a diawl yn didlawd arallodst*

*They got ready the horses—with victims and drink in-castity upon them.*

*H. Perceval—Mabington.*

Didlodawd, *s. m.* (didlawd) Means of support; trade, business, or occupation.  
 Didlodedd, *s. m.* (didlawd) Unscantiness, plenty.  
 Didlodi, *v. a.* (didlawd) To divest of poverty.  
 Didlodiad, *s. m.* (didlawd) A divesting of poverty.  
 Didlos, *a.* (dlos) Not pretty, or handsome.  
 Didlws, *a.* (dlws) Not pretty, or handsome.

- Didoad, s. m.—pl. t. au (töad)** An uncovering; an unroofing, or a laying bare.  
**Didöawl, a. (töawl)** Tending to uncover.  
**Didoddadwy, a. (toddadwy)** Undissolvable.  
**Didoddawl, a. (toddawl)** Not apt to dissolve.  
**Didoddi, v. n. (toddi)** To cease to dissolve or melt.  
**Didoddad, s. m.—pl. t. au (toddad)** A being undissolved; a ceasing to dissolve.  
**Didöedig, a. (töedig)** Uncovered, unroofed.  
**Didöi, v. a. (toi)** To uncover, to unroof.  
**Didoladwy, a. (didawl)** Discriminable.  
**Didolaid, a. (didawl)** Discretive, separating.  
**Didolc, a. (tolc)** Without a dent, or bruise.  
**Didolciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dicolc)** A divesting of dents or bruises.  
**Didolciaw, v. a. (dicolc)** To divest of bruises.  
**Didolciawg, a. (dicolc)** Having no bruises.  
**Didoledig, a. (didawl)** Not discrete or separated, not put by, or out of action; undiminished.  
**Didoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (didoledig)** Unseparation; an undiminished state.  
**Didoli, v. n. (didawl)** To cease to separate, sever, or part; to cease to segregate.  
**Didoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didawl)** A being incessant; a being undiminished.  
**Didoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (didawl)** Unsegregation.  
**Didolus, a. (didawl)** Not apt to put by, or part; not apt to cease, or diminish.  
**Didoll, a. (toll)** Free from toll, or custom.  
**Didolli, v. n. (didoll)** To cease taking of toll.  
**Didolliad, s. m. (didoll)** A ceasing to take toll.  
**Didon, a. (tön)** Without surface.—*s. f.* The paring, or surface taken off; turf.  
**Didonedig, a. (didon)** Divested of surface; pared.  
**Didonen, a. (tonen)** Without a surface or crust.  
**Didonenn, v. a. (didenen)** To strip of a crust.  
**Didonfryd, a. (tonfryd)** Unfroward; tractable.  
**Didoni, v. a. (didon)** To pare away the surface; to cut away the turf.  
**Didoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didon)** A paring off.  
**Didonwryg, a. (tonwryg)** Not obstinate or stiff.

*Teithi ych yw areddig yu rhych ac yn ngwellt, ac yn ngballt, ac yn ngwared; a hyon yu didonwryg; ac ni bydd teithlawn oni bydd eiddig.*

*The perfection of an ox is to plough in the furrow, and in the grass, and in the ascent, and in the descent; and that without untractableness; and except he doth so he is unqualified.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

- Didor, a. (tör)** Incessant, uninterrupted.  
**Didoraeth, a. (toraeth)** Unprofitable, unyielding.  
**Didorch, a. (torch)** Without a wreath; uncircled.  
**Didorchawl, a. (didorch)** Tending to unwreath.  
**Didorchu, v. n. (didorch)** To unwreath, to unfurl.  
**Didorchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didorch)** An unfurling.  
**Didordeb, s. m. (didor)** Uninterruption.  
**Didoreithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didoraeth)** A rendering, or becoming unprofitable.  
**Didoreithiaw, v. a. (didoraeth)** To render unprofitable; to become unproductive.  
**Didoreithiawg, a. (didoraeth)** Unproductive.  
**Didoreithiogrydd, s. m. (didoreithiawg)** Unproductiveness; unprofitableness.  
**Didoriad, s. m. (didor)** A being unbroken.—*a.* Unbroken; untamed; unmanageable. *Mae hi yn didgon didoriad, she is rude enough.*  
**Didost, a. (tost)** Unsevere, not pungent.  
**Didostedd, s. m. (didost)** Freedom from severity.  
**Didostwydd, s. m. (didost)** An unsevere state.  
**Didosturi, a. (tosturi)** Incompassionate.  
**Didosturiad, s. m. (tosturiad)** A ceasing to commiserate; want of pity.  
**Didosturiaw, v. a. (tosturiaw)** To cease pitying.  
**Didosturiawl, a. (tosturiawl)** Uncompassionate.

- Didra, a. (tra)** Without excess or superfluity.  
**Didrachwant, a. (trachwant)** Without lasting.  
**Didrachwantawl, a. (didrachwant)** Unceasing.  
**Didrachwantu, v. n. (didrachwant)** To cease lasting, craving, or hankering after.  
**Didrachwyed, a. (trachwyed)** Without craving.

*Yfais o win a modd yu moradai;  
 Ceu yfais digynys can fu faulod;  
 Nid didrachwyed eiddig drud.*

*I have drunk of wine and mead in sea houses; since I have drunk I desecrated by the border of the place of attraction; not without ambition the prowess of the hero.*  
*Aneurin.*

- Didraddodawl, a. (traddodawl)** Untraditioned.  
**Didraddodi, v. a. (traddodi)** To stop a tradition.  
**Didraddodiad, a. (traddodiad)** Without tradition.  
**Didraed, a. (troed)** Without feet, feetless.  
**Didrafn, a. (trafn)** Without a turn or change.  
**Didrafneidiad, s. m. (trafneidiad)** A ceasing to turn; a being without turning.  
**Didrafneidiaw, v. n. (trafneidiaw)** To cease to turn, mutate, or change.  
**Didrafod, a. (trafod)** Without labour or bustle.  
**Didrafodawl, a. (didrafod)** Unlaborious.  
**Didrafodi, v. n. (didrafod)** To cease bustling.  
**Didrafodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrafod)** A being free from bustle; a ceasing to toil.  
**Didraferth, a. (trafferth)** Being without trouble.  
**Didraferthawl, a. (didrafferth)** Unbused.  
**Didraferthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrafferth)** A being without bustle; a ceasing to be busy.  
**Didraferthu, v. n. (didrafferth)** To cease from bustling or being busy.  
**Didragwyddawl, a. (tragwyddawl)** Not immortal or everlasting.  
**Didragwyddoli, v. a. (didragwyddawl)** To divest of immortality.  
**Didragwyddoliad, s. m. (didragwyddawl)** A divesting of immortality.  
**Didraha, a. (traha)** Without haughtiness.  
**Didrahâd, s. m. (didraha)** A ceasing to be arrogant or proud; a divesting of pride.  
**Didrahân, v. n. (didraha)** To cease to be proud.  
**Didrahâus, a. (didraha)** Unarrogant; meek.  
**Didrai, a. (trai)** Without decrease, undiminished.  
**Didraigl, a. (traigl)** Without a turn or roll.  
**Didraill, a. (traill)** Without turning or revolving.  
**Didrain, a. (train)** Quiet, or unagitated, solitary.

*Daw a wneuth, ar drach didrain,  
 Lau y gwr a'i law'n gywria.*

*On the unagitated sand, God made the form of the man with accurate hand.*  
*L. G. Colli.*

*Yn didralu y rhai'n a'i rhydd.*

*Quietly these will give life.*  
*Ieuan Tew Iwas.*

- Didrais, a. (trais)** Without violence or rapacity.  
**Didrallawd, a. (trallawd)** Without distress.  
**Didrallodawl, a. (didrallawd)** Undistressing.  
**Didrallodi, v. n. (didrallawd)** To cease being distressing, troublous, or afflicting.  
**Didrallodiad, s. m. (didrallawd)** A being free from tribulation; a ceasing to afflict.  
**Didrallodus, a. (didrallawd)** Unafflicting.  
**Didramgydd, a. (tramgydd)** Without falling.  
**Didramgyddaw, v. n. (didramgydd)** To cease falling; to cease being unlucky.  
**Didramgyddawl, a. (didramgydd)** Not falling.  
**Didramgyddiad, s. m. (didramgydd)** A being without falling; a ceasing to fall.  
**Didramwy, a. (tramwy)** Unfrequented.  
**Didramwyad, s. m. (didramwy)** A being unfrequented; a ceasing to frequent.  
**Didramwyaw, v. n. (didramwy)** To cease travelling over, or frequenting.

**Didramywawl, a. (didramwy)** Unfrequenting.  
**Didranc, a. (tranc)** Endless, continual.

*Yn didranc ei gyfranc a'i gar.*

*Unceasing his desire and his love.*

*Ll. P. Mech, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Didrancedig, a. (didranc)** Being not ended.  
**Didrancedd, s. m. (didranc)** Endlessness, perennity.  
**Didras, a. (tras)** Not allied by kindred, not a kin.  
**Didrasawl, a. (didras)** Unallied, unrelated.  
**Didrasedig, a. (didras)** Unallied, unaffiliated.  
**Didrasedd, s. m. (didras)** State of being unallied.  
**Didraserch, a. (traserch)** Without fondness.  
**Didraserchawl, a. (didraserch)** Not apt to be fond.  
**Didraserchiad, s. m. (didraserch)** A ceasing to love.  
**Didraserchu, v. (didraserch)** To cease being fond.  
**Didrasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didras)** A being unallied; a divesting of alliance or kindred.  
**Didrasu, v. a. (didras)** To divest of relationship.  
**Didraul, a. (traul)** Without waste, or diminishment; without expence; free of expence.  
**Didraw, a. (traw)** Without a directing impulse or motion; without a guide or leader; erratic.—s. m. A wandering.

*Didraw aeth dry, aeth o dref;*

*Wedi didraw doed adref.*

*Wandering he went through, he went from home; after wandering let him come home.*

*Iwan Rhysidr.*

**Didrawd, a. (trawd)** Without currency, incurrent.  
**Didrawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didraw)** A being without impulse.—a. Without a turn.  
**Didraws, a. (traws)** Not cross; not froward.  
**Didrawsaddl, a. (didraws—daddl)** Categorical.  
**Didrawn, v. a. (didraw)** To cease to impel.  
**Didref, a. (tref)** Without a dwelling; deserted.  
**Didrefawl, a. (didref)** Uninhabited, deserted.  
**Didrefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didref)** A deserting.  
**Didrefn, a. (trefn)** Without regularity, or order; disordered, irregular, or confused. *Dyn didrefn iawn yw, he is a very disorderly man; Mae ganddo beth didrefn o eiddaw, he has got an immense deal of wealth.*  
**Didrefnawl, a. (didrefn)** Discomposing.  
**Didrefnodd, s. m. (didrefn)** Confusion, disorder.  
**Didrefniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrefn)** A discomposing, or disordering; discomposure.  
**Didrefnu, v. a. (didrefn)** To discompose.  
**Didrefnus, a. (didrefn)** Discomposed, untidy.  
**Didrefstad, a. (trefstad)** Without inheritance.  
**Didrefstadaeth, s. m. (didrefstad)** Disinheritance.  
**Didrefstadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrefstad)** A disinheriting; disinherison.  
**Didrefstadu, v. a. (didrefstad)** To disinherit.

*Pel peblion i, tydi a orfuadid ar Caswallawn; y gwr gwedi y faint fuddugolach hono a gafas trwy fy nerth i, a gynnes faint a) berwyd yddio hyd pan ydyw yn cetaiw fyddidrefnada i, a'm didgyfoethi.*

*If I had desisted, thou wouldst have overcome Caswallawn; the man, after such a victory as that which he obtained by my power, has filled himself with so much arrogance, so that he is attempting to disinheret me, and to rob me of my dominion.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Didrefstadydd, s. m.—pl. t. ien (didrefstad)** Disinheritor, one who takes away inheritance.  
**Didrefu, v. a. (didref)** To divest of a dwelling; to desolate, or to make deserted.  
**Didrefwr, s. m.—pl. didrefwyr (didref—gwr)** One without a home, or dwelling; a hermit.  
**Didreigl, a. (treigl)** Having no turn or rolling.  
**Didreiglaw, v. a. (didreigl)** To cease rolling.  
**Didreiglawl, a. (didreigl)** Unrevolving, still.  
**Didreigledig, a. (didreigl)** Unrevolved, unrolled.  
**Didreigliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didreigl)** A being without revolving; a ceasing to roll.

**Didreisiad, J. m.—pl. t. au (didrais)** A being without violence; a ceasing to use force.

**Didreisiawl, v. a. (didrais)** To cease violating.

**Didreisiawl, a. (didrais)** Unsurprising, unrapacious, not apt to take by violence.

**Didremyg, a. (tremyg)** Without disparagement.

**Didremygawl, a. (didremyg)** Uncontemning.

**Didremygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didremyg)** A being undisparaged; a ceasing to contemn.

**Didremygn, v. a. (didremyg)** To cease slighting.

**Didres, a. (tres)** Without trouble, or labour.

*Ef mllwr ar flwydd didres*

*A blooded cyhoedd cyfstraw.*

*He a warrior over unsailing warriors, with his complexion thousands in martial ranks.*

*Ll. P. Mech, i Radri ab Owen.*

**Didresawl, a. (ddres)** Untoiling, unlaborious.

**Didresawr, s. m.—pl. didresorion (ddres)** One detached from business, or worldly affairs.

**Didresiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ddres)** A being without toil, or bustle; a ceasing from toil.

**Didresrwydd, s. m. (ddres)** Freedom from bustle.

**Didresu, v. a. (ddres)** To cease from toiling.

**Didreth, a. (treth)** Exempt from tribute or tax.

*Enrhydded—rhing maint syched arddwyd a ar se arlan ariant ddwydded ein bod ni megis addidid; ydy y mewn ddiwys mor, heb gam rhygu cymhell wellt a threulas arnan, o'r lle ar y gynaliamau ni erioed yu rhydd didreth hoddwch byd hys.*

*It is extraordinary what a thirst for gold and silver there is upon them, so that they cannot suffer us to be, who are so it were out of the world, in the midst of the sea, without unjustly attempting to exact tribute and taxes from us, and from a place which we have ever maintained in free and untroubled peace till now.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Didrethadwy, a. (didreth)** Being not taxable.

**Didrethawl, a. (didreth)** Untaxed, or unratred.

**Didrethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didreth)** A being untaxed; a freeing from taxation.

**Didrethu, v. a. (didreth)** To free from taxes.

**Didreuliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didraul)** A being unconsumed; a ceasing to diminish.

**Didreuliaw, v. a. (didraul)** To save from being consumed or diminished.

*Doddi' wyl i'm didreuliaw*

*Droolias wr ar dor fy llaw.*

*Giving on the festival, me to save from expence, a wreath of gold on the palm of my hand.*

*L. G. Goch.*

**Didreuliedig, a. (didraul)** Unconsumed.

**Didri, s. m. (didr)** Perplexity, or distress. *Dydd dy ddiri, the day of thy tribulation.*

**Didrigaw, v. a. (trigaw)** To cease abiding.

**Didrigawl, a. (trigawl)** Not inhabiting. *Didrig-olow, emigrants.*

**Didrigfan, a. (trigfan)** Without a home.

**Didrigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trigiad)** A being without dwelling; a ceasing to abide.

**Didrigian, a. (trigian)** Uninhabited, unsettled.

**Didrigiedig, a. (trigiedig)** Uninhabited, undwelt.

**Didrigle, a. (trigle)** Without a dwelling place.

**Didriniaad, s. m. (triniaad)** A being uncultivated.

**Didriniaeth, a. (triniaeth)** Uncultivated.

**Didrinlaw, v. a. (trinlaw)** To cease cultivating.

**Didrinlawl, a. (trinlawl)** Not apt to cultivate.

**Didrist, a. (trist)** Not sad or sorrowful.—s. f.

*The borage, a plant so called.*

**Didro, a. (tro)** Without a turn, direct, straight.

*—Llys Owain*

*Yno yn didro ydd af,*

*Nid drwg, ac yno trigad.*

*Owain's court, there straightaway I will repair, not bad the thought, and there I will abide.*

*Joh. Goch, i O. Glynadfrwy.*

**Didrôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didro)** A ceasing to turn; a being without revolution.

**Didrôawl, a. (didro)** Not tending to turn.

**Didroed, a. (troed)** Without a foot, or stand.

**Didroediaw, v. (didroed)** To throw off the feet.  
**Didröedig, a. (didro)** Unturned; untwisted.  
**Didrofa, a. (trofa)** Without a turn; unperturbed.  
**Didrofaad, s. m. (didrofa)** A being untorned.  
**Didroflaw, a. (didrofa)** Not apt to be turning.  
**Didroflu, v. s. (didrofa)** To cease perverting.  
**Didroflus, a. (didrofa)** Not apt to pervert.  
**Didroedd, a. (didraws)** Without transgression.  
**Didroglwyddaw, v. n. (trosglwyddaw)** To cease to transport, or convey.  
**Didroglwyddawl, a. (trosglwyddawl)** Unconveyed.  
**Didroglwyddiad, s. m. (trosglwyddiad)** A being untransported; a ceasing to transport.  
**Didrosl, v. n. (trosi)** To be not expelling.

*Grynus diwasl hael hwy! didrosl gair,  
 Torf corf diwasd gwagawd gwael.*

A powerful and noble giver, whose maxim is to be without casting off the word of the multitude of the body of the tribe, a ready abler.  
*Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd, i Gwynny.*

**Didrosiad, s. m.—pl. f. an (trosiad)** A being unexpelled; a being not driven over.  
**Didra, a. (tru)** Not miserable; or pitiful.  
**Didrugar, a. (trugar)** Unpitiful; unmerciful.  
**Didrugarawg, a. (didrugar)** Incompassionate.  
**Didrugaredd, a. (didrugar)** Incompassionate.  
**Didrwrch, a. (trwch)** Unfractious; not disastrous; not unfortunate, or unlucky.

*Didrwrch berchennawg dedroed  
 Meilon cynulleid codd.*

The gentle owner of two slender legs, leaner of the wood.  
*Id. ab Gwilym, i'r biogen.*

**Didrwm, a. (trwm)** Not heavy; not clumsy.  
**Didrwt, a. (trwt)** Noiseless, unclamorous.  
**Didrwydded, a. (trwydded)** Being without freedom.  
**Didrwyddedawg, a. (didrwydded)** Void of liberty.  
**Didrwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrwydded)** Lack of freedom; a divesting of freedom.  
**Didrwyddedu, v. a. (didrwydded)** To divest of freedom, licence, or permission.  
**Didrybestawd, a. (trybestawd)** Unbustling.  
**Didrychawl, a. (didrwrch)** Not apt to be fractious.  
**Didrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrwrch)** A being unbroken, or unfracted.  
**Didrychneab, a. (didrwrch)** Without infraction; without calamity, or disaster.  
**Didrychu, v. n. (didrwrch)** To cease being fractious; to be divested of unluckiness.  
**Didrydar, a. (trydar)** Without clamour or din.  
**Didryf, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tryf)** A solitary place.

*Pan ddawli gytat i'r didryf cawd alynyddwch yn y cawd.  
 When he first came to the solitude it was then he experienced unquietness in the flesh.* *Elucidarius.*

*Hir yw cylch cyrchwy didryf,  
 A hy yw'r cariad a'i hyl.*

Long is the circle of the border of the desert, and bold is the love that will drink of it.  
*Id. ab Gwilym, i'r Gwynny.*

**Didryf, a. (tryf)** Without a dwelling; solitary.

*Didryf ewig ac elain.*

*Solitary the doe and the fawn.*

*Talliesin.*

**Didryfaidd, a. (didryf)** Ascetic, or solitary.  
**Didryfawl, a. (didryf)** Apt to become solitary.  
**Didryfedig, a. (didryf)** Uninhabited; deserted.  
**Didryfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didryf)** A being without habitation; a making solitary.  
**Didryfn, v. a. (didryf)** To make solitary.  
**Didryfwr, s. m.—pl. didryfwyr (didryf—gwr)** One who leads a solitary life; a hermit.

*Dyryf a ymadawes a'i archesgobawd, a myned yn didryfwr.  
 Dyryf abdicated his archbishopric, and went to be a hermit.* *Hawtson.*

**Didryfydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (didryf)** A hermit.  
**Didrymder, a. (didrwm)** Without heaviness.

*Fo samer didrymder draw,  
 O'n old, ydd i'n delysaw.*

*My time free from heaviness there, by thy bounty, is in thy hands.* *W. Middleton.*

**Didrythyll, a. (trythyll)** Not wanton or volatile.  
**Didrythylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrythyll)** A divesting of wantonness; a ceasing to be wanton.  
**Didrythyllu, v. n. (didrythyll)** To cease to be wanton or volatile.  
**Didrythyllwch, s. m. (didrythyll)** Unwantonness.  
**Didrywedd, a. (trywedd)** Without instinct.  
**Didryweddawl, a. (didrywedd)** Having no instinct.  
**Didryweddriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrywedd)** A being without instinct; a being without scent.  
**Didryweddru, v. (didrywedd)** To rid of instinct.  
**Diduchan, a. (tuchan)** Without growling or wailing; without murmuring.

**Didud, a. (tud)** Having no country; banished.  
**Didudydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (didud)** He that banisheth, or sendeth into exile.

*Cadau didudydd, elddyff durawg,  
 Cwl clywst, cynddwl ar radd mynawg;  
 Can gwrddu cyhoedd oedd ardderclawg  
 O Yngwain barth by dorth Efrawg.*

The battles of the *hansler*, with theately sword, suddenly they would bear, affliction on the cheek of the courtiers one; in the public songs he was celebrated from the region of Yngwain to the gate of Efrawg.  
*Meilyr, i E. ab Gwyn.*

**Didudd, a. (tudd)** Without a covering, or veil.  
**Diduddaw, v. a. (didudd)** To unveil, to uncover.  
**Diduddawl, a. (didudd)** Tending to uncover.  
**Didudded, a. (didudd)** Without a covering.  
**Diduddediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didudded)** An unveiling.  
**Diduddedu, v. a. (didudded)** To uncover.  
**Diduedd, a. (tuedd)** Impartial, or unbiased.  
**Didueddawg, a. (diduedd)** Having no partiality.  
**Didueddawl, a. (diduedd)** Apt to be impartial.  
**Didueddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diduedd)** A ceasing to be partial, a becoming unbiased.  
**Didueddwr, s. m. (diduedd)** Impartiality.  
**Didueddu, v. n. (diduedd)** To become impartial.  
**Didueddus, a. (diduedd)** Apt to be impartial.  
**Didueddwr, s. m.—pl. didueddwyr (diduedd—gwr)** One that is impartial or unbiased.  
**Didw, a. (twf)** Without growth or vegetation.  
**Didwg, a. (twg)** Without prosperity or plenty.  
**Didwlch, a. (twlch)** Without a tump or heap.  
**Didwll, a. (twll)** Without a hole or opening.  
**Didwn, a. (twn)** Without a break; unfractured, or unbroken; without infraction.

*Didwn a'ir fal cair cred.*

His word is faithful as the covenant of the faith.  
*Prdydd Bychan.*

**Didwrf, a. (twrf)** Without clamour, or noise.  
**Didwy, a. (twy)** Without order; disarrayed.  
**Didwyad, s. m. (didwy)** A disarranging.  
**Didwyaw, v. a. (didwy)** To disarrange; to spoil.  
**Didwyawl, a. (didwy)** Apt to be disarranged.  
**Didwyll, a. (twyll)** Without guile; undeceitful.  
**Didwyllaw, v. n. (didwyll)** To cease deceiving; to divest of fraud; to undeceive.  
**Didwyllawd, s. m. (didwyll)** The act of undeceiving; a divesting of fraud or deceit.  
**Didwyllawdr, s. m.—pl. didwyllodron (didwyllawd)** One who undeceives.  
**Didwyllodrus, a. (didwyllawdr)** Unfraudulent, or undeceitful; honest.  
**Didwyth, a. (twyth)** Without spring; unelastic.  
**Didwythaw, v. n. (didwyth)** To rid of elasticity.  
**Didwythawl, a. (didwyth)** Apt to be unelastic.  
**Didwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didwyth)** A divesting of elasticity; a becoming unelastic.  
**Didwythig, a. (didwyth)** Unelastic; unpliant.

**Didy, a. (ty)** Having no abode, or houseless.  
**Didŷad, s. m. (didy)** A divesting of abode.  
**Didŷaw, v. a. (didy)** To unhonse, to deprive of dwelling; to eject, or dispossess of a dwelling.

*Dafar fal a didŷydyd  
 Duw a feid llys Dafydd Llwyd!*

*The ground of Isl has been made desolate, God has taken the mansion of Dafydd Llwyd.*

*Gwyn Owain.*

**Didŷawg, a. (didy)** Having no house or abode.  
**Didŷawl, a. (didy)** Tending to deprive of an abode; that is ejected, or dispossessed.  
**Didyb, a. (tyb)** Having no idea of; unsuspected.

*Ni a safonwn ar Agamemnon y didyblaf o honom.*

*We will send to Agamemnon the most unsuspected of us.*

*H. Dafydd Mabnugog.*

**Didybiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didyb)** A being without suspicion; a being unsuspected.  
**Didybiaw, v. a. (didyb)** To cease suspecting.  
**Didybiawl, a. (didyb)** Unsuspecting; unsuspecting.  
**Didybus, a. (didyb)** Unsuspecting; unsuspecting.  
**Didyclad, s. m. (didwg)** A ceasing to prosper.  
**Didyciannawl, a. (didyciant)** Unprosperous.  
**Didyciannu, v. n. (didyciant)** To become unprosperous; to become abortive.  
**Didyciannus, a. (didyciant)** Unprosperous.  
**Didyciant, a. (didwg)** Without prosperity.  
**Didyclaw, v. n. (didwg)** To cease prospering.  
**Didyclawl, a. (didwg)** Not apt to prosper.  
**Didyfwl, a. (didwrf)** Unvegetating.  
**Didyfiad, s. m. (didwrf)** A being without growth.  
**Didyfu, v. n. (didwrf)** To cease to vegetate.  
**Didyle, a. (tyle)** Having no elevation; unplotted.  
**Didylwyth, a. (tylwyth)** Having no family.  
**Didylwythawg, a. (didiylwyth)** Without family.  
**Didylliad, s. m. (didwll)** Having no holes.  
**Didyllu, v. n. (didwll)** To divest of apertures.  
**Didymhestl, a. (tymhestl)** Untempestuous.  
**Didymhestlawg, a. (didymhestl)** Unstormy.  
**Didymhestliad, s. m. (didymhestl)** A being unstormy; a ceasing to be tempestuous.  
**Didymhestlu, v. n. (didymhestl)** To become calm; to cease being tempestuous.  
**Didymhyr, a. (tymbyr)** Without temperament.  
**Didŷnawl, a. (tynawl)** Being un stretching.  
**Didyner, a. (tyner)** Not emollient, not mild.  
**Didynerawl, a. (didyner)** Not apt to soften.  
**Didyneriad, s. m. (didyner)** A being unsoftened.  
**Didyneru, v. n. (didyner)** To become unmild.  
**Didŷniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tŷniad)** Undistention.  
**Didŷnu, v. n. (tŷnu)** To cease to draw or stretch.  
**Didŷr, s. m. (did)** A shedding of tears; sadness.  
**Didŷrfawl, a. (didwrf)** Untumultuous; calm.  
**Didŷrfiad, s. m. (didwrf)** A being untumultuous.  
**Didŷrfu, v. n. (didwrf)** To cease from tumult.  
**Didywiad, s. m. (tywiad)** A being unexpanded.  
**Didywiad, v. n. (tywiad)** To cease to spread out.  
**Didywiawl, a. (tywiawl)** Unspreading; undiffuse.  
**Didywyll, a. (tywyll)** Not dark, unobscured.

*Wrth bwyll a didwyl dywylion wirion,  
 Didywyll foddion, didwyl y fyd.*

*To reason and sincerity thou speakest innocently, and in an undisguised manner, thou wilt be without deceit.*

*W. Middleton.*

**Didywylln, v. n. (didywyll)** To cease obscuring.  
**Didywyn, a. (tywyn)** Without repulgence.  
**Didywynawl, a. (didywyn)** Unrepulgent.  
**Didywyniad, s. m. (didywyn)** A being without radiancy; a ceasing to shine.  
**Didywyuu, v. n. (didywyn)** To cease to shine.  
**Didywywsaw, v. n. (tywywsaw)** To cease to lead.  
**Didywywsawl, a. (tywywsawl)** Being not leading.

**Didywywiad, s. m. (tywywiad)** A ceasing to lead.  
**Didda, a. (da)** Without good, not good. *Un ddrwg didda, one neither bad nor good.*  
**Diddadeni, a. (dadeni)** Being unregenerate.  
**Diddadgudd, a. (dadgudd)** Being unrevealed.  
**Diddadguddiad, s. m. (diddadgudd)** A being unrevealed; a ceasing to reveal.  
**Diddadguddiaw, v. n. (diddadgudd)** To cease to reveal, unfold, or lay open.  
**Diddadguddiedig, a. (diddadgudd)** Unrevealing.  
**Diddadguddiedig, a. (diddadgudd)** Unrevealed.  
**Diddadi, a. (dadi)** Without dispute; undisputed.  
**Diddadledig, a. (diddadi)** Unargued, undisputed.  
**Diddadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diddadi)** A being without dispute, or argument; conviction.  
**Diddadlu, v. n. (diddadi)** To cease disputing; to divest of argument; to evince, to convince.  
**Diddaiarawl, a. (daiarawl)** Unearthly.  
**Diddaiariad, s. m. (daiariad)** A divesting of earth.  
**Diddaiaru, v. a. (daiaru)** To divest of earth.  
**Diddall, a. (dail)** Apetalous, without leaves.  
**Diddaioni, a. (daioni)** Without good; worthless.  
**Diddamgylchawl, a. (damgylchawl)** Unsurrounding.  
**Diddamgylchiad, s. m. (damgylchiad)** A being unsurrounded, or uncircumscribed.  
**Diddamgylchu, v. n. (damgylchu)** To cease surrounding, or circumscribing.  
**Diddamgylchynawl, a. (damgylchynawl)** Unsurrounding, uncircumscribing.  
**Diddamgylchynedig, a. (damgylchynedig)** Uncompassed, uncircumscribed, uncomprehensible.

*Yn llys Rhinwedd yr oedd—y diddamgylchynedig beth yn ei eilir ei fawl yn ddylyddus dailgon.*

*In the court of virtue there was this uncomprehended thing that cannot be named with adequate respect.*

*Marching Cymro.*

**Diddannedd, a. (dant)** Without teeth, toothless.  
**Diddanneddiad, s. m. (diddannedd)** A divesting of teeth; a ceasing to have teeth.  
**Diddanneddu, v. a. (diddannedd)** To rid of teeth.  
**Diddannod, a. (dannod)** Without reproach.  
**Diddannodawl, a. (diddannod)** Irreproachable.  
**Diddannodi, v. n. (diddannod)** To cease taunting.  
**Diddannodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diddannod)** A being unapproached; a ceasing to reproach.  
**Diddarbod, a. (darbod)** Improvident, unheedful, thoughtless, negligent, careless.  
**Diddarbodaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (diddarbod)** Improvidence.—a. Without providence.  
**Diddarbodawl, a. (diddarbod)** Improvident.  
**Diddarbodedd, s. m. (diddarbod)** Improvidence.  
**Diddarbodi, v. n. (diddarbod)** To become improvident, heedless, negligent, or careless.  
**Diddarbodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diddarbod)** A being unprovided; a ceasing to provide.  
**Diddarbodrwydd, s. m. (diddarbod)** Negligence.  
**Diddarbodas, a. (diddarbod)** Improvident.  
**Diddarfod, a. (darfod)** Endless, perennial.  
**Diddarn, a. (darn)** Without a fragment.  
**Diddarnawl, a. (diddarn)** Unfractured, unbroken.  
**Diddarniad, s. m. (diddarn)** A being unbroken.  
**Diddarnu, v. n. (diddarn)** To cease fracturing.  
**Diddawn, a. (dawn)** Without endowment; undowered; graceless; worthless.  
**Diddawr, a. (dawn)** Without concern; unheeded.  
**Diddëall, a. (dëall)** Senseless, ignorant; stupid.  
**Diddëallgar, a. (diddëall)** Not sensible, or acute.  
**Diddefnydd, a. (defnydd)** Without substance or matter; unprofitable, worthless.  
**Diddefnyddawl, a. (diddefnydd)** Being unsubstantial.

**Diddefnyddiad, s. m.** (diddefnydd) A divesting of matter, a being not made use of.  
**Diddefnyddrwydd, s. m.** (diddefnydd) Inutility.  
**Diddefnyddu, v. a.** (diddefnydd) To divest of substance or matter.

**Diddeiliad, s. m.** (diddail) A shedding of leaves.  
**Diddeiliaw, v. n.** (diddail) To shed the leaves.  
**Diddeiliawg, a.** (diddail) Having no leaves.  
**Diddeiliedig, a.** (diddail) Unleaved; divested of foliage or leaves.

**Didderbyn, a.** (derbyn) Unreceiving; downright  
**Didderbyniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (didderbyn) A being without reception; bluntness of behaviour.  
**Didderbyniaw, v.** (didderbyn) To cease receiving  
**Didderbyniawl, a.** (didderbyn) Unreceiving.  
**Diddestl, a.** (deatl) Not tidy, or neat; slovenly.

*Diddetl fardd ffaugl diddawn.*

A slovenly bard, prosperous and void of genius.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

A bwrw i llapanu, ac yr yspall diddestl i sundano a orug Pwyll.  
 And Pwyll cast off from about him the brogues and the untidy spoils.

*H. Pwyll P. Dyfed—Mabinogion.*

**Diddestliad, s. m.** (diddetl) A making untidy.  
**Diddestlu, v. a.** (diddetl) To make untidy.  
**Diddestlus, a.** (diddetl) Untidy; untrimmed.  
**Diddeuwis, a.** (dewis) Without choice; unselected.  
**Diddeuwisaw, v. n.** (diddewis) To cease selecting.  
**Diddeuwisawl, a.** (diddewis) Uneligible.  
**Diddeuwisiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. an* (diddewis) A being unselected; a ceasing to select.

**Diddial, a.** (dial) Without revenge; unrevenged.

*Llidiaw a chyffrolyr fawr i orug Caswallawn o achaws lidded-  
 lgeuth ei mai; ac erchyl a wna i Afawr roddi Culehy i ddoydded  
 cyfraith y llys arno, rhag myned Hliria yn diddial.*

Caswallawn was greatly displeased and irritated, because of the killing of his nephew; and he demanded that Afawr would give up Culehy to suffer the law of the court, lest Hliria should go unrevenged.

*Gr. ab Arllwr.*

**Diddialedd, a.** (diddial) Being without revenge.  
**Diddialeddig, a.** (diddial) Unrevenged.  
**Diddialiad, s. m.** (diddial) A being unrevenged.  
**Diddialu, v. n.** (diddial) To cease revenging.  
**Diddichell, a.** (dichell) Without craft, or cunning; without guile; downright, plain.  
**Diddichellgar, a.** (diddichell) Uncrafty, unwily.  
**Diddichellgarwch, s. m.** (diddichellgar) Uncraftiness.

**Diddichelliad, s. m.** (diddichell) A ceasing of craft  
**Diddichellu, v. n.** (diddichell) To cease being crafty  
**Diddifan, a.** (difan) Not disappearing or fading.  
**Diddifanawl, a.** (diddifan) Unapt to disappear.

**Diddifanedig, a.** (diddifan) Unextinguished; unfaded; unfading, never-fading.

**Diddifaniad, s. m.** (diddifan) A being unfaded.  
**Diddifannu, v. n.** (diddifan) To cease fading.

**Diddiffawdd, a.** (diffawdd) Not extinguished.

**Diddiffoddawdy, a.** (diddiffawdd) Unquenchable.

**Diddiffoddawl, a.** (diddiffawdd) Unextinguished.

**Diddiffoddedig, a.** (diddiffawdd) Unquenched.

**Diddiffoddi, v. n.** (diddiffawdd) To cease to quench

**Diddiffoddiad, s. m.** (diddiffawdd) A being unextinguished or unquenched.

**Diddig, a.** (dig) Free from passion, or ire; void of anger; unimpassionate; pleased, contented.

**Diddigad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (diddig) A being pacified, or composed; a pleasing.

**Diddigiaw, v. a.** (diddig) To appease, to divest of passion, to pacify; to cease from anger.

*Daw a ddog (fo'n diddigia)*

*Gwynedd i gael diwedd da.*

God will bring (he will cheer us) Gwynedd to have a good end.

*Iolo Goch.*

**Diddigiawl, a.** (diddig) Tending to appease.

**Diddigrwydd, s. m.** (diddig) Freedom from passion or anger; dispassion, contentment.

**Diddilladawl, a.** (dilladawl) Unarrayed.

**Diddilladu, v. a.** (dilladu) To divest of dress.

**Diddim, s. m.** (dim) A nothing, a nonentity.

*Tri chadarn byd: arglwydd, yr hwn sy fawr dros iawn; drud, ni wnel ond a fydd; a diddim, ni bo dim i'w gael ganddo.*

The three mighties of the world: a lord, whose power is unlimited; a froward one, who will do nothing but by choice; and the nonentity, of whom nothing is to be had.

*Triodd.*

**Diddim, a.** (dim) Without any thing; nothing.

**Diddiog, a.** (diogi) Without idleness; not lazy.

**Diddiolch, a.** (diolch) Without thanks, thankless.

**Diddiolchgar, a.** (diddiolch) Unthankful, ungrateful

**Diddiolchgarwch, s. m.** (diddiolch) Unthankfulness

**Diddiolchiad, s. m.** (diddiolch) A being thankless

**Diddirnad, a.** (dirnad) Without conception.

**Diddirnadawl, a.** (diddirnad) Uncomprehended, unperceived, undiscerning.

**Diddirnadu, s. m.** (diddirnad) Inconception.

**Diddirnadu, v. n.** (diddirnad) To cease supposing

**Diddiwedd, a.** (diwedd) Endless, or infinite.

**Diddiweddad, s. m.** (diddiwedd) Inconclusion.

**Diddiweddu, v. n.** (diddiwedd) To cease ending.

**Diddiwyll, a.** (diwyll) Uncultivated, wild.

**Diddiwyllad, s. m.** (diddiwyll) Uncultivation.

**Diddiwyllaw, v. n.** (diddiwyll) To cease cultivating.

**Diddolur, a.** (dolar) Without a sore; unsailing.

**Diddoluriad, s. m.** (diddolur) A curing of sores.

**Diddoluriaw, v. a.** (diddolur) To cure of sores.

*Da gwy—*

*Dy ddiolur a'r diddolaru*

*Diglon druddynion draw.*

Well knows thy golden image how to cure of ailments the tortured miserable people there.

*D. ab Gwilym, i Ddrysawen.*

**Diddoluriawl, a.** (diddolur) Not apt to be sore.

**Diddolurus, a.** (diddolur) Unsailing, unsore.

**Diddoniad, s. m.** (diddawn) A being ungifted.

**Diddoniaw, v. n.** (diddawn) To divest of gifts, accomplishments, or grace.

**Diddoniawl, a.** (diddawn) Unenriching.

**Diddori, v. n.** (diddawr) To become unconcerned.

*Ni diddawr ni ddawr cadd fo.*

He that is covered over will not be unconcerned nor concerned.

*Llifer.*

**Diddoriad, s. m.** (diddawr) A being unconcerned; a ceasing to care, or to be solicitous.

**Diddorns, a.** (diddawr) Apt to be unconcerned.

**Diddos, s. m.** (dos) A covert or shelter from rain.

*Dy gan odd riddfau ar rew.*

*Dy diddos ydoedd eddw.*

Thy song was the complaint on frosty weather, thy covert is the ivy.

*T. Prys, yr Ddyluan.*

**Diddos, a.** (dos) Not leaky, or letting water.

*Adall dedwydd yn diddos.*

The house of the contented is without leakiness.

*Adage.*

**Diddosawg, a.** (diddos) Having shelter from wet.

**Diddosben, a.** (diddos—pen) Head covering.

**Diddosi, v. a.** (diddos) To secure from rain.

**Diddosiad, s. m.** (diddos) A securing from wet.

**Diddosbarth, a.** (dosbarth) Indistinct, confused.

**Diddosbarthawl, a.** (diddosbarth) Undistinguish-

ing, unelucidating, unanalyzed.

**Diddosbarthiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (diddosbarth)

A being undistinguished or unseparated.

**Diddosbarthrwydd, s. m.** (diddosbarth) Undis-

tinctness, confusedness.

**Diddosbarthu, v. a.** (diddosbarth) To divest of distinctness or arrangement.

**Diddosrwydd, s. m.** (diddos) A shelter from rain

**Diddrwg, a. (drwg)** Without evil; harmless.

*Nid diddwyd ond diddrgw,  
Nid diddrgw ond diechdard.*

*No one is happy but the harmless, no one is harmless but the saint.* *Adage.*

**Diddrygawl, a. (diddrgw)** Apt to be harmless.

**Diddrygedd, s. m. (diddrgw)** Harmlessness.

**Didduw, a. (dnuw)** Godless, atheistical.

**Diddwriad, s. m. (didduw)** A divesting of divinity.

**Diddwriaeth, s. m. (didduw)** Atheism, infidelity.

**Diddwriaw, v. a. (didduw)** To divest of divinity.

**Diddwriawl, a. (didduw)** Tending to undelfy.

**Diddwyn, s. m. (dwyn)** The state of being weaned.—*a.* Weaned, having done sucking.—*v. n.* To cease drawing; to wean.

**Diddybyg, a. (dybyg)** Undoubted, unfolded.

**Diddybygawl, a. (diddybyg)** Tending to unfold

**Diddyblygiad, s. m. (diddybyg)** An unfolding.

**Diddyblygu, v. a. (diddybyg)** To be unfolding.

**Diddychryn, a. (dychryn)** Fearless, or dauntless.

**Diddychrynawl, a. (diddychryn)** Unintimidating.

**Diddychryndawd, s. m. (diddychryn)** Fearlessness

**Diddychryniad, s. m. (diddychryn)** A ceasing

to fear.

**Diddychrynlyd, a. (diddychryn)** Untimorous.

**Diddychrynu, v. n. (diddychryn)** To cease to

fear.

**Diddyfn, a. (dyfn)** Not made to attend.

**Diddyfnawl, a. (diddyfn)** Tending to wean.

**Diddyfnedig, a. (diddyfn)** That is weaned.

**Diddyfniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diddyfn)** A weaning.

**Diddyfnu, v. a. (diddyfn)** To wean, to put from

the breast; to divest of a habit.

**Diddyfydd, s. m. (diddyfn)** A weaner.

**Diddyfyfn, s. m. dim. (diddyfn)** A weanling.

**Didygyfor, a. (dygyfor)** Without confluence.

**Didydyd, a. (dyled)** Having no debt or due.

**Didydu, v. n. (didydyd)** To become undue.

**Didyduedus, a. (didydyd)** Undebted, unknowing.

**Didydyd, a. (dylyd)** Having no obligation.

**Diddym, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dym)** A nonentity.

**Diddym, a. (dym)** Destitute, having nothing.

*Dyn diddym, sef yw hwar dyn heb dda gnatu; ac wrth hynny ni ellir cynhyllio dan hie ai bo.*

*A destitute man, that is, such a one is a man that has no goods; and therefore goods cannot be pursued after where there are none.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Diddymadwy, a. (diddym)** Defeasible, that may

be done away, abrogated, or annulled.

**Diddymawl, a. (diddym)** Tending to annihilate.

**Diddymder, s. m. (diddym)** Nothingness, or nullity, a destitute state; scantiness.

**Diddymedig, a. (diddym)** Annulled, abrogated,

that is done away, or defeated; annihilated.

**Diddymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (diddymedig)**

Annihilation, abrogation, revocation.

**Diddymedigawl, a. (diddymedig)** Recissory.

**Diddymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diddym)** A doing

away, or annulling; annihilation.

**Diddymrwydd, s. m. (diddym)** Nihility, nullity.

**Diddymu, v. a. (diddym)** To annihilate, to abolish,

to annul; to nullify; to make void, or of

none effect; to depreciate.

**Diddyrys, a. (dyrys)** Not intricate; not wily.

**Diddyrysawl, a. (diddyrys)** Unentangling.

**Diddyrysiad, s. m. (diddyrys)** A disentangling.

**Diddyrysen, v. a. (diddyrys)** To disentangle, to

unravel; to disengage; to decypher.

**Diddysg, a. (dysg)** Unlearned, or illiterate.

**Diddysgaid, a. (diddysg)** Without learning.

**Diddysgedig, a. (diddysg)** Uninstructed, untought

**Diddysgeidiaeth, s. m. (diddysgaid)** Illiterateness

**Diddysgiad, s. m. (diddysg)** An unlearning.

**Diddysgu, v. a. (diddysg)** To unlearn; to cease learning; to cease instructing.

**Diddyweddiawl, a. (dyweddiawl)** Unconnected.

**Diddyweddi, s. m. (dyweddi)** Unconnectedness,

the state of being single or unmarried.

**Diddyweddiad, s. m. (dyweddiad)** A disjoining.

**Diebregid, a. (diabred)** Frustrated, impeded.

**Diebreidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diabred)** A divest-

ing of progression; a frustrating, or impeding.

**Diebreidiaeth, s. m. (diabred)** Want of progres-

sion, obstruction, or impediment.

**Diebreidiaw, v. a. (diabred)** To divest of progres-

sion; to obstruct, or frustrate; to disconcert.

**Diebreidiawg, a. (diabred)** What is frustrated.

*Cynwlad al bydd diebreidiawg;  
Dedw ydd amgwyf bwyf cynwladwng.*

*I lamented, to be without progression is not to be; in the manner that I run my course I crave to be supported.* *Welsh.*

**Diebreidiawl, a. (diabred)** Apt to frustrate.

**Diebryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (diabred)** Want of progres-

sion; obstruction; disappointment.

*Nid ba swlt dan diebryd.*

*A treasure will not go under a state of quiescence.* *Adage.*

**Diebrydawl, a. (diebryd)** Having a tendency to

stop progression; obstructive.

**Diebrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diebryd)** A stopping

of progress; obstruction, frustration.

**Diebrydig, a. (diebryd)** Obstructed; apt to frustrate,

or disconcert; guilty of frustrating.

*Much diebrydig yw lwyd am allod gynhel ei fedmesth.*

*A frustrated surety is such as has not been able to propose his security.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Diebrydu, v. a. (diebryd)** To divest of progress;

to obstruct; to frustrate; to disconcert, defeat

**Diebrydus, a. (diebryd)** Obstructive, thwarting.

**Diebrydwr, s. m.—pl. diebrydwr (diebryd-gwr)**

An obstructor; one who frustrates.

**Diebyd, s. m. (ebyd)** A restless state; violence;

force; an assault, onset, or attack.

**Diechling, a. (eching)** Unconfined, unstraitened.

*Diechling welling wallioed.*

*A tapster of unrestricted pouring.*

*Cynyddin.*

**Diechrys, a. (echrys)** Not frightful, unalarming.

**Diechrysawl, a. (diechrys)** Not tending to alarm.

**Diechrysiad, s. m. (diechrys)** A being terrified.

**Diechrysen, v. a. (diechrys)** To divest of terror.

**Diechwith, a. (echwith)** Unawkward; dexterous.

*Bryd a'm gorion,*

*Diechwith laln*

*I oryw laln*

*Nad rygiglen.*

*Tradition instructs me, that the dexterous blade will not be interested to the diffident.* *Taliesin.*

**Diechwng, a. (echwng)** Uncontiguous; apart.

**Diechwrain, a. (echwraint)** Having no hidden

working, design, or cunning.

*Hanbych well o Ddau l diechwrain deyrn,*

*Teyrnedd wellfain.*

*Mayest thou be blest of God! immaculate chief, the resort of royalty.* *Ll. P. Mach, i. R. at Owain.*

**Diechyr, a. (echyr)** Not apt to finch; inflexible.

*Hirgwyn brwyn brwyd diechyr,*

*Hirraw a'm daw san Ddyr!*

*The long-lamenting pang of the unflinching combat; lasting grief assails me after Ddyr.* *Cynyddin, m. Teulu Owain.*

**Dieddydd, a. (adfydd)** Without doubt; certain.

*O'm boen, drey hirboen hirbel gnydd*

*A ddylai cyn bla, merwerydd fydd*

*Gue gwyn gylleir triw, nu dieddydd.*

*From my brakeness, through long-tolling a far fetched increase she would bring before I say; she that is of aspect as the western sun's glittering like the flake of chalk, who is certain to keep a secret.* *Ier. Ffynnon.*

**Diedifar, a. (edifar)** Impenitent; ruthless; having no cause to repent or to be sorry.

*Ffyrwas, na anghofus, 'nghar,  
Dy dafaw; bydd diedifar.*

Restrain, do not forget my friend, thy tongue; be without a cause of repentance. *Ed. Morris.*

**Diedifariad, s. m. (diedifar)** A not repenting.

**Diedifaru, v. n. (diedifar)** To cease repenting.

**Diedifarus, a. (diedifar)** Being impenitent.

**Diedifetriawl, a. (diedifar)** Being unrepenting.

**Diedifeirwch, s. m. (diedifar)** Want of repentance

**Dieding, a. (eding)** Without restriction; ample.

*Rhag mab Ederu, cyn edyn anafus,  
Ef dywal, diarchur, dieding,  
Am ryfres anghu dychyflang.*

Opposed to the son of Ederu, before the dreadful gushing, he was fierce, fearless of threats, and unrepentant, for the streaming of death he is distressed. *Taliesin.*

**Diedlaes, a. (edlaes)** Not drooping; not slack.

*Teg a fydd chwedl diedlaes.*

Fair is an unsubstantiating expression.

*Iolo Goch.*

**Diedlid, a. (edlid)** Without anger or wrath.

**Diedliw, a. (edliw)** Without reproach.

**Diedliwiad, s. m. (diedliw)** A being unrepurchased

**Diedliwiant, s. m. (diedliw)** Irreproachableness.

**Diedliwiawl, v. n. (diedliw)** To cease reproaching.

**Diedliwiawl, a. (diedliw)** Not apt to reproach.

**Diedlym, a. (edlym)** Not sharp, or pungent.

**Diedmyg, a. (edmyg)** Being without reverence.

**Diedmygwyl, a. (diedmyg)** Unreverential.

**Diedmygiad, s. m. (diedmyg)** A not honouring.

**Diedmygu, v. n. (diedmyg)** To cease reverencing, or honouring; to divest of reverence.

**Diednid, a. (ednid)** Unembarrassed.

**Diedrin, a. (edrin)** Free from bustle or toil.

**Diedrinaw, v. n. (diedrin)** To cease bustling.

**Diedrinawl, a. (diedrin)** Unbustling, untailing.

**Diedriniad, s. m. (diedrin)** A being without toil.

**Diedrysedd, a. (edrysedd)** Without superfluity.

**Diedw, a. (edw)** Unfaded, unwithered.

**Diedwaint, s. m. (diedw)** An unfaded state.

**Diedwi, v. n. (diedw)** To become unfaded.

**Diedyrn, a. (edyrn)** Unmangled.

*O frethell Gatrach pa uroddir,  
Mson dy chlorant, en bodd he hir,  
Edyrn, diedyrn, s. myn dir.*

Of the slaughter of Gatrach when it shall be related the multitude shall bewail (lasting has been their grief) the mangled, the unmangled, and the murky land. *Idwal.*

**Dieddain, a. (eddain)** Incompact; not fine.

**Dieddaint, s. m. (dieddain)** Uncomeliness.

**Dieddarin, a. (eddrin)** Having no mystery.

**Dieddyl, a. (eddyl)** Uncongenial; not inherent.

**Dief, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dian)** A day; a period.

*Ac yu yd ymchwila Bell hyd yu Yng Prydain, a thwy hodd-  
wch a Umgwneffed gorphenwys ef dieddodd ei fuchedd.*

And then Bell returned towards the island of Britain, and in peace and tranquillity did he complete the days of his life. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dieflog, a. (diabl)** Devilish, demoniac

**Dieflyn, s. m. dim. (diabl)** A little devil, or imp.

**Dieftras, a. (efras)** Unsunder; robust.

**Diefrydd, s. m. (efrydd)** Unmaimed, unblemished.

**Diefryddawl, a. (diefrydd)** Not apt to blemish.

**Diefryddiad, s. m. (diefrydd)** A not blemishing.

**Diefryddu, v. a. (diefrydd)** To divest of blemish.

**Dieffaith, a. (effaith)** Effectless, void of effect.

**Dieffaithiad, s. m. (dieffaith)** A not effecting.

**Dieffaithiawl, v. a. (dieffaith)** To divest of effect.

**Dieffaithiawl, a. (dieffaith)** Ineffectual.

**Diegin, a. (egin)** Having no germ or seed.

**Dieglur, a. (eglur)** Indistinct, not clear.

**Diegluraw, v. (dieglur)** To become indistinct.

**Dieglw, a. (eglw)** Unmanifest, indistinct.

**Dieglwys, a. (eglwys)** Having no church.

**Dieglyd, a. (eglyd)** Unwavering; steadfast, firm.

*Gogledd argyweddi, eir-gywir heb wyd,  
Gyflawn y'ng hamawu ddawu daleglyd.*

The chastity of the north, true to his word without guile, of perfect and unshaken resolution in the combat. *Kinion Wan.*

**Diegni, a. (egni)** Without exertion; inert.

**Diegniad, s. m. (diegni)** To cease exerting.

**Diegniaw, v. n. (diegni)** To cease exerting.

**Diegniawl, a. (diegni)** Unexerting; unexerted.

**Diegryn, a. (egryn)** Untrembling; undimayed.

**Diegwan, a. (egwan)** Not weak; unfeeble.

**Diegweddi, a. (egweddi)** Having no portion.

**Diegweddiad, s. m. (diegweddi)** A being unportioned, or undowered; a divesting of dower.

**Diegweddiaw, v. a. (diegweddi)** To divest of dower, or marriage portion.

**Diegweddiawl, a. (diegweddi)** Unapportioned.

**Diegyddawr, a. (egwyddawr)** Without principles, or elements of knowledge.

**Diegyddorawl, a. (diegyddawr)** Unelementary

**Diegyddori, v. a. (diegyddawr)** To divest of principles, or elements of knowledge.

**Diegyddoriad, s. m. (diegyddawr)** A divesting of principles or rudiments of knowledge.

**Diegwyl, a. (egwyl)** Inopportune, unseemly.

**Diehud, a. (ehud)** Not apt to mislead; unskillful.

**Dieidiaw, v. n. (eidiaw)** To become inert.

**Dieidiawg, a. (eidiawg)** Void of motion, inert.

**Dieidiawl, a. (eidiawl)** Inert; inanimate; slow.

**Dieidiogrwydd, s. m. (dieidiawg)** Languidness.

**Dieiddaw, a. (eiddaw)** Having no property.

**Dieiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dlaidd)** A becoming unzealous, or indifferent, or void of jealousy.

**Dieiddiaw, v. n. (dlaidd)** To become unzealous.

**Dieiddiawl, a. (dlaidd)** Not zealous; indifferent.

**Dieiddig, a. (eiddig)** Having no jealousy, or envy.

**Dieiddigaw, v. (dieiddig)** To cease being jealous.

**Dieiddigawl, a. (dieiddig)** Not apt to be jealous.

**Dieiddigedd, s. m. (dieiddig)** Unjealous state.

**Dieiddil, a. (eiddil)** Unsunder; robust, potent.

*Ac s'a trindod drwy hoddod—*

*El ddyfawr dieddilon.*

And with his hands, that are unfeeble ones, he conducted them with guardian care. *W. Middleton.*

**Dieiddilwch, s. m. (dieiddil)** Unsunder state; robustness. **a.** Without feebleness.

*Addunwch i ddaw unafus,  
Telwch dieddilonwch ddawn.*

Make your vow to the just God, repay undiminished grace. *W. Middleton.*

**Dieiddilwr, s. m.—pl. dieiddilwyr (dieiddil—gwr)**

A man free from feebleness; an athletic man.

*Dwraf wyl, a gwrddol gwr,  
Dy ddilwr dieddilon.*

Thou art the bravest, and most powerful man, to follow thee is to be a hero. *D. ab Gwilym, i Ifor.*

**Dieiddunaw, v. n. (eiddunaw)** To cease wishing.

**Dieiddwch, a. (dlaidd)** Want of zeal; indifference

**Dieilfyw, a. (eilfyw)** Not reanimated.

**Dieillad, s. m. (eillad)** A decomposing; a pulling down a watted structure.

**Dieiliaw, v. a. (eiliaw)** To decompose.

**Dieilig, a. (eilig)** Unharmonious; not joyous.

**Dieinig, a. (dien)** Not apt to be agitated.

**Dieirda, a. (geirda)** Not well spoken of.

**Dieiriach, a. (eiriach)** Without controversy.

*Tydl' galon bengron bach,  
Dlaiddur chwrsan dieddilon.*

Thou little round headed heart, of unstrange event and free from contention. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dieiriawl, a. (eiriawl)** Without pleading.

**Dieirioli, v. n. (dieiriawl)** To cease to plead, deprecate, or intercede.



**Dieisian, a. (eisiau)** Without want, not lacking.  
**Dieisiaw, v. a. (eisiaw)** To divest of want.

*Blew a chleisau,  
 Brain dieisian,  
 Bryder leisiau.  
 Brywdr lociaid.*

Wounds and bruises, *calisted* ravens, and dismal sounds of the agony of battle. *Scyns.*

Os y gorodawg, a gymer feichiau i gan y lluoeddur ar ei dieisiaw ni bydd nawdd iddo ymas rhag y meichiau hwy.

If the assaulted shall take sureties from the felon to indemnify him, then there shall be no protection for him against those sureties. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dieisiawed, s. m. (eisiawed)** Freedom from want.  
**Dieisor, a. (eisor)** Matchless, or unequalled.

*Ef yn diachor, ef yn dieisor.*

He is unconquered, he is unequalled. *Taliesin, l'r Gwynn.*

**Dieithr, a. (eithr)** Without exception.  
**Dieithraw, v. a. (dieithr)** To divest of exception, or exclusion.

**Dieithrawl, a. (dieithr)** Unexceptionable.  
**Dieithredig, a. (dieithr)** Unexcepted, unalienated.  
**Dieithriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dieithr)** Unexception.  
**Dieiwsen, a. (elusen)** Without alms-giving.  
**Dielw, a. (elw)** Worthless; ignoble; vile, base.

*Dielw yw defnydd dyn, sef dalwr.*

File is what man is made of, namely, earth. *Ll. G. Hergerst.*

Enwas hagen a gweithredodd y gwyr, pwy bynag a fyno en gwybod, ceisiodd yn y llyfr a ysgrifennu Gildas o fuddiogaeth Emrys Wledir. Ac y peth a drachwa y gwr hwnw mor eglur a gloch a hwy nid rhodd i minnau adnewyddu hwy o drachwa a fal dieiwsach no hono.

The names also, and the acts of the men, whoever would know them, let him consult in the book which Gildas wrote concerning the victory of Emrys Wledir. And what is related by that person in so clear a manner, it is not necessary that I should renew it in a composition that may be of less merit than that. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dielwad, s. m. (dielw)** Exanination, annihilation; a contemning, disparaging, or vilifying.  
**Dielwant, s. m. (dielw)** Vileness; disparagement  
**Dielwedig, a. (dielw)** Contemned, disparaged.  
**Dielwedd, s. m. (dielw)** Abjection; contempt.  
**Dielwl, v. a. (dielw)** To contemn, or to despise.

*Deliaw ar fanyd Olwen,  
 Dielw'r wyddal ar wen.*

I attended on the motion of Olwen, I am becoming desirous for adhering to the fair. *Beda Brwynllys.*

**Dielwig, a. (dielw)** Contemptible, vile, base.  
**Dielwigrwydd, s. m. (dielwig)** Contemptibleness.  
**Dielwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dielw)** A contemner.  
**Diell, a. (ell)** Without disproportion, or disconnection; compact; perfect.

*Dewiach yw no—  
 Da holl Loegr, diell lygad.*

More desirable than all England's wealth is she whose eye is without a blemish. *D. ab Gwilym.*

*Dull ei gwedd diell a gwyth.*

The manner of her form is perfect and beautiful. *L. Mon.*

**Diemiag, a. (emig)** Not overwhelmed.

*Un pren a gwyddid arno, diemiag yf odid;  
 A fyno Daw derffid.*

One tree entwined with honeysuckle, peradventure it shall be unoverthrown: What God willeth let it come! *Llywarch Hen.*

**Diemyth, a. (emyth)** Infalible; not abortive.

*Coll Gorowyn, gwr diemyth fu,  
 Gorofa lly, llydd dyllyth.*

Loing Gorowyn, a man that has been without failings, the terror of armies, with the never-enfeebled blade! *Bledyn Fard.*

**Dien, s. m. (en)** Extinction; death; violent death  
**Aethm ar bren i gymryd fy nien.**

I went upon the tree to undergo my suffering. *Taliesin.*

*Nid edrych angau pwy decaf ei dalwr;  
 Ni wrr perchen cawad pa fydd ei ddien.*

Death will not notice who has the fairest front; he that is possessed of a body knows not what will be his end. *Taliesin.*

*Dien drwg a fo l'r dyn draw.*

May a bad end come to yonder man. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dien, a. (en)** Without emotion; still; calm, serene, undisturbed. *Daw dien*, God always the same; *Dien lanerch*, a pleasant mead; *swyre dien*, sober sense.

*Daw dy nawdd, oddi en wen  
 Daw Ddieu a gaid yn ddien.*

God preserves me, scarcely one fair one under heaven can be found that is free from passion. *D. ab Gwynn.*

*Dwyed i mi pa ddalar y prwythaf ymddi yn ddien.*

Declare to me the region in which I shall dwell unmolested. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

*Lucidarius—  
 A ddwyed hyn yn ddien.*

Elucidarius says this soberly. *Iolo Goch.*

**Dienaid, a. (enaid)** Having no soul; inanimate.

*Rhuths a seeth He iarl! Amwyth yn ei lygad, ac ymas a ddygwyddus o'i ochrwm l'r ddalar, ya ffridig, ddienaid, i'r ei ffridig.*

Hugh, Earl of Shrewsbury, was pierced by an arrow in the eye, and he fell from his position to the ground, wounded and tyfion, off his horse. *Beck. Gr. ab Gwynn.*

**Dienbyd, a. (enbyd)** Without danger; secure.  
**Dienbydawl, a. (dienbyd)** Unhazardous; safe.  
**Dienbydwrdd, s. m. (dienbyd)** Security, safety.

*Caffal yn mhob bwydr ac ymladd ac a fu arno o ddienbydwrdd ac ufyddawl.*

He acquired in every battle and conflict which befel him safety and homage. *Hen. diwedd Arthur.*

**Dienbydu, v. a. (dienbyd)** To divest of danger.

**Dienbydus, a. (dienbyd)** Unhazardous; secure.

**Dienciell, a. (enciell)** Not fleeing; unretreating.

**Dieneidiad, s. m. (dieneiad)** A disamination.

**Dieneidiaw, v. a. (dieneiad)** To exaninate; to kill.

*Os bydd gwr yn casu ei gynddwg, ac yn cyllwyn iddo, a chodi yn ei erbyn, ni ddienediaw fal y byddo mawr—rhodiat ei yn llaw diadlyd.*

If a man shall hate his neighbour, and shall lie in wait for him and shall rise against him, and will kill so that he die, they shall give him into the hand of the avenger. *Dent. xix. 11.*

**Dieneidiawl, a. (dieneiad)** Unaninated; exaninate.

*Nid oes dim o'r a orug yr Arglwydd erfodd na adnodd ei; mawr y pethau hyn a weir yn eu bod yn dieneidiawl ymgyr i mawr mawr, a ymgyr i rhoddiadwr.*

There is nothing which the Lord ever created but recognizes him; for those things that are seen as of unaninated sense, and as dead, do apprehend the great giver. *Elucidarius.*

**Dienig, a. (dien)** Without activity, dead.

*A'n byf gyw; anawr gwledig  
 Nid goddyf cyn byf dieniag.*

May I be made meek; the noted turbulent one may I not be made to endure till I am made void of motion. *Taliesin.*

**Dieniaw, v. n. (eniaw)** To save harmless.

*Priaf a fynegid iddynt y rhyfion o bono Antenor ar wrr Grog ierchi iddynt ei ddieniaw na ludd ei dd.*

Priam declared to them that he had sent Antenor to the aid of Greece to ask of them to keep him from harm for killing his father. *H. Dares—Melaugus.*

**Dieniawwl, a. (eniawwl)** Tending to keep from harm; of a harmless tendency.

**Dieniwd, a. (eniwd)** Without harm.

**Dienllib, a. (enllib)** Without scandal; reproachless; blameless; irreprehensible.

**Dienllibiad, s. m. (dienllib)** A divesting of scandal, calumny, or reproach.

**Dienllibiaw, v. n. (dienllib)** To cease scandalizing, calumniating, or reproaching.

**Dienllibiawl, a. (dienllib)** Not apt to scandalize.

**Diennill, a. (ennill)** Without profit, or gain.

**Diennillgar, a. (diennill)** Unprofitable.

**Diennynawl, a. (ennynawl)** Unkindling.

**Diennyniad, s. m. (ennyniad)** A being unkindled.

**Diennynu, v. n. (ennynu)** To cease burning.

**Dienrhydded, a. (enrhydded)** Without honour.

**Dienrhyddedawl, a. (dienrhydded)** Dishonouring.

**Dienrhyddeddiad, s. m. (dienrhydded)** A dishonouring, degradation.

**Dienrhyddedd, v. a. (dienrhydded)** To dishonour.

Dienw, a. (enw) Nameless, or anonymous.  
 Dienwaededig, a. (enwaededig) Uncircumcised.  
 Dienwaediad, s. m. (enwaediad) Uncircumcision.  
 Dienwaedu, v. n. (enwaedu) To cease circumcising.  
 Dienwedig, a. (dienw) Being unparticularized.  
 Dienwir, a. (enwir) Not true, unjust, dishonest.

*Cyfodach Forach fyr dienwir.*

The banquet of Morach of dishonest mind.

*Ll. Brydydd Hodnant.*

A gwynestl a gnat Meigant,  
 Y cygar ag aguriant;  
 Pob enwir dienwir ei blant!

Hadst thou heard what Meigant sang, in separating from the seducers: *depraved* are the children of every just one.

*Engl. y Clywed.*

Dienydd, a. (dien) Deprivation of life; violent death, or execution.

Dienyddawl, a. (dienydd) Tending to rid of life. *Offerynuau dienyddawl*, instruments of death.

Dienyddiad, s. m.—*pl. f. au* (dienydd) Disanimation, a depriving of life.

Dienyddu, v. a. (dienydd) To disanimate; to kill, to put to death, to execute.

Yr hwn a dienyddir, ac a fo enedfaddod, ni ddylir y diwyru ac y dial.

Of him that is put to death, and that is condemned to suffer, sequestration and avengement ought not to take place.

*Welsh Laws.*

Dienyddwr, s. m.—*pl. dienyddwyr* (dienydd—*gwr*) He that puts to death; an executioner.  
 Diengir, a. (engir) Not surprising or strange.  
 Diengiriawl, a. (diengir) Unsurprising.  
 Diengu, v. a. (diane) To escape; to pass safe; to avoid; to deliver; to rescue; to retreat; to flee, to be delivered. *Daw a'm diango!* God preserve me!

Diengid gwan, erlid gadarn.

Let the weak flee, let the mighty pursue.

*Adage.*

Diengyd, v. a. (diane) To escape; to avoid; to retreat; to be delivered or saved.

Elyr mynydd, corwyn bro:  
 Ddiengyd hawr wrth a'i llocho:  
 Creawdr nef a'i diango!

Snowy mountains, glittering white is the vale; every one is affectionate to such as protects him: may the Creator of Heaven deliver thee!

*Tysiliaw.*

Dieppil, a. (epil) Issueless, or without issue.

Dieppilled, s. m. (dieppil) Loss, or deprivation of issue, want of issue, or being childless.

Plant dy ddieppilled a ddwyddant ato lle y cyrwoch; cyfng yw y lle hwn i mi; dod i mi, fal y prawwydyl.

The children which thou shalt have after the loss of the others shall say again where thou shalt hear: this place is too confined for me; give me a place, so that I may inhabit.

*Isiah xlix. 30.*

Dieppiliad, s. m. (dieppil) A divesting of issue.

Dieppiliaw, v. a. (dieppil) To deprive of issue.

Dieppiliawg, a. (dieppil) Having no issue.

Dierbyn, a. (erbyn) Without reception.

Dierbnyiad, s. m. (dierbyn) Non-admission.

Dierbnylaw, v. (dierbyn) To cease receiving.

Dierbnylawl, a. (dierbyn) Being unreceived.

Diergyd, a. (ergyd) Intrepid, or untrebling.

Olan y parchellau, n'f'm daw y crygud  
 O glybod llaed adar mor ddergyd:  
 Tones gwallt fy mhenn, fy llen a'di cyd:  
 Dolydd fy ysgubwr nid mawr ei byd.

Attend, little pig, I shall not be affected by hearing the voice of birds so wild of trembling; thin is the hair of my head, my covering is not warm; my barn is the dale, not abundant its corn.

*Myrdale.*

Diergydiad, s. m. (ergyd) A ceasing to quake.

Diergydiaw, v. (ergyd) To cease quaking.

Diergydiawl, a. (ergyd) Untremulating.

Diergryn, a. (ergryn) Undaunted, or fearless.

Gwyf wsgo waegordd ddergryn,  
 Gwydd waegar o wisgodd ceimryn.

With men of attending train, undaunted, profusely gifted of magnificent garments.

*Cydedale, Tr. argl. Rhys.*

Diergrynawl, a. (diergryn) Not apt to tremble.  
 Diergryniad, s. m. (diergryn) A being unagitated.  
 Diergrynn, v. n. (diergryn) To cease shaking.  
 Diergyr, a. (ergyr) Unimpulsed, unimpelled.  
 Diergyriad, s. m. (diergyr) A non-impulsion.  
 Diergyriaw, v. n. (diergyr) To cease impelling.  
 Diergyriawl, a. (diergyr) Unimpulsive.  
 Dierlid, a. (erlid) Without pursuit; unchased.  
 Dierlyn, a. (erlyn) Unpursuing, unchasing.  
 Dierlynawl, a. (dierlyn) Not apt to pursue.  
 Dierlyniad, s. m. (dierlyn) A not pursuing.  
 Dierwin, a. (gerwin) Not rough, not rugged.

Cuman bon—

By goffain ierw dderwin.

The fair one's kiss a softly soothing treasure free from asperity.

*Ll. ab Gellwyn.*

Dierwinaw, v. a. (dierwin) To rid of roughness.

Dierwinawl, a. (dierwin) Not apt to be rough.

Diengenul, a. (eagulus) Unnegligent, not careless, or neglectful; careful.

Diengenulusaw, v. n. (diengenulus) To become un-negligent; to cease neglecting.

Diengenulusawl, a. (diengenulus) Unnegligent.

Diengenuldra, s. m. (diengenulus) Unnegligence, attentiveness, carefulness.

Dienguluswydd, s. m. (diengulus) Carefulness.

Diengid, a. (esgid) Unshod, without shoes.

Diengidiaw, v. a. (diengid) To take off shoes.

Diengud, a. (esgud) Not nimble, or quick.

Diessynawl, a. (esgynawl) Unascending.

Diessyniad, s. m. (esgyniad) A being without ascent or rising; a flat.

Diessynu, v. n. (esgynu) To cease ascending.

Diessyrn, a. (esgryn) Boneless, without bones.

Diessyrnawl, a. (esgryn) Apt to divest of bones.

Diessyrniad, s. m. (esgryn) A taking out bones.

Diessyrnu, v. a. (diessyrn) To divest of bones.

Diessmwyth, a. (esmwyth) Not easy, uneasy.

Diessmwythaw, v. n. (diessmwyth) To be uneasy.

Diessmwythawl, a. (diessmwyth) Not apt to ease.

Diessmwythiad, s. m. (diessmwyth) A divesting of ease; a ceasing to be at ease.

Diessmwythyd, s. m. (diessmwyth) Want of ease.

Dietifaw, v. a. (etifaw) To divest of inheritance.

Dietifawl, a. (etifawl) Tending to disinherit.

Dietifedd, a. (etifedd) Without issue, or heir.

Dietifeddawl, a. (dietifedd) Apt to disinherit.

Dietifeddes, s. f.—*pl. f. au* (dietifedd) A female disinherit.

Dietifeddiad, s. m.—*pl. f. au* (dietifedd) A disinheriting; disinherison.

Dietifeddu, v. a. (dietifedd) To disinherit.

Dietifeddwyr, s. m.—*pl. dietifeddwyr* (dietifedd—*gwr*) A disinheritor.

Dieuair, s. m. (diau—*gair*) A sure maxim.

Dieuawg, a. (euawg) Not guilty, guiltless.

Dieuben, s. m. (diau—*pen*) Undoubted head.

Cyrcban yn gynaf cyswdd Dieubarth,  
 Dieuben teyrned—

First of all I will resort to the vestibule of the court of South Wales, the undoubted head of royalty.

*Ll. P. Meck.*

Dieuborth, s. m. (diau—*orth*) Certain help.

Awynaf nawdd hawdd heol Dieubarth,  
 Dieuborth cerddoriau!  
 A'rh dderf o'rh dardogion,  
 A'rh dorf o'rh dderfodion.

I will invoke the ready protection of the generous ones of South Wales, the sure support of songsters! and the bustle of thy shield-bearers and the host of thy royal sons.

*Cynddelw.*

Dieuddawn, s. m. (diau—*dawn*) Undoubted gift.

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**Dienogawl, a. (dienawg)** That clears of guilt.  
**Dieuogi, v. a. (dieuawg)** To clear of guilt; to acquit, or to absolve from guilt.  
**Dieuogiad, s. m. (dieuawg)** A divesting of guilt.  
**Dieuogrwydd, s. m. (dieuawg)** Guiltlessness.  
**Dieurwydd, s. m. (dian)** Certainty, assurance.

*Gwrandaw di ddieuorwydd maint dy gurad di genys.*

*Hear thou then the certainty of the greatness of the affection I have for thee.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Diewylls, a. (ewylls)** Without a will; intestate.  
**Diewyllsiad, s. m. (diewylls)** A divesting of will, a being without will.  
**Diewyllsiaw, v. a. (diewylls)** To cease willing.  
**Diewyllsiawl, a. (diewylls)** Being without willing, or being without wishing.  
**Diewyn, a. (ewyn)** Without foam or froth.  
**Diewynawg, a. (diewyn)** Having no foam.  
**Diewynawl, a. (diewyn)** Unfoamy, not frothy.  
**Diewynell, s. f. (diewyn)** A skimming dish.  
**Diewyniad, s. m. (diewyn)** Despumation.  
**Diewynu, v. a. (diewyn)** To despumate, to scum.  
**Dif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (if)** A cast off, ejection.  
**Difa, s. m. (dif)** Annihilation, end, destruction.  
**Difa, v. a. (dif)** To consume, to make an end of, to destroy, to devour; to waste.

*Difa ei drifft, chwalfa chwyrn,  
 Difn ei goed a fo gedyrn,  
 A difa, heb amldry y llyd,  
 Ei gerys, a'i fagwytydd.*

*Destroy his dwelling, with sudden devastation, destroy his trees that were mighty, and destroy so that a trace scarcely remains, his stones and his walls.*  
*E. Morg.*

**Difad, s. m. (difa)** A consuming, extirpation.  
**Difawl, a. (difa)** Tapid, tending to extirpate.  
**Difabnald, a. (mabinadd)** Not childish.

*Gwell Daw o'i fol'n ddifabnald.*

*God is better pleased in being worshipped without trifling.*  
*L. G. Calk.*

**Difach, a. (mach)** Without bail or surety.  
**Difach, a. (bach)** Having no hook, or angle.  
**Difachiad, s. m. (difach)** An unhooking.  
**Difachiaw, v. a. (difach)** To unhook, to unhitch.  
**Difachiawl, a. (difach)** Tending to unhook.  
**Difad, a. (mad)** Destitute of good, or solace.  
**Difadawl, a. (difad)** Unsolacing, destitute.  
**Difadiad, s. m. (difad)** A divesting of comfort.  
**Difadu, v. a. (difad)** To divest of comfort.  
**Difadden, a. (madden)** Being without remission.  
**Difaddenad, s. m. (difadden)** A not remitting.  
**Difaddenant, a. (difadden)** Without remission.  
**Difaddenaw, v. n. (difadden)** To cease remitting.  
**Difaddenawl, a. (difadden)** Unforgiving, irremissible, unpardonable.  
**Difaedd, s. m. (difa)** Consumption, tabefaction, devastation, spoiling, extermination.

*Gwyl hawl haelonath gorweidd,  
 Gwrlach bachwlch y difaedd.*

*His the main claim of the liberality of the court, the heroic proud one in the breach of destruction.*  
*Cynaddu, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Difael, a. (mael)** Without gain, or profit.  
**Difaeth, a. (maeth)** Without nourishment.  
**Difaethawl, a. (difaeth)** Inalimentary.  
**Difaethiad, s. m. (difaeth)** A ceasing to nourish.  
**Difaethu, v. n. (difaeth)** To cease to nourish.  
**Difai, a. (bai)** Blameless, faultless. *Mac o yn ddifai i ti*, it is good enough for thee.

*Ei ddifaf na'f yr wnaeth Dofydd.*

*He the most faultless chief that the Creator has formed.*  
*Llygad Gwr.*

*Ni bu Beredur a dar yn daerach,  
 Ac ni bu Walchmaiwridd difaeth.*

*Peredur with his steel was not more intrepid, and Gwalchmai was never more faultless.*  
*Mywyl Bardwal.*

**Difalant, a. (balant)** Without buds, or shoots.  
**Difalch, a. (balch)** Not towering; not proud.

*Difalch add difalch, i eger,  
 Difalch bling bling udel dry far.*

*A chief without blossom and meek, to the foe a naked piercing point of fire through wrath.*  
*Ll. P. Mech, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Difalchedd, s. m. (difalch)** Freedom from pride.  
**Difalchiad, s. m. (difalch)** A ceasing to be proud.  
**Difalchiaw, v. n. (difalch)** To become humble.  
**Difalchiawl, a. (difalch)** Tending to be humble.  
**Difam, a. (mam)** Motherless, having no dam.  
**Difan, a. (man)** Spotless, unspotted, clean.  
**Difan, a. (ban)** Fleeting, vanishing, fading; consuming, apt to decay, perishable, frail.  
**Difanawl, a. (difan)** Evanescent, or fleeting.  
**Difancoll, s. f. (difan—coll)** Perdition, utter loss, perdition, destruction, defeat.

*Mac brau lan'—*

*O herwydd trnac difancoll.*

*I am grieved because of the death of devastation.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Difanedig, a. (difan)** Evanescent, faded away.  
**Difaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difan)** A vanishing.  
**Difanrwydd, s. m. (difan)** Evanescence, frailty.  
**Difant, s. m. (difan)** The state of being vanished, or faded away; defection, defeat.

*Tri pheth y cydd ar eu difant: tywyll, awstr, a marw.  
 There are three things in their owner: darkness, inequality, and death.*  
*Bardwal.*

*Arwydd oher ar ddifant.*

*A banner is useless on a retreat.*  
*Llywelyn Mod.*

*Ac o byny allan ni wend Owain grych mawr o'i al mawr ddifant.  
 And from thence forward Owain performed no expedition of moment until he went into a state of retreat.*  
*Am Morgannwg.*

**Difann, v. a. (difan)** To vanish; to fade away; to decay; to consume; to come to nought.

*Rhag difan deyrn difanwch.*

*Before the faultless chief disappear you.*  
*Ll. P. Mech.*

*Tu gal—  
 A fynydd, na ddifann.*

*Thou shalt have whatever thou wilt, do not go away.*  
*Gwyn ab Iwan.*

**Difanw, v. a. (difan)** To despise, to make little of, to vilify, to scandalise.

*Cam yw i ddyn difanw ei fryd.*

*It is wrong for a man to debase his mind.*  
*Ll. P. Mech.*

*All eidd ydyw edifar,  
 Difa dyn, a difanw llywgar.*

*The next occasion is to repent, and the destroying a man, and the scandalizing of the bonnetrous.*  
*Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Difanw, a. (difan)** Despicable, debased.

*Ac erddi ydd wyf o nwyf, a'n'i erdd;  
 Ac erddi dithus, na'm ambeued;  
 Ac erferyf Nef, na'm difanwed;  
 Difanw a'm goren cyn na'm gwared.*

*And for her I am affected with passion, she believes me not; and for thee, let her not doubt; and for the sake of the Creator of Heaven, let her despise me not: deprecate, I shall be overcome before I shall be delivered.*  
*Cynaddu, i Nyn a Madog.*

**Difanwl, a. (manwl)** Uncurious, not exact.  
**Difanylaid, a. (difanwl)** Not apt to be exact.  
**Difanyliad, s. m. (difanwl)** A ceasing to be exact.  
**Difanyln, v. n. (difanwl)** To cease being exact.  
**Difanylwch, s. m. (difanwl)** Want of exactness.  
**Difar, a. (bar)** Without wrath, or anger.  
**Difarf, a. (barf)** Having no beard, beardless.  
**Difarfawg, a. (difarf)** Having no beard.  
**Difarfiad, s. m. (difarf)** A divesting of beard.  
**Difarfu, v. a. (difarf)** To take off the beard.  
**Difariaeth, a. (difarf)** Free from mischief.  
**Difarn, a. (barn)** Injudicious, or senseless; without judgment.  
**Difarnawl, a. (difarn)** Being injudicious.

**Difarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difarn)** A ceasing to judge; a being without judgment.  
**Difarou, v. n. (difarn)** To cease judging.  
**Difarw, a. (marw)** Deathless, immortal.  
**Difarwawl, a. (difarf)** Not inanimate.  
**Difarwoldeb, s. m. (difarwawl)** Deathlessness.  
**Difas, a. (has)** Not shallow; profound; deep.

*Ffynnonau difas rha-deiwr  
 Yr gloewon olygou elgr.*

*Springe profound of pearly drops are the bright eyes of the fair one.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Difaswedd, a. (maswedd)** Without levity.  
**Difasweddawl, a. (difaswedd)** Not of a light or wanton demeanour.

**Difasweddiad, s. m. (difaswedd)** A ceasing from levity, or loose behaviour.

**Difaswedu, v. n. (difaswedd)** To cease from levity or wantonness.

**Difawr, s. m.—pl. difawyr (difa—gwr)** A destroyer, a consumer, a waster.

**Difawrâd, s. m. (mawrâd)** A depreciating.

**Difawrâawl, a. (mawrâawl)** Depreciating.

**Difawrân, v. a. (mawrân)** To depreciate.

**Difachni, a. (mechni)** Without surety or bail.

**Difachniad, s. m. (difechni)** Exoneration of bail.

**Difachniaw, v. a. (difechni)** To exonerate bail.

**Difachniawl, a. (difechni)** Exonerating bail.

**Difedydd, a. (bedydd)** Being without baptism.

**Difedyddiad, s. m. (bedydd)** A being unbaptized.

**Difedyddiaw, v. n. (bedydd)** To cease baptizing.

**Difedyddiawl, a. (difedydd)** Being unbaptized.

**Difeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (meddiad)** A bereavement, a dispossessing; dissein.

**Difeddiannawl, a. (difeddiant)** Unpossessing.

**Difeddianneg, a. (difeddiant)** That is dispossessed or bereaved; disseized.

**Difeddianniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difeddiant)** Deprivation, dispossession, eviction.

**Difeddiannu, v. a. (difeddiant)** To dispossess.

**Difeddiant, a. (meddiant)** Unpossessed, unseized.

**Difeddieidig, a. (meddieidig)** Deprived; privative.

**Difeddieidigion, privative particles.**

**Difeddieidigawl, a. (difeddieidig)** Tending to deprive, or to dispossess.

**Difeddu, v. a. (meddu)** To disseize, to dispossess; to cease holding.

**Difeddw, a. (meddw)** Abstemious; unebriated.

**Difeddwad, s. m. (difeddw)** A getting sober.

**Difeddwaint, a. (difeddw)** Not inebriated.

**Difeddwawl, a. (difeddw)** Not inebriating.

**Difeddyg, a. (meddyg)** Without physical aid.

**Difeddyginiath, a. (difeddyg)** Being careless.

**Difefi, a. (medf)** Reproachless; shameless.

*Tru and digrif i'm am was hael diffi,  
 Hwyl diffi gwyllus—*

*Since there is no comfort for me after a faultless, generous youth, the law of reproachless society.*

*Dieddyn Fardd, m. D. Benfras.*

**Difefgar, a. (difef)** Undertracting; sincere.

*Rhebydd rhydd rhydd-wig, a dwfn dar;  
 Rheidd cawdl i'm cof oof difefgar.*

*Liberal distributor of the ready wine and priest of the oak; the true has invaded my memory, gentle and void of offence.*

*S. faysn.*

**Difefgarwch, s. m. (difefgar)** Freedom from de-traction, or scandal; ingenuousness.

**Difefai, s. m. (difai)** Exculpation; a clearing.

**Difefiaw, v. a. (difai)** To divest of fault, to amend, or to correct; to expiate.

*Cyn bawd acw'n bydd,  
 A'n medd hedydd y byd,  
 Difefid fo—*

*Before condemning there our life and our demeanour at present living in the world, let him clear of guilt himself.*  
*T. Frys.*

**Difeichiad, s. m. (meichiad)** Exoneration of bail.  
**Difeichlaw, v. a. (meichlaw)** To discharge bail.

*Dyl y mach erchli i'r cynogon, er yr argwydd el difeichiaw ef.*

*The bail ought to ask of the original debtor, for the lord to discharge his security.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Difeichiawl, a. (meichiawl)** That discharges bail.  
**Difeidd, s. m. (difai)** Faultlessness.

**Difeiriad, s. m. (difar)** A ceasing from passion, or ire; a repenting.

**Difeiriaw, v. n. (difar)** To be composed, or calmed.

**Difeiriawg, a. (difar)** Pacified; repentant.

**Difeiriawl, a. (difar)** Tending to repentance.

**Difeirwch, s. m. (difar)** A repentance.

*Anfon, Daw Tri—  
 Am dy far, i'm difeirwch.*

*Trine God, because of thy wrath send to me repentance.*  
*T. Gruffudd o Ferganwg.*

**Difeius, a. (difai)** Unblameable, unculpable.

**Difenwad, s. m. (difanw)** A contemning. *Difenyw-ad a chywilydd, shame and contempt.*

**Difenwawl, a. (difanw)** Despicable; disparaging. *Marwolaeth ddifenyawl, an ignominious death.*

**Difenedig, a. (difanw)** Disparaged, accursed.

**Difeniwl, v. a. (difanw)** To make nothing of, to contemn, or to disparage; to accurse.

*Mam fechan a difenw plant.*

*A little mother will disparage children.* *Adage.*

*Anwir difeniwl ei blant.*

*The children of the worthless will be disparaged.* *Adage.*

*Nid oedd hofcan ni ddifenyw.*

*He was not a favorite since he was disparaged.* *Adage.*

*Difenywiant fyddaf o'm difeniwl.*

*I shall be comfortless if I shall be despised.* *D. Benfras.*

*Cynnydd lawn o'i ddaw ni ddifeniwl.*

*The advocate for justice will not be deprived for his endowment.*  
*Lt. Br. Hoddman.*

**Difenywyd, a. (menwyd)** Unbleat; joyless.

**Difenywdd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (difanw)** A vilifier.

**Diferth, a. (berth)** Void of beauty.

**Diferthawl, a. (diferth)** Unbeauteous.

**Diferthiad, s. m. (diferth)** A divesting of beauty.

**Diferthu, v. a. (diferth)** To divest of beauty.

**Diferthwch, s. m. (diferth)** Unsightliness.

**Difesur, a. (mesur)** Immense, without measure.

**Difesuraw, v. (difesur)** To cease measuring.

**Difesurawl, a. (difesur)** Unmeasured.

**Difesanriad, s. m. (difesur)** A being unmeasured.

**Difeth, a. (meth)** Exempt from failure, infallible.

**Difethadwy, a. (difeth)** That cannot fail.

**Difethawl, a. (difeth)** Not apt to fail, or to err.

**Difethedig, a. (difeth)** That has not failed.

**Difethiad, s. m. (difeth)** A ceasing to fail.

**Difethiant, a. (difeth)** Free from failing.

**Difethiantwrwydd, s. m. (difethiant)** A state void of falling, infallibility.

**Difethiantus, a. (difethiant)** Not apt to fail.

**Difethl, a. (methl)** Without deception.

**Difethliad, s. m. (difethl)** A disentangling.

**Difethlu, v. a. (difethl)** To disentangle.

**Difethlus, a. (difethl)** Unensnaring.

**Difethrwydd, s. m. (difethl)** Infallibility.

**Difethu, v. n. (difeth)** To cease from failing.

**Difad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dif)** A casting, or flinging.

**Difaw, v. a. (dif)** To cast or fling; to annoy.

**Difawg, a. (dif)** Full of unruly fits or starts; untractable, untameable; wild. *Ci difawg, a ferocious dog; lleidr difawg, an arrant thief.*

*Rhy gelwid Madawg cyn sol laith,  
 Rhydd gelwid disgion difawg.*

*Madog had been called before his death, the snare of lust, the wicked ferocious one.*

*Cynaddeu. m. M. ab Merddin.*



**Difregedd, a. (difreg)** Without trifling; serious.  
**Difregiad, s. m. (difreg)** A making unfrail.  
**Difregu, v. n. (difreg)** To become unfrail.  
**Difregus, a. (difreg)** Unbroken; not drooping.  
**Difregwawd, s. f. (difreg-gwawd)** A song of mystery; an incantation.  
**Difreinniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difraint)** A degrading, degradation, disfranchisement.  
**Difreinniant, s. m. (difraint)** Disfranchisement.  
**Difreinniaw, v. a. (difraint)** To divest of privilege, to disfranchise; to degrade.

*Difreinniaw dawn Daw nid dyn a'i medd.*

*To degrade the gift of God belongs not to man.*

*Phylip Brydydd.*

**Difreinniawg, a. (difraint)** Unprivileged.  
**Difreinniaw, a. (difraint)** Not having, or conferring privilege; degrading.  
**Difreinniedig, a. (difraint)** Disfranchised.  
**Difreinnioli, v. a. (difraint)** To disfranchise.  
**Difreinniwr, s. m. (difraint-gwr)** One who abrogates a privilege.  
**Difreintiad, s. m. (difraint)** A disfranchising.  
**Difreintiau, v. a. (difraint)** To deprive of privilege; to cashier; to degrade; to incapacitate from enjoying an office.  
**Difreintiaw, a. (difraint)** Unfranchised.  
**Difrenin, a. (brenin)** Having no sovereign.

*Na ddylu yn unr fod yn difrenin.*

*No land ought to be without a king. Welsh Laws.*

**Difri, a. (bri)** Without honour; undignified.  
**Difriad, s. m. (difri)** A dishonouring.  
**Difriaw, v. a. (difri)** To dishonour, to debase.  
**Difriawl, a. (difri)** Degrading, dishonourable.  
**Difriedig, a. (difri)** Unhonoured, undignified.  
**Difrif, a. (difr)** Without trifling; serious. *Mewu*

*difrif*, in earnest, seriously.  
**Difrifaw, v. n. (difrif)** To become serious; to be in earnest; to make serious.  
**Difrifawl, a. (difrif)** Of a serious nature.  
**Difrifad, s. m. (difrif)** A being serious.  
**Difrifoldeb, s. m. (difrifawl)** Seriousness.  
**Difrifwch, s. m. (difrif)** Earnestness, graveness.  
**Difrig, a. (brig)** Without tops, or branches.  
**Difrigaw, v. a. (difrig)** To cut the tops; to prune.  
**Difrigawl, a. (difrig)** That is topped or pruned.  
**Difrigiad, s. m. (difrig)** A topping, or pruning.  
**Difrig, a. (brig)** Without a trace, trackless.

*Llaw difrig llwch wraig eiddo llochwedd maenwail, Llwydd ei hantoc, mawr llaw diommedd.*

*She of the hue of the trackless robe of the driven snow of the upland cliff, prosperous will be her promise, praised be her never-refusing hand.*

*Rhysierdyn.*

**Difrigaw, v. a. (difrig)** To obliterate a track.  
**Difrigawl, a. (difrig)** Divesting of tracks.  
**Difrigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difrig)** Obliteration.  
**Difrifwch, s. m. (difri)** Want of honour or dignity.  
**Difro, a. (bro)** Exiled, banished. *s. c.* An exile.

*Old difro difryd.*

*The diligent is seldom an exile.*

*Adage.*

**Difrodaw, s. m. (difro)** A banishing the country.  
**Difrodaw, s. m. (difrodad)** Banishable; that may be exiled or sent out of the country.  
**Difroawl, a. (difro)** Tending to banish, or expel.  
**Difrodaeth, s. m. (difrawd)** Extravagance, waste.  
**Difrodawl, a. (difrawd)** Apt to cast away, or waste; squandering, extravagant.  
**Difrodedig, a. (difrawd)** That is squandered.  
**Difrodi, v. a. (difrawd)** To cast off, to reject; to waste, to squander, to dilapidate; to lay waste, to devastate, to sack, to ravage, to plunder.

*Gwenhwyfar olwg ddras, Na ddifrawd i dyd byrf bychan.*

*Gwenhwyfar of beautiful aspect, reject me not, though I am little. *Ymdd. Arthur a Gwenhwyfar.**

**Difrodriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difrawd)** A casting away; a wasting, or squandering; dilapidation, devastation.

**Difrodus, a. (difrawd)** Wasteful, extravagant.  
**Difrodwr, s. m.—pl. difrodwyr (difrawd-gwr)** A waster; a dilapidator; a devastator, a ravager.  
**Difroedd, s. m. (difro)** Banishment, or exile.

*Bood hir ddifroedd ar Faeigwn Gwynedd.*

*Let long banishment be upon Maeigwn Gwynedd. *Tollerin.**

*Nend myny Daw fry o ddifroedd mawr A gwyn dwyn dar gawr, gwawr gwirionedd.*

*Will not God above release from painful exile him that bewails the taking away the bulwark of the battle, the dwyfol righteousness. *Gr. ab M. ab Ieuffydd.**

**Difroi, v. a. (difro)** To exile, or to banish.  
**Difrywag, a. (brwyag)** Not inebriated; sober.  
**Difrywagaw, v. n. (difrywag)** To become sober.  
**Difrywagawl, a. (difrywag)** Tending to divest of a tottering; that maketh sober.  
**Difrywsgedd, s. m. (difrywag)** Freedom from tottering; a being not inebriated.  
**Difrywsgiad, s. m. (difrywag)** A ceasing to totter; a becoming divested of ebriation.  
**Difrychau, a. (brychau)** Having no specks.  
**Difrycheuad, s. m. (difrychau)** A ridding of spots.  
**Difrycheuaw, v. a. (difrychau)** To rid of spots.  
**Difrycheulyd, a. (difrychau)** Immaculate; clean.  
**Difryd, a. (bryd)** Having no mind; listless.

*Gorddylar adar, gwyb gro; Dail cwyddedig difryd difro; Ni wadai, wyl claf becu.*

*Chamomres are the birds, the strand is wet; let the leaves fall the exile is unconcerned; I deny it not; I am sick this night. *Llywarch Hen.**

**Difrydaeth, s. m. (difryd)** Inattention; listlessness.  
**Difrydawl, a. (difryd)** Unintentional; listless.  
**Difryddedd, s. m. (difryd)** Unconcernedness.  
**Difrydiad, s. m. (difryd)** A becoming unmindful.  
**Difrydu, v. n. (difryd)** To become inattentive, unmindful, or unconcerned; to become listless.  
**Difrydus, a. (difryd)** Unmindful, unconcerned.  
**Difrydwch, s. m. (difryd)** Unconcernedness.  
**Difrys, a. (brys)** Without haste or bustle.  
**Difrysiad, s. m. (difrys)** A ceasing to hasten.  
**Difrysiaw, v. n. (difrys)** To cease hastening.  
**Difrysiawl, a. (difrys)** Unexpeditions, dilatory.  
**Difrythawl, a. (brythawl)** Untamulous.  
**Difrythiad, s. m. (brythiad)** A hushing a tumult.  
**Difrythu, v. n. (brythu)** To cease from tumult.  
**Difrythwch, s. m. (brythwch)** Freedom from riot.  
**Difryw, a. (bryw)** Without vigour; unfertile.  
**Difrywiad, s. m. (difryw)** A divesting of vigour.  
**Difrywiaw, v. n. (difryw)** To lose strength; to lose fertility or luxuriance; to impoverish.  
**Difrywiawl, a. (difryw)** Tending to impoverish.  
**Difuchedd, a. (bucedd)** Without morality.  
**Difucheddawl, a. (difuchedd)** Void of morality.  
**Difucheddiad, s. m. (difuchedd)** A being immoral.  
**Difucheddu, v. n. (difuchedd)** To be immoral.  
**Difud, a. (mud)** Not dumb, not speechless.

*Aed i Fynyw— I symud, ferch, o mud fydd, Yn ddiffud was i Delydd.*

*The maid let her go to Mynyw, if she should be dumb to remove it, that she may be a fair one free from dumbness for David. *D. ab Edmwnd, i Padenes.**

**Difudd, a. (budd)** Gainless, without profit; to deprive of, to bereave.  
**Difuddiad, s. m. (difudd)** A rendering unprofitable; bereavement, deprivation.  
**Difuddiant, s. m. (difudd)** A bereavement.

**Difuddiaw, v. a. (difudd)** To divest of profit; to deprive of, to bereave.

**Difuddlawg, a. (difudd)** Having no gain, unprofitable, or gaining no profit.

*Ac ymlid yn difuddlawg—a oregant.*

And unprofitably they pursued. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Difuddiawl, a. (difudd)** Unprofitable, gainless.

**Difwl, a. (mol)** Immodest, or not bashful.

**Difuldra, s. m. (difwl)** Want of modesty, or shame

**Difuner, a. (manner)** Without protection.

*Cyfarhuf i'm difuner frawd,  
Allwedd byddin, bodd ner,  
Pwy wledych wedy Deuhanner?*

I will greet my discarded brother, the key of difficulty, the gift of the lord, who will govern after Deuhanner!

*Cyfeuti Myrddin.*

**Difurn, a. (murn)** Without evil machination.

**Difurniad, s. m. (difurn)** A divesting of secret machinations. **a. Free** from bad design.

*Cyflawn gadarn farn, difurniad gynghor,  
Cadair glodydd rydd, ced argledriad.*

A just and powerful judgment, a counsel void of premeditated evil, a liberally celebrated choir, the protection of property.

*Rhaiardydd.*

**Difurniaw, v. n. (difurn)** To cease from plotting.

**Difurniawl, a. (difurn)** Free from evil design.

**Difursendawd, a. (mursendawd)** Unaffected.

**Difwlch, a. (bwch)** Without a breach; perfect.

**Difwng, a. (mwng)** Without wavering, steady.

*Pendefig Crugath malla myrr difwng:*

*Pendefig Prydain, prydant doliwr.*

The sovereign of Crugath far extending, disguised and steady; monarch of Britain worthy of the name.

*Ein ob M. ab Rhodri, i R. ab Llywelyn.*

**Difwriad, s. m. (bwriad)** A want of design.

**a. Having** no design; unintent, thoughtless.

**Difwriadawl, a. (difwriad)** Undesigning, uncontriving; unpremeditating.

**Difwriadu, v. n. (difwriad)** To cease designing.

**Difwrrw, a. (bwrrw)** Without design, inconsiderate.

*A ydym ni yn pwysaw mor difwrrwng ar nadliad Duw, yr hon  
eydd yn ein freoema yn barawd i fynd allan wrth ei arch ef!  
Ac a ydym ni mor difwrrw, mor difwddwl, a dodi ein pwys ac ein  
gorydd ar ddim is ei law ef!*

Are we depending so immediately upon the breath of God, the which is in our nostrils ready to go out at his command! And are we so imprudent, so thoughtless, as to place our dependence and our hope upon any thing below him!

*Ier. Ussuin.*

**Difwyn, a. (mwyn)** Yielding no enjoyment; of no use, of no profit; unprofitable. **Difwyn ac anolo**, unprofitable and worthless.

**Difwynadwy, a. (difwyn)** Not to be enjoyed.

**Difwynaw, v. a. (difwyn)** To divest of enjoyment; to make unprofitable.

**Difwynawl, a. (difwyn)** Yielding no profit.

**Difwynedig, a. (difwyn)** Being unenjoyed.

**Difwyniawl, s. m. (difwyn)** A being unenjoyed.

**Difwyniant, s. m. (difwyn)** Non-enjoyment; dis-possession, or deprivation. **a. Without** profit.

*Tir difwyniant, unprofitable land. Welsh Laws.*

**Difydr, a. (mydr)** Without metre or measure.

**Difydraidd, a. (difydr)** Unmetrical, loose.

**Difydrawl, a. (difydr)** A divesting of metre.

**Difydru, v. a. (difydr)** To divest of metre.

**Difyddinaw, v. a. (byddinaw)** To disband.

**Difyddinawl, a. (byddinawl)** Tending to disband.

**Difyddiniad, s. m. (byddiniad)** A disbanding.

**Difyfyr, a. (myfyr)** Without study, unstudious.

**Difyfyrdawd, a. (difyfyr)** Extempore, unstudied.

**Difyfyrdodawl, a. (difyfyrdawd)** Unstudious.

**Difyfyredd, s. m. (difyfyr)** Unstudiedness, extemporality, extemporariness.

**Difyfyriad, s. m. (difyfyr)** A being unstudied.

**Difyfyriaw, v. n. (difyfyr)** To cease studying.

**Difyfyriawl, a. (difyfyr)** Not contemplative.

**Difygwl, a. (bygwl)** Unintimidated, unscared.

*Ys da di gampas heb gwynpas'n afddol,  
Ys lawm ddyfyll o'i ffigthaw.*

Goodly his actions without sinking into abjection, surely it is right to be unintimidated from threatening him.

*Llywedd Gwr, i R. Madam.*

**Difygwith, a. (bygwith)** Without threatening.

*Nid af i e'r deyrnas fechan hon; ydyl wyl yno yn di ddad y  
llywydd ymwyth, ddiolaf, ddyfwith.*

I will not go out of this little kingdom; I am there enjoying it quietly, in ease, without care, without threatening.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Difygylaid, a. (difygwl)** Not tending to scare.

**Difygyliad, s. m. (difygwl)** A ceasing to scare.

**Difygylu, v. n. (difygwl)** To cease to frighten.

**Difygylus, a. (difygwl)** Unintimidated, not apt to scare, awe, or frighten.

**Difygythiad, s. m. (difygwith)** A being without threatening; a ceasing to threaten.

**Difygythiaw, v. n. (difygwith)** To cease threatening; to be without being threatened.

**Difygythiawl, a. (difygwith)** Unthreatening.

**Difyn, s. m. —pl. t. ion (dif)** A fragment, a broken piece, a crumb, a morsel; a goblet, a piece of meat. *Ni bu ddyfyn i'm gnan heddyr, there has not been a morsel in my mouth this day.*

*Wyd—*

*Difyn cam deallawg cal.*

A crooked collop two edged and narrow at the ends.

*Iolo Goch, i'r 14fed.*

**Difyniad, s. m. —pl. t. au (difyn)** A breaking in to pieces, a taking to pieces; dilaceration; the act of anatomizing.

**Difyniadawl, a. (difyniad)** Anatomical.

**Difyniadu, v. a. (difyniad)** To anatomize.

**Difyniath, s. m. —pl. t. au (difyn)** Anatomy.

**Difyniathawl, a. (difyniath)** Anatomical.

**Difyniaw, v. a. (difyn)** To cut into pieces; to hack small, to mince, to hash; to carve.

**Difyniawg, a. (difyn)** Being in pieces.

**Difyniawl, a. (difyn)** Tending to cut in pieces.

**Difyniedig, a. (difyn)** That is cut in pieces.

**Difynig, a. (difyn)** That is in pieces, lacerated.

*Tebyrar, ddull dig,*

*O ddall pendefig,*

*O ddull difynig,*

*O Leon llyg.*

I imagine, and indignantly, that the children was destroyed in a butchering manner, from the corbel of Leon. *L. G. Cobi.*

**Difyngial, a. (difwng)** Not wavering, or stammering; articulate, clear. **Llyfrau yn ddyfnyngial**, to speak without stammering.

**Difyngiawl, a. (difwng)** Tending to be steady.

**Difyngu, v. a. (difwng)** To divest of wavering.

**Difyngus, a. (difwng)** Unstammering, clear.

*Darlain—*

*Efenygl yn difyngus.*

To read the Gospel without stammering. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Difyr, a. (myr)** Having the thought or mind diverted, or taken off; diverting, pleasant, delightful, joyous, cheerful, merry, gladsome.

*A dwfn i'r aa, a difyr,*

*Yn y tan y dyw a'i tyr.*

And deeply will go, and diverting, into the fire, the man that shall break it.

**Difyrbwyll, a. (byrbwyll)** Not short-witted, considerate.

**Difyredig, a. (difyr)** Diverted, or amused.

**Difyredigaeth, s. m. —pl. t. au (difyredig)** Divertisement, amusement.

**Difyredigawl, a. (difyredig)** Divertive, amusing.

**Difyrgar, a. (difyr)** Diverting, entertaining.

**Difyrgarwch, s. m. (difyrgar)** Divertingness.

**Difyriad, s. m. —pl. t. au (difyr)** A diverting.

**Difyriawl, a. (difyr)** Tending to divert.

**Diffrn, v. a. (difyr)** To divest of thoughtfulness; to divert, to amuse, to cause mirth, or joy; to please. *Diffrn yr amser*, to divert the time away.

**Diffrus, a. (difyr)** Divertive, or amusing.  
**Diffrusarwydd, s. m. (difyrus)** Divergingness.  
**Diffrwch, s. m. (difyr)** Divertisement, diversion, pastime, amusement, pleasure, delight.

*Nid diffrwch ond mellt.*

There is no diversion like the greyhound. *Adage.*

**Diffrwr, s. m.—pl. diffrwyr (difyr—gwr)** A diverter, or amuser.

**Difysgawl, a. (mysgawl)** Unblended, unmixed.  
**Difysgl, a. (mysgl)** Without mixture or chaos.  
**Difysgiad, s. m. (mysgiad)** A making unmixed.

**Difysgu, v. n. (mysgu)** To cease blending together  
**Difyw, a. (byw)** Not alive, lifeless, inanimate.

**Difywaad, s. m. (difyw)** Examination.

**Difywawl, a. (difyw)** Exanimate, exanimous.

**Difywân, v. a. (difyw)** To exanimate, to swoon.

**Difywiad, s. m. (difyw)** A depriving of life.

**Difywiau, v. a. (difyw)** To deprive of life.

*O hwr ei ddid oer f'r dydd,*

*Y difyrwydd Eifionydd.*

Owing to the death of his grandtore dismal was the day, when Eifionydd was deprived of life.

*G. Hirstotham, m. R. Pychon.*

**Difywiawg, a. (difyw)** Inanimate, lifeless.

**Difywiawl, a. (difyw)** Exanimate, inanimate.

**Difywyd, a. (difyw)** Inanimate, exanimate, lifeless. *s. m.* An inanimate thing.

*Pob difwyd a folt am ei ardderchogrwydd, a'i rhyddedd, a'i ragnod, ac i'w lles a gair oddiwtero.*

Every thing inanimate is to be praised for its sublimity and its being so wonderful: for its beauty and its being so excellent, and the benefit that is to be received from it.

*Burdick.*

**Dif, s. m.—pl. t. od (dif)** A cast or throw; a blow.

*Bwrw mewn trwm, a bar mewn tryd,*

*Bwrw difod lle o'r difyn.*

Throwing the mazy stone, and the bar in the battle, dealing blows where the conflict raged.

*D. Lloyd Mathem.*

**Diffaeth, s. m.—pl. diffenthion (diff)** A casting off, or ejection; what is cast away, or ejected; an outcast; a waif, or what is unowned. *Diffaeth brenin*, the king's waif, being any thing unowned; or as it is otherwise called, *Pynfarch brenin*, under which may be comprehended, the sea, wilds, downs, forests, highways, and all unowned goods; and in addition to those must be reckoned the unmarried women, on account of his being the guardian of their honour, and he therefore received the virgin fee, or *Amobruy*, on the marriage of every one, according to their respective ranks.

*Pob da heb berchenawg y sy diffaeth brenin.*

Every thing without an owner is the king's waif. *Welsh Laws.*

*Diffaeth brenin yw terfynas y cymydoedd.*

The boundaries of the commons are the king's waif. *Welsh Laws.*

**Diffaeth, s. m.—pl. diffenthydd (ffaeth)** What is unfecund, a desert, or barren place.

**Diffaeth, a. (ffaeth)** Not fecund, not rich, unfruitful, barren, worthless, vile.

**Diffaith, s. m.—pl. diffenthydd (ffaith)** Wilderness

*Gnawd newydd diffydd yn diffaith.*

The hearth of the faithless will be a wilderness. *Adage.*

**Diffaith, a. (ffaith)** Not open, or clear; wild, unclean, vile, or filthy. *Mor diffaith*, a rough sea. *Myn y gwr diffaith*! By the wicked one!

*Nid diffaith ond ystlem.*

Nothing is so filthy as the bat.

*Adage.*

**Difawd, s. f.—pl. diffodion (fawd)** Misfortune. **Difawd, a. (fawd)** Luckless, unfortunate.

*Rhygelwir Tren tref oddifawd.*

Tren will be called a luckless town. *Llymarch Hen.*

**Difawdd, s. m. (fawdd)** Extinction, what is extinct. *a. Extinct, extinguished.*

**Difawdd, v. a. (fawdd)** To extinguish, to put out.

*Dinaw a diffydd oddifawd.*

A town will extinguish a wilderness.

*Adage.*

**Diffeithder, s. m. (diffaith)** The state of being choaked up; foulness, filthiness, or uncleanness, lewdness, viciousness.

*Ni byddai cymaint o diffetheithder, drygion, anawroddach, ac anwirodd ar droed ag y dydd hanes y mallaith o'ion—ond o herwydd hys.*

There would not be so much uncleanness, immorality, ungodliness, and iniquity on foot as we find this day amongst men—but because of this.

*Moses Williams.*

**Diffeithdir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (diffaith—tir)** Uncleared land, uncultivated land; a wild.

**Diffeithfa, s. f.—pl. diffetheithydd (diffaith—ma)** A place overgrown with thickets.

**Diffeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (diffaith)** A making into a wilderness; devastation.

*O diffaithiad Lloegr llaeth dyar wrth odd,*

*Nid wrth feir ai slar.*

From the devastation of Lloegr llaeth dyar was the blade handled by the chief, not according to measure the grief after him.

*Gwalchmai.*

**Diffeithiaw, v. a. (diffaith)** To throw into confusion, to make havock of, to devastate, to destroy, to lay waste.

**Diffeithiawl, a. (diffaith)** Tending to devastate.

**Diffeithle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (diffaith—lle)** A place overgrown with thickets.

**Diffeithwch, s. m. (diffaith)** Wilderness, foulness, uncleanness, viciousness.

*Ni lodd dywylall diffaithwch.*

A besediction will not prevent viciousness.

*Adage.*

**Differ, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diff)** Defence. *v. a.* To guard, to protect, or to defend.

**Differiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (differ)** A defending.

**Differiawg, a. (differ)** Having defence, guardian.

*Yr aynall law law differiawg.*

The untimidating lion with the protecting hand.

*Melgry.*

**Differiawl, a. (differ)** Defensive, protecting.

**Differn, v. a. (differ)** To protect, or to defend.

*Aed law i gwynwrif cad Dew a'i differ.*

Let the brave go into the confusion of the battle God will defend him.

*Differ fi fy Rhi, rhwyf fahrydaul.*

Protect me my Lord, thou spiritual leader.

*Gwalchmai.*

*Boed gieu a'i differ.*

Let him be brave that defends it.

*Adage.*

**Differydd, v. a. (differ)** To defend, or protect.

**Differydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (differ)** A defender.

**Diffenthiaid, s. m. (diffaeth)** A robbing of fertility.

**Diffenthlaw, v. a. (diffaeth)** To make sterile.

**Diffenthlaw, a. (diffaeth)** Tending to become barren, or desert; ynaprolific.

**Diffais, a. (ffais)** Free from breach; void of ravage.

*Ar deula Brynatch be'i'ch barnawna,*

*Diffrw yn fyw ni's gadawna;*

*Cyfaillt a gollais, diffais oodwra.*

Of the Brynatch tribe if I had judged you, not the shadow of a man would I have left alive; a friend I have lost, I was without ravage.

*Anwen.*

*Mon yw fy ngorffwyl yn oes omodd diffais.*

Secure to eternity this is my resting place.

*Dyddid Idd, Ps. cxxviii. 14.*

**Diffan, a. (plan)** Evanescent, or fleeting.



**Difflawnl**, *a.* (difflan) Evanescent, fleeting.  
**Difflanedig**, *a.* (difflan) Evanescent; vanished.  
**Difflaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (difflan) A vanishing.  
**Difflanrwydd**, *s. m.* (difflan) Fleetingness.  
**Difflant**, *s. m.* (difflan) Evanescence; the state of being vanished; oblivion.  
**Difflann**, *v. n.* (difflan) To disappear, to vanish.  
**Difflaisdor**, *s. m.* (difflais—*tor*) A cover of safety.

**Difflaisdor** Tewdor, *tor* difflayd:  
 Dyffyrth hael tir Brochfael, hro gyd.

The secure covering of Tewdor, a shield of defence; the generous one will support the land of Brochfael, a pleasant region.  
*Cyneddhe.*

**Difflaisiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (difflais) A securing.  
**Difflaisiaw**, *v. a.* (difflais) To make permanent; to make safe, or certain; to secure.

**Difflaisiaw** y swyddawg ar gaulyn hawl.

To secure the sheriff to prosecute the cause.

*H. Cer. Mog. Mabingion.*

**Difflaisiawg**, *a.* (difflais) Unexposed; secure.  
**Difflaisiawl**, *a.* (difflais) Tending to make secure.  
**Difffoddadwy**, *a.* (difffawdd) Extinguishable, quenchable, that may be put out.

**Difffoddawl**, *a.* (difffawdd) Tending to extinguish.  
**Difffoddedig**, *a.* (difffawdd) Extinct, extinguished.  
**Difffoddigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (difffoddedig) An extinguished state; extinction.  
**Difffoddi**, *v.* (difffawdd) To extinguish, to quench.

*Arwneud a difffoddi difflith.*

A general demand will destroy a wilderness. *Adage.*

**Difffoddiaid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (difffawdd) Extinction; a putting out, or quenching.  
**Difffoddiant**, *s. m.* (difffawdd) Extinction.  
**Difffoddwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. difffoddwyr* (difffawdd—*gwr*) One who makes extinct, or who extinguishes.  
**Difffordd**, *a.* (ffordd) Without a road, or pathless.  
**Diffforddiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (difffordd) A becoming pathless; a divesting of a road.  
**Diffforddiant**, *s. m.* (difffordd) The state of being without a road, or untravelling.  
**Difffred**, *v. a.* (differ) To protect to defend.  
**Difffredawg**, *a.* (difffred) Having defence; guardian  
**Difffredawl**, *a.* (difffred) Defensive, protecting.  
**Difffrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (difffred) A protecting.

*Ffaw draig difffrediad i bobl Frythron;  
 Dwfu darogan dewin drywon.*

Glorious the protection of the supreme to the Brython people; profound is the prophecy divine of the druids.

*Ymarwar Lludd Mawr.*

**Difffrediant**, *s. m.* (difffred) Protection, defence.  
**Difffredu**, *v. a.* (difffred) To defend, to protect.  
**Difffredus**, *a.* (difffred) Protecting, guardian.  
**Difffrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. difffrediaid* (difffred) A defender, protector, or guardian.

*Yymt ri ryfel difffrediad;  
 Difffred wyr eryr arwydd.*

For me there is a chief, protector in the war; men will guard the eagle of authority. *Rin ad Gwynen.*

*Gwythawg Rhyfoniawg difffrediad.*

Furious the defenders of Rhyfoniawg.

*Aneurin.*

**Difffrediaid**, *v. a.* (difffred) To defend, or protect.  
**Difffrediaiw**, *a.* (difffred) Having defence, guardian. *s. m.* A guardian, or protector.

*Tymp pan drefing terwyn torf difffrediaiw;  
 Cwynis ni byddid diebrediaiw.*

The season when it expires, furious will be the protecting host; I lamented it not being hindered. *Mellgr.*

*A garu Dewi, da difffrediaiw—  
 Car Daw.*

He that loves Dewi, the good protector, God will love.  
*Gwynfardd Brycheiniawg.*

**Difffrediaiw**, *a.* (difffred) Defensive, protecting.

**Diffreidiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. diffreidwyr* (difffred—*gwr*)  
 A protector, a defender, or guardian.  
**Diffro**, *a.* (ffro) Without activity, or vigour.

*Angerdd Urien is: agro genyl;  
 Cyrcwiniad yn amlu bryd;  
 Yr wyg Llofan llaw difffro.*

The wrath of Urien is settled: I am assailed by grief; a searcher in every region after Llofan with the feeble hand.

*Llywarch Hw.*

**Difffrwyn**, *a.* (ffrwyn) Uncurbed, unrestricted.  
**Difffrwynaw**, *v. a.* (difffrwyn) To clear of restraint.  
**Difffrwynawl**, *a.* (difffrwyn) Unrestrictive.  
**Difffrwyriad**, *s. m.* (difffrwyn) Unbridling.  
**Difffrwyth**, *a.* (ffrwyth) Without fruit, or produce; unfruitful, unprofitable; feeble; weak.

*Fe all difffrwyth wneyd adwyth.*

The feeble may be able to do harm: *Adage.*

**Difffrwythaw**, *v. a.* (difffrwyth) To render unproductive, or fruitless; to impoverish; to weaken; to become unproductive, or barren; to become enfeebled; to become useless. *Difffrwythaw yf amser*, to trifle away the time.

*Pa am y mae of yn difffrwythaw y tir.*

Wherefore doth it cumber the ground. *Lake tili. t.*

*Dewy Owain deurudd llw fflo—  
 Difffrwythas dalar of fod y'abarchu;  
 Aed a'ur gwa wylion.*

The gallant Owain with cheeks of the colour of the rose; the earth is become barren for his being in prison; may the spirit of the gloom take him that confines him. *Hynaf Fael ad Griffi.*

*A difffrwythad ei law ef.*

And his hand became withered. *i Kings, tili. t.*

**Difffrwythawl**, *a.* (difffrwyth) Tending to be unfruitful; unproductive; tending to enfeeble.  
**Difffrwythdawd**, *s. m.* (difffrwyth) Want of fruitfulness, or fertility; listlessness.  
**Difffrwythder**, *s. m.* (difffrwyth) Unprofitableness; inefficacy, feebleness.  
**Difffrwythiad**, *s. m.* (difffrwyth) A rendering unproductive, or abortive; an enfeebling.  
**Difffrwythiant**, *s. m.* (difffrwyth) A feebleness.  
**Difffryd**, *v. a.* (differ) To defend, to protect.  
**Difffuant**, *a.* (ffuant) Unfeigned, undisguised.  
**Difffuantrwydd**, *s. m.* (difffuant) Unfeignedness.  
**Difffuantu**, *v. n.* (difffuant) To cease dissembling.  
**Difffur**, *a.* (ffur) Without perception, information, or skill; void of knowledge.  
**Difffuriau**, *v. a.* (difffur) To divest of skill, to render destitute of the skill to order or form.

*Pan na wyl pobloedd tostur pla,  
 Pob tra yn diffa, ac yn diffur.*

Since the people do not behold the misery of the earth, every thing destroying; and divesting of order. *Cyneddhe.*

**Difffwyn**, *s. m.* (diff—gwyn) Defence, protection.  
**Difffwyn**, *v. a.* (diff—gwyn) To defend, to protect.

*Y difffwyn y cam cyniatol ei afallh.*

He that defends the wrong equally participation. *Cyneddhe.*

**Difffwynawl**, *a.* (difffwyn) Defensive, protecting.  
**Difffwyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (difffwyn) A defending  
**Difffwynydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (difffwyn) A defender  
**Difffwys**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ydd (diff) What is precipitate, downright, or impending; a precipice.  
**Difffwys o wlad**, a great fall of rain.

*Cymau a weid, a difffwys, a garw amddyfryn.*

Deep glens he could see, and precipices, and rugged water-bounded scenes. *Br. Max. Wiedig—Mabingion.*

**Difffydd**, *a.* (ffydd) Faithless. *s. m.* An infidel.  
**Difffyg**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (diff) A lapse; a defect, or failure; want. *Difffyg ar yr haul*, new y *llaw*, an eclipse on the sun, or the moon; *difffyg gwynt*, shortness of breath.

Can an a'r ball o'r beirdd yn yr orsedd hon y cefais y penillion  
cynrych ag oedd yn diffyg yn llyfr Llywelyn Môn.

From one or the other of the birds in this assembly I obtained  
the verses for examples that were a deficiency in the book of Lly-  
welyn Môn. *Ed. Dafydd.*

**Diffygriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (diffyg) A failing; a be-  
coming defective; a flagging; defatigation.  
**Diffygriaw, v. a.** (diffyg) To fail; to be wearied;  
to be defective, or deficient.

Ni diffyg arf ar was gwyb.

A brave man will not be at a loss for a weapon. *Adage.*

Ni diffyg ffon ar yfudd.

A dunce will not fall of a rod. *Adage.*

**Diffygiawl, a.** (diffyg) Deficient, defective.  
**Diffygiolder, s. m.** (diffygiawl) Defectiveness.  
**Diffygiwr, s. m.**—*pl. diffygiwyr* (diffyg—gwr)  
One who fails, or is deficient; a defaulter.  
**Diffyn, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (diff) Protection, defence

A Dewi a'n differ, a'n diffyn fydd.

A'! wyrth a'n diffyrth rhag pob diffydd.

And Dewi will protect me, and our defence he will be, and his  
merit will support us against every iniquity. *Gwynfardd Brycheiniawg.*

**Diffyn, v. a.** (diff) To act on the defensive.  
**Diffynadwy, a.** (diffyn) Defensible, that may be  
guarded, or defended.

**Diffynawl, a.** (diffyn) Defensive, protecting.  
**Diffynedig, a.** (diffyn) That is defended.  
**Diffyniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (diffyn) A defending.  
**Diffyniant, a.** (diffyniant) Unprosperous, unlucky.  
**Diffyniedig, a.** (diffyniedig) Not having prospered.  
**Diffynnu, v. a.** (diffyn) To defend, or to protect.  
**Diffynwr, s. m.**—*pl. diffynwyr* (diffyn—gwr) A  
defender, protector, or guardian.

**Dig, s. m.** (dy—ig) Motion to act; emotion,  
passion, anger, wrath, ire, displeasure.  
**Dig, a.** (dy—ig) Angry, displeased, or wrathful.

Dig pawb rhag a'i caru os cawdd.

Every one is angry with the one that loves him if he alights. *Adage.*

**Digabl, a.** (cabl) Without contumely, reproach-  
less, irreproachable.

Digabl barabl gan bawb o'i fan,  
Digrifach elwch eist egwan.

A reproachless discourse by every body from his place, the plea-  
santness of rejoicing is poor gain. *Ll. P. Moch.*

**Digabledd, s. m.** (digabl) Freedom from calumny.  
**Digabliad, s. m.** (digabl) A ceasing to calum-  
niate; a divesting of reproach.

**Digablu, v. n.** (digabl) To cease from calumny.  
**Digadarn, a.** (cadarn) Not powerful, not strong.  
**Digadarnâd, s. m.** (digadarn) A being un-  
strengthened; a divesting of power.

**Digadarnâw, a.** (digadarn) Unstrengthened.

**Digadarnâw, v. a.** (digadarn) To rid of strength.

**Digadarnwch, s. m.** (digadarn) Want of power.

**Digadarnnyd, a.** (digadarn) Without fortitude.

**Digae, a.** (cae) Without a fence or inclosure.

**Digaead, a.** (digae) Not close, not shut up.

**Digaeedig, a.** (digae) Unclosed, or uninclosed.

**Digaer, a.** (caer) Without a wall of defence.

**Digaerawl, a.** (digaer) Unfortified, dismantled.

**Digaeriad, s. m.** (digaer) A dismantling, a divest-  
ing of fortification.

**Digaeru, v.** (digaer) To unfortify, to dismantle.

**Digaeth, a.** (caeth) Not confined or restrained.

**Digaethawl, a.** (digaeth) Unconfined, at large.

**Digaethiad, s. m.** (digaeth) A being unconfined.

**Digaethiaw, v. a.** (digaeth) To free from bond-  
age; to become unconfined.

**Digaethiaw, a.** (digaeth) Not tending to con-  
fine, restrain, or to enslave.

**Digaethiawed, a.** (digaeth) Void of confinement.  
**Digaethn, v. a.** (digaeth) To divest of confine-  
ment; to render unstraitened.

**Digaicn, a.** (caicn) Having no branches.

**Digais, a.** (cais) Without attempt, or effort to at-  
tain; reachless, negligent.

**Digaled, a.** (caled) Not hard, or obdurate.

Owain—

Dioegyf neges rhodolion :

Digaled am god, a'm geinlon.

Owain, who refuses not the errand of wanderers, not stingy for  
treasure, nor for jewels. *Hymel Fost ab Griffr.*

**Digalon, a.** (calon) Heartless, faint-hearted,  
cowardly, dispirited, disheartened.

**Digalonawg, a.** (digalon) Not hearty or bold.

**Digalonawl, a.** (digalon) Disheartening.

**Digalonidd, s. m.** (digalon) Faint-heartedness.

**Digalonedig, a.** (digalon) Disheartened, appalled.

**Digaloni, v. a.** (digalon) To dishearten, to dis-  
courage; to be discouraged, or dispirited.

**Digaloniad, s. m.** (digalon) A disheartening.

**Digalonwydd, s. m.** (digalon) Dispiritedness.

**Digalonus, a.** (digalon) Apt to be disheartening.

**Digalonwr, s. m.**—*pl. digalonwyr* (digalon—gwr)  
A disheartener, a discourager.

**Digam, a.** (cam) Not crooked, undistorted.

**Digamiad, s. m.** (digam) A divesting of crook-  
edness, or distortion.

**Digamrwyg, a.** (camrwyg) Without unjust away

**Digamw, v. a.** (digam) To divest of crookedness.

**Digamwaid, a.** (digam—gwaith) Void of iniquity

**Digamwedd, a.** (camwedd) Void of iniquity.

**Digamweddawg, a.** (digamwedd) Not iniquitous.

Lle rhodolion, digamweddawg,  
Lle gwaredawg i'w gwerddon.

A magnificent place, free from hoodlowness, the tranquil abode  
of a host of virgins. *Or. ab M. ab Dafydd, yr Ictandd.*

**Digamweddawl, a.** (digamwedd) Not iniquitous.

**Digamweddliad, s. m.** (digamwedd) A divesting  
of iniquity; a ceasing to transgress.

**Digamweddus, v. n.** (digamwedd) To cease from  
iniquity; to divest of transgression.

**Digamweddus, a.** (digamwedd) Not apt to wrong.

**Digamwri, a.** (camwri) Without iniquity.

**Digangan, a.** (cang) Without branches or boughs.

**Digapan, a.** (capan) Having no cap, or hat.

**Digapaniad, s. m.** (digapan) A pulling off a cap.

**Digapann, v. a.** (digapan) To pull off the cap.

**Digar, a.** (car) Not loved, or cherished; forlorn.

**Digard, a.** (digar) Disregarded, destitute, for-  
saken, neglected, forlorn. *s. m.* A forlorn one.

Ganawd digard yn llys.

One neglected at court is common.

*Adage.*

Preddial bawb i bob digard.

All would hunt for every forlorn one.

*Ll. P. Moch.*

N'a'm gwallaw d'ith law, gwallaw drefad,

N'a'm gollwng gao llyd du digard.

Let me not fall from thy hand, fallible is my station, suffer me  
not to go with the black discarded host. *Cyndein.*

**Digaradwy, a.** (digard) Unamiable, unlovely.

**Digaradwydd, s. m.** (digard) Forlornness.

**Digarc, a.** (carc) Without care, unanxious.

**Digarchar, a.** (carchar) Without confinement.

**Digarcharawl, a.** (digarchar) Unimprisoned.

**Digarchariad, s. m.** (digarchar) A setting at large.

**Digarcharu, v. a.** (digarchar) To free from con-  
finement; to cease imprisoning.

**Digardd, a.** (cardd) Not straying, not transgressing.

**Digarddawl, a.** (digardd) Not apt to stray about.

**Digarddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (digardd) A divesting  
of vagabond disposition.

**Digarddu, v. a.** (digardd) To divest of contempt.

**Digaredd, s. m. (digar) Irreproachableness. a.**  
Without reproach; reproachless.

*Owred &—  
Er dy hoedon,  
Er dy goron.  
We digaredd.*

Deliver me, for the sake of thy piercing nails, and thy crown,  
thou reproachless man. *Gr. Grog.*

**Digaregu, v. a. (careg) To clear away stones.**

**Digariad, a. (digar) Disregarded, destitute, neglected, or forlorn. s. m. A neglected one.**

*Baigian bren, neud gwanwyn  
Rhydd copau, goira ewyn:  
Wyt digariad gan forwyn.*

Thou wooden crook, is it not the spring when the cuckoos  
are at liberty, and when the foam is bright; I am discarded  
with the maid. *Llysoarch Hen.*

*Clyd ciawdd i bob digariad.*

The hedge is comfortable to every forlorn one. *Adage.*

**Digartref, a. (cartref) Homeless, houseless.**

**Digaru, v. n. (digar) To cease loving, to discard.**

*Yn wir, tyngal, ni weryd  
Dy digaru i ni be i'm byrd.*

Indeed, I swear it, it will not do to discard thee; it was not  
my intention. *D. ab Gwilym.*

*Y gwyr, cwmwl a'r cwr,  
Nid digaru digaru i digar.*

He that loves her the most, and most affectionately, she, Te-  
gar, them discards him. *Gwio y Glyn.*

**Digas, a. (cas) Without hatred; not hated.**

**Digasawg, a. (digas) Having no enmity or hate.**

**Digaedd, s. m. (digas) Freedom from enmity.**

**Digasiad, s. m. (digas) A divesting of hatred.**

**Digaaneb, a. (digas) Free from enmity.**

*Heb neb ddiganeb son,  
Yn tybiad ein hatebion.*

Without any one, free from enmity the intimation, greeting  
at our answers. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Digaanach, a. (casnach) Napless, not shaggy.**

**Digaarwydd, s. m. (digas) Freedom from hatred.**

**Digaen, v. n. (digas) To cease from hating.**

**Digawdd, a. (cawdd) Without difficulty.**

**Digawn, s. m. (dig) Enough, sufficiency. a.**

**Sufficient. v. n. To suffice; to be able.**

*Digawn da dwyd genad.*

A messenger is good enough if diligent. *Adage.*

*Archaf i Dduw, canyo digawn,  
Cymmod o'm pechawd; pechu nid iawn.*

I will intreat of God, for he can, to be appeased because of  
my sin; for to sin is not right. *Cymdeith.*

**Digder, s. m. (dig) Anger, wrath, or displeasure.**

**Diged, a. (ced) Without treasure, or riches.**

**Digedawl, a. (diged) Not apt to heap riches.**

**Digeden, a. (ceden) Without a nap, napless.**

**Digedeniad, s. m. (digeden) A burling; the act  
of clearing cloth from nap.**

**Digedenn, v. (digeden) To burl; to clear of nap:**

**Digedu, v. a. (diged) To divest or spoil of treasure**

**Digeinciaw, v. a. (digaine) To lop of branches.**

**Digeintach, a. (ceintach) Without bickering.**

**Digeintachawl, a. (digeintach) Uncontentious.**

**Digeintchiad, s. m. (ceintach) A ceasing to bicker**

**Digeintachu, v. n. (ceintach) To cease wrangling.**

**Digeithder, s. m. (digaeth) Freedom from confinement, restriction, or bondage.**

**Digeithiaw, v. a. (digaeth) To liberate, to free.**

**Digeithiawwl, a. (digaeth) Unrestrictive, not**

**tending to confine, or restrain.**

**Digeithiwd, a. (digaeth) Without confinement.**

*Cannataa iddynt fwyd yn rhydd i wladocdd y byd i breswylaw  
yn ddigethiawd.*

Suffer them to go at liberty to the kingdoms of the world to  
dwell without restraint. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Digel, a. (cel) Not secret, or hidden; open.**

**Digelawg, a. (digel) Unsecreted, unsecreted.**

**Digela, v. n. (digel) To cease hiding; to expose.**

*Llwyd darogaen Bran, yn brawd y ca,  
Fab Dyfwal, ariol gal digela.*

Perfect the prediction of Bran, my brother in sentiment, the  
son of Dyfwal, who brings to light the vigor of the foe.  
*Gr. ab M. ab Dyfwal.*

**Digelwydd, a. (celwydd) Without falsehood.**

**Digelwyddawg, a. (digelwydd) Not apt to falsify**

**Digellwair, a. (cellwair) Without jocularly.**

*Digoll-ward bardd digellwair,  
Da ei chlod di-nchel air.*

She that is not without the praise of the serious bard, his is  
her fame, and meek her speech. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Digellwairiad, s. m. (digellwair) A being void of  
jokes, freedom from jocularly.**

**Digellwairaw, v. n. (digellwair) To cease joking.**

**Digemi, a. (digam) Exempt from crookedness.**

**Digen, a. (cen) Having no scales, or crust.**

**Digenawl, a. (digen) Not squamous, or scaly.**

**Digenedi, a. (cenedi) Without a family.**

**Digenedlawg, a. (digenedi) Ungenerated; not**

**of numerous family.**

**Digenedliad, s. m. (digenedi) A being void of**

**generation; a being ungenerated.**

**Digenedlu, v. n. (digenedi) To cease generating.**

**Digenfgen, a. (cenfgen) Without envy.**

**Digenfgenawl, a. (digenfgen) Unenvious.**

**Digenfgeniad, s. m. (digenfgen) A ceasing to en-**

**vy; a divesting of envy.**

**Digenfgenenn, v. n. (digenfgen) To cease envy-**

**ing, to become unenvious.**

**Digeniad, s. m. (digen) A scaling, a peeling.**

**Digenau, v. (digen) To scale, to clear of scales.**

**Digeraint, a. (ceraint) Having no kindred.**

**Digerdd, a. (cerdd) Songless, unartificial.**

*Receirdd o ddigerdd ni ddigant.*

A master of the song would not be misled with what is not  
song. *Phyllis Drydd.*

**Digerth, a. (certh) Not evident, or conspicuous,**

**not imminent. Oddigerth, except.**

**Digerthu, v. a. (digerth) To make uncertain.**

**Digerdd, a. (cerydd) Without reproof or rebuke**

**Digerdyddawl, a. (digerdydd) Unreproved, unchast-**

**ity; impunitive, unpunishable.**

**Digerdyddliad, s. m. (digerdydd) A ceasing to rebuke**

**Digerdyddu, v. n. (digerdydd) To cease chastising.**

**Digerdyddwch, s. m. (digerdydd) Irreproachableness;**

**impunity; exemption from reproof.**

*Can doddwyf a digeryddwch,  
Rai ddala far cadar can beddwrch.*

Since I am come with impunity, cherish no odiously-faming  
anger disagreeable to peace. *Cymdeith. fr. aryl. Rhyn.*

**Digergyaw, v. a. (ceryg) To take out stones.**

**Digiad, s. m. (dig) A becoming angry; a dis-**

**pleasing, or offending.**

**Digiaw, v. a. (dig) To offend, to affront; to be**

**offended, to be angry, or displeased.**

*Hawdd yw digiaw dig.*

It is easy to offend the angry. *Adage.*

**Digiawl, a. (dig) Tending to anger or displease.**

**Digib, a. (cib) Having no husk, shell, or pod.**

**Digibaw, v. a. (digib) To shell, to divest of husks.**

**Digibawl, a. (digib) Tending to cast the shell.**

**Digiblad, s. m. (digib) A shelling, or casting of**

**the shell, or husk.**

**Digiedig, a. (dig) Affronted, offended, displeased**

**Digig, a. (cig) Without flesh, not fleshy.**

**Digigaw, v. a. (digig) To divest of flesh.**

*Pa sawl un a ddigigau cyfethiaw? i godi ei grombwl ei hen.*

How many a one doth a single lawyer make bare of flesh to  
swell out his own paunch. *Ellis Wye, B. Cwg.*

Digil, *a.* (cil) Without retreat; not giving way.  
 Digiliad, *s. m.* (digil) A being without retreating.  
*a.* Free from retreating.

Llewiad digiliad, galon grynu,  
 Llawrdded noddod Nudd gysgadu.

A depredator that retreats not, the terror of the foes, the ready-handed refuge that may be compared with Nudd.

*Gr. ab M. ab M. Dafydd.*

Digillaw, *v. n.* (digil) To cease from retreating.  
 Digilwg, *a.* (cilwg) without a frown; kind.  
 Diglaer, *a.* (clær) Not splendid, or bright.  
 Diglar, *a.* (claf) Not sick, or indisposed.  
 Diglau, *a.* (clau) Not continual; unsteady.  
 Diglefydchaw, *a.* (diglar) Not apt to sicken.  
 Diglefychiad, *s. m.* (diglar) A convalescence.  
 Diglefychu, *v. n.* (diglar) To cease being sick.  
 Diglefyd, *a.* (diglar) Free from infection.  
 Digliw, *a.* (clwi) Incompact; deformed.  
 Digliwdawd, *s. m.* (digliw) Incompactness.  
 Diglod, *a.* (clod) Without fame, not famed; without praise, not praiseworthy.

Diglod pob anhwddgar.

Whatever is unnamable is void of praise. *Adage.*

Diglodedd, *s. m.* (diglod) Want of fame or renown  
 Diglodrwydd, *s. m.* (diglod) Want of celebrity.  
 Digloff, *a.* (clloff) Not lame or halting; perfect.

Digloff ei mollant hyd wlad ogledd.

Free from halting is her fame as far as the north country.  
*Rhisierdyn.*

Digloffedd, *s. m.* (digloff) Freedom from lameness  
 Digloff, *v. a.* (digloff) To divest of lameness.  
 Digloffiad, *s. m.* (digloff) A curing of lameness.  
 Digloffni, *a.* (digloff) Void of halting, not lame.  
 Diglust, *a.* (clust) Earless; void of hearing.  
 Diglwm, *a.* (clwm) Without a knot; not knotty.  
 Diglwyf, *a.* (clwyf) Without infection, sane.  
 Diglwyfaw, *v. a.* (diglwyf) To cure of disorder.  
 Diglwyfawl, *a.* (diglwyf) Uninfectious.  
 Diglwyfiad, *s. m.* (diglwyf) A curing of ailment.  
 Diglymawl, *a.* (diglwm) Tending to untie.  
 Diglymiad, *s. m.* (diglwm) A divesting of knots.  
 Diglymu, *v. a.* (diglwm) To divest of knots.  
 Digllawn, *a.* (dig) Full of rage, or displeased.  
 Digllonder, *s. m.* (digllawn) Displeasure, wrath.  
 Digllonedd, *s. m.* (digllawn) Displeasure, anger.  
 Diglloni, *v. n.* (digllawn) To be displeased.

Coddedig ydd wyt o diglloni.

I am oppressed with displeasure. *Cynddelw.*

Dignap, *a.* (cnap) Without a knob, not knotty.  
 Dignapiad, *s. m.* (dignap) A divesting of knobs.  
 Dignapiaw, *v. a.* (dignap) To divest of knobs.  
 Dignapiawl, *a.* (dignap) Tending to rid of knobs.  
 Dignewyll, *a.* (cnewyll) Having no kernels.  
 Dignewylliad, *s. m.* (dignewyll) A taking out of kernels; a becoming without kernel.  
 Dignewyllu, *v. a.* (dignewyll) To take out the kernel; to become void of kernel.  
 Digoddawl, *a.* (digawdd) Inoppressive.  
 Digoddi, *v. a.* (digawdd) To rid of vexation.  
 Digoddiad, *s. m.* (digawdd) A ridding of vexation  
 Digoddiant, *a.* (digawdd) Free from vexation.

Duw a'n dyffyrth yn ddigoddiant oddiweth y tan.

God will uphold us free of harm from the fire. *L. G. Hergest.*

Ef a fu ymbilth y bledau yn ddigoddiant.

He has been amongst the wolves secure from danger. *Mabianion.*

Digoed, *a.* (coed) Without timber, woodless.  
 Digoediaw, *a.* (digoed) Tending to rid of trees.  
 Digoedi, *v. a.* (digoed) To divest of timber.

Tir a digoeir pum mlynedd y dyllir ei aredig.

Land that shall be grubbed for five years it ought to be ploughed.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Digoeg, *a.* (coeg) Not empty, undeceiving.  
 Digoegedd, *s. m.* (digoeg) Freedom from vanity.  
 Digoegni, *s. m.* (digoeg) Freedom from deceit.  
 Digoegryw, *a.* (digoeg—rhyw) Not of base sort.  
 Digoef, *a.* (dig—of) Emotion of temper; ire.  
 Digoefaint, *s. m.* (digoef) Displeasure; anger.  
 Digoefi, *v. n.* (digoef) To be displeased or angry.

Dunddeg mil yn y grynan

A grove drew full leuan

Golychant, gobyntant ran,

Yn nefodd nis digofant.

Twelve thousand in the convention believed through the voice of John: they worship, they merit their portion, in heaven they will not be wrathful. *Taliesin.*

Digofiad, *s. m.* (digoef) A being displeased.  
 Digoifiant, *s. m.* (digoef) Displeasure, anger.  
 Digoftus, *a.* (digoef) Apt to be displeased, angry.  
 Digoll, *a.* (coll) Without a lapse, perfect. *Dyn digoll,* a well-shaped man. *Y ddigoll lueyd,* least endweed; called also, *y benddu,* and *llystiau y gynddaredd.*

Digolled, *a.* (digoll) Free from loss or damage.

A to digylwydd a fydd digolled.

He that is shameless will be free from loss. *Adage.*

Digollediad, *s. m.* (digolled) Indemnification; a securing from loss; a freeing from loss.  
 Digolledig, *a.* (digoll) Not lost; undamaged.  
 Digolledrwydd, *s. m.* (digolled) An indemnity.  
 Digolledu, *v. a.* (digoll) To make good a loss.  
 Digolliant, *s. m.* (digoll) Freedom from loss.  
 Digon, *s. m.* (dig) Enough, sufficiency. *a.* Enough. *v. n.* To be able. *Digon da,* good enough, very well; *digon call,* cunning enough. *Digon mab Alar,* a warrior so called, who lived in the sixth century.

Digon o dyll-dogrywdd.

A bound, could ruinwdd rwydd.

Enough of nobility and pedigree was a passing virtue. *B. Samur.*

Digon Crist trist yn llawen.

Christ can make the sad to be joyful. *Adage.*

Digonawd, *s. m.* (digon) Sufficiency, a satisfying  
 Digoawd, *a.* (digon) Sufficient, abundant; sated.  
 Digonedd, *s. m.* (digon) Sufficiency; abundance.  
 Digoni, *v. a.* (digon) To effect, to make, to do; to do what is adequate; to be able, may, or can; to satisfy, to satiate, to fill, to state.

A ddigonis o gam—madden.

What I have committed of wrong—forgive. *Gm. Brycheiniawg.*

Pwy a ddigon fadden pechodau?

Who is able to forgive our sins? *W. Salisbury.*

A galwau ar y gwr a'n digones.

And let us call on him that made us. *Taliesin.*

Llys y daw deon i'n ddarymrod,

Llys Efa i fardd y digonedd.

The hall where strangers shall come to frequent, the hall of Efa for bards it was made. *Cynddelw, t Efa f. Madawg.*

Digoniad, *s. m.* (digon) An effecting; a sufficing.  
 Digoniannawl, *a.* (digoniant) Effacious; prevailing; triumphant.

Digoniannu, *v.* (digoniant) To effectuate; to make effectual; to make sufficient; to triumph.

Digoniannus, *a.* (digoniant) Effectual; prevalent; triumphant; tending to suffice.  
 Digoniant, *s. m.*—*pl.* digoniannau (digon) Effectuation; action; power; sufficiency; prevaletence; triumph; conquest; superiority.

Pan fo non am digoniant,

Dy roi'n wuch pob dewr a want.

When there is mention made of superiority, every hero will acknowledge thee the first. *T. Pry.*

O bu dda ar y mab draw,  
A blynyddedd blaiddaw,  
El gynydd a'i ddigoniant  
A dyf—

If yonder youth has been involved in conflict, and has had years of trouble, his prosperity and abundance shall multiply.

*Cyfe y Glyn.*

Digonoldeb, *s. m.* (digonawl) Satiety; abundance

Digonoli, *v. a.* (digonawl) To satiate; to satisfy.

Digonolrwydd, *s. m.* (digonawl) Sufficiency; satiety; plenty; or abundance.

Digor, *s. m.* (dig) A habit, or passion.

Digorff, *a.* (corff) Without a body, bodiless.

Digorffawl, *a.* (digorff) Unembodied, unbodyed.

Digorffawr, *a.* (digorff) Uncorporeal, unbodyed.

Digorff, *v. a.* (digorff) To disembody, to unbody.

Digorffiad, *s. m.* (digorff) A disembodiment.

Digorfforawl, *a.* (digorffawr) Tending to disembody; disembodiment; unembodied; uncorporeal

Digorffori, *v. a.* (digorffawr) To disembody.

Digorfforiad, *s. m.* (digorffawr) A disembodiment.

Digosb, *a.* (cosb) Unpunished, or chastized.

Digosbawl, *a.* (digosb) Not liable to punishment.

Digosbi, *v. n.* (digosb) To cease from punishing.

Digosbiad, *s. m.* (digosb) Exemption from punishment; a being unchastized.

Digost, *a.* (cost) Free of expence, or cost.

Digostiad, *s. m.* (digost) A saving from cost.

Digostiaw, *v. n.* (digost) To save from expence.

Digraff, *a.* (craff) Not sharp, careful, or particular

Gwreidd-fab Gwreidd, ddigraffiaw reg,  
Yn nodolau mawr-dog Nodol a Nodol.

The many son of Gwreidd, the most unparticular about a gift, after the transcendent maxims of Nodol and Nodol.

*Bledwyn Pardd, m. Llywelyn 11.*

Digraffawl, *a.* (digraff) Unimpressive; undiscerning

Digraffedd, *s. m.* (digraff) Want of perception.

Digraffiad, *s. m.* (digraff) A divesting of acuteness

Digraffu, *v. n.* (digraff) To cease holding in view.

Digraidd, *a.* (craidd) Without ardency; impassionate

Digraiff, *a.* (craiff) Without warmth or cherish.

Digrain, *s. m.* (crain) A wandering, a stray, a going out of the way; error. *Myned ar ddigrain,* to go astray.

Ni choellir dyn ar ddigrain;  
Ni wyr neb beth yn ei ddigrain.

A man when on his stray will not be believed, nobody knows what is his fate.

*M. ab Llywarch.*

Digrain, *a.* (crain) Wandering; astray; abroad.

Digrain yw ochain pawb yn uchel.

Loud is the grieving of every one abroad. *Cynddelw.*

Digrawn, *a.* (crawn) Without accumulation.

Digred, *a.* (cred) Without belief; infidel.

Digredawl, *a.* (digred) Unbelieving; faithless.

Digredu, *v. n.* (digred) To cease believing.

Digreedig, *a.* (creedig) Uncreated, unformed.

Digreidiad, *s. m.* (digraidd) A divesting of ardency

Digreidiaw, *v. a.* (digraidd) To divest of ardency.

Digreidiawl, *a.* (digraidd) Unpoignant, unardent.

Digreiffiant, *a.* (digraiff) Void of warmth.

Calu deyrn, cyn bych digreiffiant.  
Can ddifwyrn oes-gwyn cagarant  
Can ddaw rhes yn rhan wastiant,  
Can ddidded pob byddid bych maut.

Fair chieftain, ere thou art void of warmth by disappointing the life-craving foes, with God the Treacher in the share of the asylum, by terminating every existence mayest thou be a saint.

*Ll. P. Much, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Digreiffaw, *v. n.* (digraiff) To cease forgiving.

Digreiffawl, *a.* (digraiff) Unforgiving; severe.

Digreulawn, *a.* (creulawn) Not cruel or fierce.

Digreulondeb, *s. m.* (digreulawn) Gentleness.

Digreulonder, *s. m.* (digreulawn) Gentleness.

Digreuloni, *v. n.* (digreulawn) To become divest-

ed of fierceness, or ferociousness.

Digriddail, *a.* (cribiddail) Without extortion.

Digriddelliauw, *v.* (cribiddail) To cease cheating.

Digrif, *a.* (crif) Amusing, facetious, merry, pleasant, delightful.

Ac o'i north y chwarddau,  
Ac y byddwn ddigrif.

And by his power I would laugh, and I should be merry. *Idolus.*

Digriffad, *s. m.* (digrif) The art of amusing, or

pleasing; a being diverted.

Digriffawl, *a.* (digrif) Tending to amuse.

Digriffan, *v. a.* (digrif) To amuse; to make mirth, to please; to be amused or pleased.

Rhal drwg, a gaffant yna drythylwch, a gwleddu, a ddigrifid o edrych, ac o ymryddu a'r gwledduog teg, ac a fuddug o'r ymrydduog mawrddiw, ac a ymdderchiant o ddiwedd, ac athen adan mawreddig.

Wicked ones, that receive here voluptuousness and feasts, shall be diverted with gazing on, and sleeping with the fair women, and shall be made proud with the costly garments, and they shall cast themselves with riches and magnificent buildings. *Bledwyn.*

Digriffdoeth, *a.* (digrif—doeth) Merrily wise.

Digriffedd, *s. m.* (digrif) Ludicrousness; mirth.

Digriffgall, *a.* (digrif—call) Merrily discreet.

Digriffaith, *s. f.* (digrif—faith) Barlesque.

Digriffwas, *s. m.* (digrif—was) A comic man.

Digriffwch, *s. m.* (digrif) Amusement; pleasantry; pleasure, mirth, delight.

Nid digriffwch ond gwialch.

There is no amusement like a hawk. *Idolus.*

Digriffwedd, *s. f.* (digrif—gwedd) A ludicrous ap-

pearance. *a.* Grotesque, ludicrous.

Digrintach, *a.* (crintach) Not stingy, or miserly.

Digroen, *a.* (croen) Having no skin or crust.

Digroeni, *v. a.* (digroen) To excoriate, to flay; to

pare off the crust, or surface.

Digroeniad, *s. m.* (digroen) Excoriation; a flaying

Digronawl, *a.* (digrawn) Unaccumulating.

Digroni, *v. n.* (digrawn) To cease collecting.

Digroniad, *s. m.* (digrawn) The state of being un-

accumulated. *a.* Profuse, unbounded.

Rhaidd a groma, rhawd rhodd digroniad.

He would grasp a spear the unbounded giver to the thief. *Rhaidd.*

Erbyn fy maruawl, ddiddedawl ddidded,  
Eddad, digroniad ydychen ydychen!

Accept my mortal, my concluding day; father of parity, unbound-  
ed in thy love. *Ll. Goch ab Iorwerth.*

Digrybwyll, *a.* (crybwyll) Unintimated, unhinted

Digrych, *a.* (crych) Not wrinkled, or not ruffled.

Digrychawl, *a.* (digrych) Tending to make smooth

Digrychiad, *s. m.* (digrych) A ridding of roughness

Digrychni, *a.* (digrych) Clear from wrinkles.

Digrychu, *v. a.* (digrych) To clear of wrinkles.

Digryd, *a.* (cryd) Without trembling.

Digryn, *a.* (cryn) Without trembling, or shaking.

Digrynawl, *a.* (digryn) Not apt to tremble.

Digryniad, *s. m.* (digryn) A being without shaking

Digryno, *a.* (cryno) Incomplete, untidy; careless.

Gores an gwr ei wyneb,  
Gwr, ni wyr ddigryno heb;  
Gwr arddaw digryno,  
Gwr yr a'i arddaw y gro.

A man of the best countenance, one that knows not how to discard any body; a man abounding with riches that doth not discard it, a man is he whose gold is common as the pebbles. *L. G. Cefni.*

Digrynod, *s. m.* (digryno) The state of being un-

accumulated; a ceasing to collect together.

Digrynodawl, *a.* (digryno) Not apt to amass.

Digrynodeb, *s. m.* (digryno) Uncollectedness.

Digrynoi, *v. n.* (digryno) To cease accumulating.

Digu, *a.* (cu) Not affectionate, not loving.

Hyliad beirdd digriddad, digra o'i ddyw;  
Hyliad cwn cyn darfu.

The bounteous to the bard, it is unlovely that she should be taken away; prosperous is grief since she is vanishing. *Sefyr.*

Digudd, *a. (cudd)* Unconcealed, or unhidden.

Graffudd digudd ymddigyd  
Ab Cynfrig, Wysodig cad.

Graffudd of open demeanour, the son of Cynfrig, a Venedocian  
dye. *D. ab Gwilym; i G. Grys.*

Diguddadwy, *a. (digudd)* Unconcealable, open.

Diguddiad, *s. m. (digudd)* A ceasing to hide.

Diguddiaw, *v. a. (digudd)* To unhide, to disclose.

Diguddiawg, *a. (digudd)* Unconcealed.

Ar lla beidd burdd diguddiawg,  
Ar lled byd bodd hiroddiawg.

For the benefit of birds the conspicuous board, abroad in the  
world may be long-lived. *Ein Wen. i R. ab Llywelyn.*

Diguddiaw, *a. (digudd)* Not apt to conceal.

Digus, *a. (dig)* Displeasing, displeased, vexatious.

Dyrys o fab, diwys fu,  
Digus na chaid ei dagu.

A mischievous chap, without a spark of passion was he, it is  
venomous but that he could be choked. *Gr. ab I. ab Ll. Fychan, i Eiddig.*

Digust, *a. (cust)* Without contact, unobscured.

Hyd y gwyl gowyg digust,  
Hydr yw, ac y cyw ciust.

As far as the infallible sight may ken, certain it is, and as far  
as the ear can hear. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Digwedd, *s. f. (dig—gwedd)* A countenance of  
displeasure; appearance of anger.

Digoes Dofydd digwedd araf,  
Marw Morgensen, marw Moria,  
Marw Morien, marw a garaf!

The Creator has wrought upon me *displeasure*, the dying of  
Morgene, the dying of Moria, the dying of Morien, the dying of  
whom I love! *Cybert Moridraia.*

Digwl, *a. (cwl)* Blameless, or unblameable.

Digwag, *a. (cwag)* Void of sleep, or sleepless.

Digwydd, *a. (cwydd)* Without a lapse, or fall.

Digwyddaw, *v. n. (digwydd)* To cease falling.

Digwyddawl, *a. (digwydd)* Not tending to fall.

Digwyddedig, *a. (digwydd)* That is not fallen.

Digwyddiad, *s. m. (digwydd)* A ceasing to fall.

Digwymp, *a. (cwymp)* Without a lapse, or fall.

Digwedd cryddeddeg, a dewredd y dyn,  
Dwygump llyngw yu ddigwymp fonedd.

Baseless the avarice, and the gallantry of the man, who has the  
two-fold qualities of the courteous, and is of pedigree without a  
lapse. *Sicfyd.*

Digwympadwy, *a. (digwymp)* That cannot fall.

Digwympaw, *v. n. (digwymp)* To cease falling.

Digwympawl, *a. (digwymp)* Not tending to fall.

Digwympiad, *s. m. (digwymp)* A ceasing to fall.

Digyll, *a. (cyfall)* Having no friend, friendless.

Digyllfannedd, *a. (cyfannedd)* Not domestic.

Digyllfanneddawl, *a. (digyllfannedd)* Uninhabited.

Digyllfannediad, *s. m. (digyllfannedd)* A divesting  
of habitation; a desolating.

Digyllfanneddu, *v. n. (digyllfannedd)* To desolate.

Digylfarwydd, *a. (cyfarwydd)* Uninformed.

Digylfarwyddaw, *v. n. (digylfarwydd)* To cease in-  
forming; to cease from guiding.

Digylfarwyddawl, *a. (digylfarwydd)* Not apt to in-  
form; being undirected or unguided.

Digylfarwyddiad, *s. m. (digylfarwydd)* A want of  
information; a being uninformed.

Digylfarwyddyd, *a. (digylfarwydd)* Without guid-  
ance, instruction, or information.

Digylfedd, *a. (cyfedd)* Not sharing the feast.

Nedd nad rhydd fy fyw, llew Trefgarneidd;  
Nedd trwm ei cenns dan digylfedd.

It is not that my chief is not at liberty, the lion of Trefgarneidd;  
are not two destitute of festal parties because he is wanting.  
*Gwll. Dda, m. Syr Gr. Llywd.*

Digylfeilliach, *a. (digyllfall)* Without friendship.

Digylfeilliad, *s. m. (digyllfall)* A becoming unso-  
cial; a ceasing to be friends.

Digylfeilliaw, *v. n. (digyllfall)* To cease being  
friends; to withdraw from society.

Digylfennad, *s. m. (cyfennad)* A disconnection.

Digylfennaw, *v. a. (cyfennaw)* To disjoin.

Digylfennawl, *a. (cyfennawl)* Unconjoined.

Digylfludd, *a. (cyffludd)* Free from impediment.

Seithwyr y bann, dinam, digylfludd,  
Digylfludd eu cyffam.

Seven persons we have been without a stain, unimpeded and un-  
restrained in their joint career. *Ein. ab Gwgwyn.*

Digylfluddiad, *s. m. (digylfludd)* A being unimped-  
ed; a divesting of hinderance.

Digylfluddiaw, *v. n. (cyffludd)* To cease impeding.

Digylfluddiawl, *a. (digylfludd)* Unobstructed.

Digylfwyn, *a. (cydfwyn)* Unaccompanied.

Gwr llwyr lla Lloegreys digylfwyn.

A man void of attachment towards the Lloegrian host.

*Cynddale, Pr. argr. Rhys.*

Digylfwynaw, *v. a. (digylfwyn)* To disattach.

Digylfwyniad, *s. m. (digylfwyn)* A disattaching.

Digylfnerth, *a. (cyfnerth)* Helpless; unaided.

Y trigion duon—mwyboda a digylfnerth rhyit; ac na byn yn  
hawl's brainst brodyr.

The black inhabitants they are ignorant and helpless; and for that  
reason under the claim and privilege of brotherhood. *Iolo Morgannwg.*

Digylfnerthawl, *a. (digylfnerth)* Not auxiliary.

Digylfnerthiad, *s. m. (digylfnerth)* A divesting of  
help, support, or assistance.

Digylfnerthrwydd, *s. m. (cyfnerth)* Helplessness.

Digylfnerthu, *v. a. (digylfnerth)* To divest of help,  
support, or assistance.

Digylfnewid, *a. (cyfnewid)* Without intercourse.

Digylfnewidiad, *s. m. (digylfnewid)* Want of com-  
merce, freedom from changing.

Digylfnewidiawl, *v. n. (digylfnewid)* To cease chang-  
ing together.

Digylfnewidiawl, *a. (digylfnewid)* Uncommutatable;  
unchanging.

Digylfoeth, *a. (cyfoeth)* Destitute of wealth.

Digylfoethawg, *a. (digylfoeth)* Unwealthy; poor.

Digylfoethedig, *a. (digylfoeth)* Unendowed.

Digylfoethi, *v. a. (digylfoeth)* To spoil of wealth.

Ni fodd namyn Daw digylfoethi dyn,  
Digardd Llywelyn, llew tra gwelli.

No one has a right except God to divest man of riches, unwar-  
red Llywelyn thou who art a lion beyond the sea.

*Hypod. Fael ab Griffr.*

Digylfoethogawl, *a. (digylfoethawg)* Tending to  
impoverish or to divest of wealth.

Digylfoethogi, *v. a. (digylfoethawg)* To spoil of  
wealth; to make poor.

A gwybodd di nad effely y dyfal dala i mi; myll yn ei gyfoeth-  
ogi ac ynau i'm digylfoethogi.

And know that it is not so he should requite me; I enriching  
him, and he to make me poor. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Digylfoethogiad, *s. m. (digylfoethawg)* A divesting  
of wealth; a making poor, or impoverishing.

Digylfraid, *a. (cyfraid)* Wanting necessities.

Digylfraith, *a. (cyfraith)* Without any law.

Digylfran, *a. (cyfran)* Having no participation.

Digylfranadwy, *a. (digylfran)* Not to be partici-  
pated; uncommunicable.

Digylfranawg, *a. (digylfran)* Unparticipating.

Digylfranawl, *a. (digylfran)* Unparticipated; un-  
communicative; absolute.

Digylfraniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (digylfran)* A being  
without participation.

Digylfraniaeth, *s. m. (digylfran)* Exemption from  
sharing, or participating; absolutism.

Digylfranrwydd, *s. m. (digylfran)* Unparticipate-  
ness.

Digylfranru, *v. n. (digylfran)* To cease participat-  
ing, or sharing together.

**Digyrif, a. (cyfrif)** Of no account; reputeless.  
**Digyrfrwg, a. (cyfrwng)** Without intervention, immediate, or proximate.

Yr hest ddalar yntu, ac y rhan hwy o'r nef-odd ag a leogr (yr hon, yw y rhan ag ydd yd dwyn perthynas digyfrwng i'r ddalar hon) nid ydynt i'w troi ynddim, ond i'w hadnewyddu i fod yn gartref cyfawnder.

The old earth then, and that part of the heavens as shall be burnt (the which is the part that bears immediate relation to this earth) they are not to be turned to nothing, but to be renovated to be the abode of righteousness.

Ier. Osean.

**Digyrwydd, a. (cyfrwydd)** Unpropitious.

Ni bydd digyrwydd wrth ei gilydd.

He will not be unpropitious to his follower.

Myrddin.

**Digyrwyddaw, v. n. (digyrwydd)** To become unpropitious; to cease prospering.

**Digyrwyddawl, a. (digyrwydd)** Unpropitious.

**Digyrwyddiad, s. m. (digyrwydd)** A being unpropitious, want of prosperity.

**Digyrngadwy, a. (digyrwng)** That cannot intervene; that will not admit a separation.

**Digyrngawl, a. (digyrwng)** Unintervening.

**Digyrngiad, s. m. (digyrwng)** Unintervention.

**Digyrngrydd, s. m. (digyrwng)** Immediateness

**Digyrngyn, v. n. (digyrwng)** To cease intervening; to become immediate.

**Digyrng, a. (cyfng)** Without an intervening, immediate, without a space between.

**Digyrng, a. (cyfng)** Unconfined, not strait.

Cynran, ran gyfran gyfraw wellyng bardd,

gweri To Balch digarad, digyrng.

An original proprietor, who divides his share, who commiserates with the dejected bard, he is stately, unblemished and untricked.

Cynadeilo, m. teulu O. Gwynedd.

**Digyrngawl, a. (digyrng)** Not apt to confine.

**Digyrngiad, s. m. (digyrng)** A being unstraitened; a being made capacious.

**Digyrngyn, v. a. (digyrng)** To divest of straitness, narrowness, or difficulty.

**Digyrngylb, a. (cyffelyb)** Matchless, incomparable

**Digyrngawl, a. (cyffraw)** Undisturbed, composed.

**Digyrngawl, a. (digyrngawl)** Not tending to disturb

**Digyrngedig, a. (digyrngawl)** Unagitated, unmoved

**Digyrngyl, v. n. (digyrngawl)** To cease agitating.

**Digyrngylus, a. (digyrngawl)** Not apt to be agitated

**Digyrngiad, s. m. (digyrngawl)** Irreprehension, a clearing

**Digyrngyl, v. a. (digyrngawl)** To free from blame.

**Digyrngylus, a. (digyrngawl)** Irreprehensible, blameless.

**Digyrngyl, a. (cymal)** Jointless, unjointed.

**Digyrngylawg, a. (digyrngyl)** Having no joints.

**Digyrngaledig, a. (digyrngyl)** Dislocated.

**Digyrngaliad, s. m. (digyrngyl)** A dislocation.

**Digyrngalu, v. a. (digyrngyl)** To dislocate.

A'm holl cegym—

Ellwath a digyrngalu.

And all my bones a second time were dislocated.

Ps. 22.

**Digyrmeriad, a. (cymeriad)** Without acceptance; of no account, or estimation.

**Digyrmeriadawl, a. (digyrmeriad)** Unacceptable.

**Digyrmar, a. (cymhar)** Matchless, unmatched.

**Digyrharedd, s. m. (digyrmar)** Matchlessness.

**Digyrhariad, s. m. (digyrmar)** A being unmatched;

a being without comparison.

**Digyrhariath, s. m. (digyrmar)** Exemplarity.

**Digyrharu, v. a. (digyrmar)** To cease matching.

**Digyrhell, a. (cymhell)** Unconstrained, unoffered.

**Digyrhorth, a. (cymhorth)** Succourless, helpless.

**Digyrhorthawl, a. (digyrhorth)** Unapt to aid.

**Digyrhorthi, v. (digyrhorth)** To cease aiding.

**Digyrhorthiad, s. m. (digyrhorth)** A being unaided, want of support; a ceasing to aid.

**Digyrhrudd, a. (cymhrudd)** Not sullen or glum.

By gylt—

Digyrhadd wrth elchred.

He is not morose to the petitioner.

Cydeilo.

**Digymhwyl, a. (cymhwyl)** Irrational, silly.

Dafydd—

Digymhar garad digymhwyl,

Dod ar swen d'har tanu

Rhwng Duw, se na digyrd eu.

Dafydd of matchless sobg void of reason, resigns the use of his golden tongue to the will of God, and test not a falsehood.

D. at Gwilym, ymdd. cy. bound.

**Digymhwylaw, v. n. (digymhwyl)** To cease being rational; to cease reasoning.

**Digymhwylawg, a. (digymhwyl)** Irrational.

**Digymhwyliad, s. m. (digymhwyl)** Irrationally.

**Digymmradd, a. (cymmradd)** Void of evil intent.

Dinodd di gymmradd gymradd bedydd.

A harmless intimation the taking of baptism.

Gweithmad.

**Digymmraddawl, a. (cymmraddawl)** Unconciliatory,

not apt to be congenial, unassociable.

**Digymmraddedd, s. m. (cymmraddedd)** An un-

conciliated state; want of sociableness.

**Digymmwedd, a. (cymmwedd)** Without jesting.

**Digymwl, a. (cymwl)** Cloudless, unclouded.

**Digymylawg, a. (digymwl)** Not cloudy.

**Digymylu, v. n. (digymwl)** To clear of clouds.

**Digymysg, a. (cymysg)** Uncompounded, pure.

**Digymysgedd, s. m. (digymysg)** Unmixt state.

**Digymysgiad, s. m. (digymysg)** An unmixing; a

being uncompounded, or unblended.

**Digymysgu, v. a. (digymysg)** To amix.

**Digynfyl, a. (cynfyl)** Without contention.

Gwell cyfoeth bryhan yn llynydd digynfyl, no chyfoeth mawr yn aflonydd, ofnau, dan fywriw a thau i'w troi i'w llynydd.

Better is a little dominion quietly without strife, than great dominion, if in trouble and anxiety, under the woe and the rage of tribute to the men of Rome.

**Digynhen, a. (cynhen)** Without dispute or strife.

O ddol bob sort, or cryf,

Digynhen ydyw gwyf.

If he should be smothered, powerful the cry, it is uncontroverted with me.

At of Gwilym.

**Digynhenawl, a. (digynhen)** Unquarrelsome.

**Digynheniad, s. m. (digynhen)** A ceasing strife.

**Digynhennu, v. n. (digynhen)** To cease strife.

**Digynhennus, a. (digynhen)** Uncontentious.

**Digynhwrff, a. (cynhwrff)** Undisturbed, unagitated, dispassionate, calm, tranquil.

**Digynnalaieth, a. (cynnalaieth)** Void of support.

**Digynniad, a. (cynniad)** Without elevation, level.

**Digynneddf, a. (cynneddf)** Void of virtue.

**Digynneddfawl, a. (digynneddf)** Tending to divest

of virtue, or property.

**Digynneddfiad, s. m. (digynneddf)** A divesting of

virtue, or inherent quality.

**Digynneddfu, v. n. (digynneddf)** To divest of a

quality, or virtue.

**Digynneiliath, a. (cynneiliath)** Void of sup-

port or maintenance.

**Digynniwair, a. (cynniwair)** Unfrequented.

**Digynnor, a. (cynnor)** Without a support.

**Digynnorth, a. (cynnorth)** Without support.

**Digynnorthwyr, a. (digynnorth)** Helpless, unaided

**Digynnorthwyad, s. m. (digynnorthwyr)** A ceasing

to support, assist, aid, or help.

**Digynnorthwyaw, v. n. (digynnorthwyr)** To desist

from aiding, or supporting.

**Digynnorthwyawl, a. (digynnorthwyr)** Not tend-

ing to succour, or support; nnsisting.

**Digynnyredd, a. (cynnyredd)** Void of harm.

Doat Gaeleion deir anrligion digynnyredd.

Caerlleon came with fair prescure void of mischief.

Gr. a. M. de Dafydd.

Digynnydd, *a.* (cynnydd) Void of increase.  
 Digynnyddawl, *a.* (digynnydd) Unincreasing.  
 Digynnyddiad, *s. m.* (digynnydd) A decreasing.  
 Digynnyddu, *v.* (digynnydd) To cease growing.  
 Digynnyg, *s.* (cynnyg) Without an offer; matchless, incomparable. *Dyma yd digynnyg*, here is incomparable corn. *Dyfed*.  
 Digynnyrch, *a.* (cynnyrch) Unproductive.  
 Digynnyrchawl, *a.* (digynnyrch) Unproductive.  
 Digynnyrchiad, *s. m.* (digynnyrch) A ceasing to yield or produce.  
 Digynnyrchu, *v. n.* (digynnyrch) To cease producing or yielding; to cease increasing.  
 Digynnyred, *a.* (cynnyred) Unfrequented.  
 Digynnysgaeth, *a.* (cynnysgaeth) Void of portion.  
 Digynnysgaethawl, *a.* (digynnysgaeth) Not tending to enrich, or endow, unendowed.  
 Digynnysgaethiad, *s. m.* (digynnysgaeth) A divesting of endowment; a being unportioned.  
 Digynnysgaethu, *v. a.* (digynnysgaeth) To divest of portion or endowment.  
 Digynghan, *a.* (cynghan) Discordant, discord.  
 Digynghanedd, *a.* (cynghanedd) Inharmonious.  
 Digynghor, *s.* (cynghor) Unadvised, injudicious.

*Dyn, pe can crydd a dau,  
 Digynghor a dyngedig.*

*Man, if as strong as two, death without advice will take him.  
 Mroddodd ab Rhys.*

Digynwedd, *a.* (cynwedd) Unassimilating.  
 Digynwyd, *a.* (cynwyd) Inconsiderate, injudicious.  
 Digyrnth, *a.* (cyrnth) Not miserly, bountiful.

*I dyg cryr digyrnth  
 Aed i glod fal a gwlith.*

*To the fair eagle void, of meanness let prides go like the snow and dew.  
 Gwl. Owain.*

Digyrnthrywyd, *s. m.* (digyrnth) Bounteousness.  
 Digysadliad, *a.* (cystadliad) Incomparable.  
 Digysgiad, *s. m.* (digwsg) A ceasing to sleep.  
 Digysgu, *v. n.* (digwsg) To cease sleeping.  
 Digysellt, *a.* (cysellt) Unadapted, unsuitable.  
 Digyselltiad, *s. m.* (digysellt) A making unmeet.  
 Digyselltu, *v. a.* (digysellt) To make unsuitable.  
 Digyswilt, *a.* (cyswilt) Disjunct, uncopulative.  
 Digysylltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (digysyllt) Disjunction; a disjoining; a being unjoined.  
 Digysylltu, *v. a.* (digysyllt) To disconnect.  
 Digyswair, *a.* (cyswair) Without order, or accuracy; out of order, or trim; out of tune.

*Pedd—  
 A'rh gowydd iaith ddigyswair.*

*Cause with thy jangling of discordant language.  
 D. ab Gwilym.*

Digyswiriad, *s. m.* (digyswair) A being unregulated; a being disordered.  
 Digyswiriaw, *v. a.* (digyswair) To disorder.  
 Digyswiriawl, *a.* (digyswair) Tending to disorder.  
 Digyswilydd, *a.* (cwylydd) Shameless, impudent.  
 Digyswilydd-dra, *s. m.* (cwylydd) Shamelessness.  
 Digyswilyddiad, *s. m.* (digyswilydd) A becoming shameless, or impudent.  
 Digyswilyddiaw, *v. n.* (digyswilydd) To cease being ashamed; to become impudent, or brazen.  
 Dihad, *a.* (had) Having no seed, or seedless.  
 Dihædd, *a.* (hædd) Without attainment.  
 Dihæddiannawl, *a.* (dihæddiant) Undeserving.  
 Dihæddiant, *a.* (dihædd) Being without desert.  
 Dihæer, *s.* (hæer) Not asserted, or disputed.  
 Dihafarch, *a.* (hafarch) Void of listlessness; active; energetic; courageous, bold.

*Arthur ddihafarch aeth,  
 Ni aeth gelym i'w wydd;  
 Rhag angus ni ddianc neb.*

*Arthur of bold answer, a foe will not stand before thee; from death none will escape.  
 Yndd. Arthur as Elisedd.*

*Mab Llŷwarch ddihafarch ddyddid.*

*The son of Llŷwarch of undaunted manhood. LL. P. 280b.*

Dihafarchawl, *a.* (dihafarch) Not apt to be listless; of an active disposition.

*Rhowch i march ddihafarchawl,  
 March yd digw yn march ddiawl.*

*Bestow the steed (that is not restive, the steed will bear him to the arms of the devil).  
 T. Pryg.*

Dihafarchedd, *s. m.* (dihafarch) Undauntedness.  
 Dihafarchiad, *s. m.* (dihafarch) A divesting, or a becoming divested of listlessness.

Dihafarchu, *v. a.* (dihafarch) To become bold.  
 Dihall, *a.* (hall) Without service; unserved.  
 Dihain, *a.* (hain) Not epidemic; uninfected.  
 Dihaint, *a.* (haint) Freedom from infection.  
 Dihalawg, *s.* (halawg) Unpolluted, undefiled.  
 Dihalen, *a.* (halen) Void of salt, saltless.  
 Dihaleniad, *s. m.* (dihalen) A divesting of salt.  
 Dihalennu, *v. a.* (dihalen) To divest of salt.  
 Dihalogedig, *a.* (dihalog) Unpolluted; pure.  
 Dihalogi, *v. a.* (dihalog) To divest of pollution.  
 Dihalogiad, *s. m.* (dihalog) A making undefiled.  
 Dihalogrwydd, *s. m.* (dihalog) Undefiledness.  
 Dihallt, *a.* (hallt) Not salt, or not saline.  
 Dihalltu, *v. a.* (dihallt) To divest of saltiness.  
 Dihamdden, *a.* (hamdden) Without leisure.  
 Dihamddenaw, *v. a.* (dihamdden) Not at leisure.  
 Dihamddennu, *v. a.* (dihamdden) To rid of leisure.  
 Dihanfod, *a.* (hanfod) Void of existence.  
 Dihanfodedd, *s. m.* (dihanfod) Non-existence.  
 Dihap, *a.* (hap) Luckless, or unfortunate.

*Y byd—*

*Dihawddgar frut, ni charon,  
 A dihap fyth ydyw hwn.*

*The world, of unsuitable importance, I would not love, and ever luckless it is.*

Dihatriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (hatriad) Denudation.

Dihatru, *v. a.* (hatru) To undress, to strip.

Dihawdd, *a.* (hawdd) Not easy, or facile.

*Ni cholir o'i hira o'i llawer amodd,  
 Twysfod, er dihedd dihawdd bechor,  
 Ni leiaf neb tra'n tro a hygor,  
 Ni chymawyll neb twyll tra'n ei dor.*

*Of its land, and of its thick covered habitation there will not take place the loss of a single foot, notwithstanding discord difficult to avoid; no one will dare to trespass over its bound, none will by deceit pierce its door.  
 Llywelyn Fardd, i. Rhydydd Gwilym.*

Dihawddamawr, *a.* (hawddamawr) Unwelcome.

*Tryd-lan i'r dihawddamawr,  
 Talcan mael myharen mawr.*

*Bad luck to the unwelcome one, with the bare plain of a great meadow.  
 D. ab Gwilym, i'r Dyfflam.*

Dihawddgar, *a.* (hawddgar) Disagreeable, unlovely.

Dihawddgarwch, *s. m.* (hawddgar) Disagreeableness.

Dihawl, *a.* (hawl) Claimless, void of right.

Dihawnt, *a.* (hawnt) Void of alacrity; listless.

Dihawntwydd, *s. m.* (dihawnt) Listlessness.

Dihawntus, *a.* (dihawnt) Listless; backward.

Dihedd, *s. m.* (hedd) Discord. *a.* Without peace.

*Ni ddianc deudwydd dihedd.*

*The prudent will not wish for discord.*

*Adagr.*

*Gwyddyl, a Brython, a Rhomani,  
 A wnaeth dihedd a dyfngl.*

*The Gwyddelians, and the Brythons, and the Romans will create discord and confusion.  
 Holesen Myrddin.*

Diheddadwy, *a.* (dihedd) Unappeasable, implacable.

Diheddawg, *a.* (dihedd) Unappeasable; unappeacable.

*Fan dyddion drws for gwy-cwrddawg—*

*Eiddi heb fedd yn myd diheddau.  
 When the hyperboreans now shall cross over the sea—fields will be left unpeaced, in a tumultuous world. Holesen Myrddin.*

Diheddiad, *s. m.* (dihedd) A divesting of peace.

Diheddu, *v. a.* (dihedd) To render untranquil.



**Dihellad, s. m. (dihall)** A ceasing to serve.  
**Dihelliaw, v. n. (dihall)** To cease attending.  
**Dihelliawg, a. (dihall)** Having no attendance.  
**Dihelinald, s. m. (dihain)** A being uninfected.  
**Diheliniaw, v. a. (dihain)** To clear of infection.  
**Diheliniaw, a. (dihain)** Not tending to infect.  
**Dihen, a. (hen)** Not old, not aged; unantique.  
**Dihenydd, s. m. (hanu)** He that is without origin, or proceedeth not. *Yr Hen Ddihenydd, the Ancient of Days.*  
**Dihuddwch, s. m. (dihædd)** Want of attainment  
**Dihuddyd, a. (dihædd)** Void of attainment.  
**Diheurad, s. m. (dihæur)** A giving up, or a ceasing to assert; an apology.

*Fy awr! cymor diheurad,  
 Ac iawn, lle ni ellir gwad.*

*My jewel! accept an apology, and amends, where there is no room for denial.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Diheuradwy, a. (dihæurad)** That may be excused.  
**Diheuraw, v. a. (dihæur)** To apologize; to cease asserting or insisting.  
**Diheurawl, a. (dihæur)** Apologetical; excusable.

*Y ddurab diheurawl  
 Gyrrir i'm oes, etrusau mawl:  
 Dig am y gwir—*

*The glowing adage is verified in my life: disproof because of the truth.*  
*T. Pry.*

**Dihæureb, s. f. (dihæur)** The paroimia; an adage.  
**Dihæuredig, a. (dihæur)** Unasserted; apologized.  
**Dihæurwr, s. m.—pl. diheurwyr (dihæur—gwr)**  
 An apologist; one who exonerates.  
**Dihæurydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dihæur)** An apologist.  
**Dihæwyd, a. (hæwyd)** Void of ardency or zeal.  
**Dihil, a. (hil)** Having no progeny, or issue.  
**Dihiliad, s. m. (dihil)** A want of generating.  
**Dihiliawg, a. (dihil)** Ungenerated; unproduced.  
**Dihinedd, s. m. (hinedd)** Tempestuous weather.  
**Dihoced, a. (hoced)** Fraudless, downright, honest, sincere, fair, open.

*T'r prysoced, llywddoced ar lloed:  
 Tychu prysid dihoced.*

*He purchased land, he prospered all around: a bargain void of fraud will thrive.*  
*Wat. Clydewydd.*

*Dyry, Daw, lawredd drugaredion;  
 Daw, wyd y celdwedd dihocedion.*

*God, thy infinite mercies, bestow; God, thou art the protector of the upright ones.*  
*W. Middleton.*

**Dihocedawl, a. (dihoced)** Not apt to defraud.

*Dydyl'n cedw'r kng hawl;  
 Codiwl hawl dihocedawl.*

*Those will keep them from being called to account; those will keep every body that is not deceitful.*  
*W. Middleton.*

**Dihocedrwydd, s. m. (dihoced)** Freedom from fraud, or deceit; openness of dealing.  
**Dihocedu, v. n. (dihoced)** To cease cheating.  
**Dihoen, a. (hoen)** Void of vivacity; dispirited, dejected, cheerless, indispoused.  
**Dihoenawl, a. (dihoen)** Tending to deject.  
**Dihoenedig, a. (dihoen)** Enfeebled, withered.  
**Dihoenedd, s. m. (dihoen)** Dispiritedness.  
**Dihoeni, v. n. (dihoen)** To become languid, feeble, or faint; to pine, to wither, or decay.

*Gnawdl ardd, pe'd fawr hardaf  
 Edwl'n o dihoeni haf.*

*It is the fate of a garden, if it were the finest, to wither when the summer days decay.*  
*Goronwy Owain.*

**Dihoeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dihoen)** A becoming languid; a pining; a withering.  
**Dihoenus, a. (dihoen)** Dispirited, languid; unwell, or indispoused.  
**Dihoff, a. (hoff)** Unamiable, unagreeable.  
**Dihoffedd, s. m. (dihoff)** Unamiableness; disgust.  
**Dihoff, v. n. (dihoff)** To cease loving or liking.  
**Dihoffiad, s. m. (dihoff)** A ceasing to love or like

**Dihoffiant, s. m. (dihoff)** Want of affection.  
**Dihotedig, a. (dihawi)** Unclaimed, undemanded.

*—Oodd ddiolleg trefnad  
 A gelywys Caramael y'agrad.*

*Unclaimed was the inheritance which Caramael sought for by combat.*  
*Llywarch Hw.*

**Diholi, v. a. (dihawi)** To divest of claim, or demand; to cease claiming.

*Blwyddyn a hanner a lithrael ar pan ddiolledid o'i wlad, se pr gribiaw trwy yr elgawn.*

*A year and a half had elapsed since the time he had been banished from his country, and was wandering on the coast.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Diholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dihawi)** A disclaiming.  
**Dihoni, v. a. (honi)** To cease asserting.

**Dihort, a. (hort)** Without reprehension; free from disgrace, irreproachable.

**Dihortiad, s. m. (dihort)** Irreprehension.

**Dihortiaw, v. n. (dihort)** To cease reprehending.

**Dihortiawl, a. (dihort)** Unreprehended.

**Dihudd, a. (hudd)** Without a covering.

**Dihuddaw, v. a. (dihudd)** To uncover.

**Dihuddawl, a. (dihudd)** Uncovered, unobscured.

**Dihuddiad, s. m. (dihudd)** An uncovering.

**Dihuddiant, s. m. (dihudd)** The want of covering.

**Dihufen, a. (hufen)** Having no cream.

**Dihufeniad, s. m. (dihufen)** A taking off cream.

**Dihufennu, v. a. (dihufen)** To skim milk.

**Dihul, a. (hul)** Without a covering or facing.

**Dihuliad, s. m. (dihul)** A divesting of covering.

**Dihuliaw, v. a. (dihul)** To uncover. *Dihulio y*

*bwedd, to clear the table.*

**Dihun, a. (hun)** Void of sleep, sleepless.

**Dihunad, s. m. (dihun)** A waking, or roosting.

**Dihunan, a. (hunan)** Void of self, disinterested.

**Dihunanedd, s. m. (dihunan)** Disinterestedness.

**Dihunaw, v. a. (dihun)** To wake, to awake.

*Dihunad a byrdro.*

*He that studies let him be sleepless.*  
*Adag.*

**Dihunawg, a. (dihun)** Having no sleep.

**Dihunawl, a. (dihun)** Not soporific; unsleepy.

**Dihwyl, a. (hwyl)** Out of trim; disarrayed.

**Dihwylaw, v. a. (dihwyl)** To untrim, to disarray to strip, to undress; to divest.

**Dihwyliad, s. m. (dihwyl)** A divesting of trim; a disarraying; a stripping, or undressing.

**Dihwylus, a. (dihwyl)** Not in trim; unprosperous.

**Dihyder, a. (hyder)** Without reliance or hope.

**Dihyderawl, a. (dihyder)** Unrelying, mistrustful.

**Dihyderiad, s. m. (dihyder)** Want of reliance.

**Dihyderu, v. n. (dihyder)** To cease relying.

**Dihyfyd, a. (hyfyd)** Unpleasant, unagreeable.

*Am Ddafydd dydd dihyfyd,  
 Ab Gwafudd, gryn gythwedd gryd.*

*After Ddafydd it is a dismal day, the son of Gwafudd, the enemy of the rage of a lie.*

**Dihyll, a. (hyll)** Not ugly, not unsightly; fair.

**Dil, s. m.—pl. t. ion (il)** What is effected, the effect of an agency, work; structure, texture.

**Dil met, a. honeycomb.**

**Dilachar, a. (lachar)** Not gleaming; not ardent.

**Diladrad, a. (ladrad)** Void of theft; honest.

**Dilaes, a. (llaes)** Not hanging low; not trailing.

**Dilaesiad, s. m. (dilaes)** A curtailing or tucking.

**Dilaesu, v. a. (dilaes)** To curtail; to tuck.

**Dilaeth, a. (llaeth)** Destitute of milk; weaned.

**Dilaethiad, s. m. (dilaeth)** A depriving of milk.

**Dilaethu, v. a. (dilaeth)** To divest of milk.

**Dilafar, a. (llafar)** Not loquacious; silent.

*Yni mac mawr-wae, mawr celystir;  
 Yni mac godir dig dilafar.*



**Diliw, a. (lilw)** Colourless. *s. m.* A phantom.  
**Diliwiad, s. m. (diliw)** A divesting of colour.  
**Diliwiant, s. m. (diliw)** Want of colour.  
**Diliwiaw, v. n. (diliw)** To lose colour, to grow pale; to discolour, to divest of colour.

*Diliwiau am dal ewyn,  
 Dda was B, ni wyr ki llyn!*

For her with forehead like foam I grew pale, twice woe to me,  
 she knows not this! *Syr S. Llef.*

**Diliwiawl, a. (diliw)** Tending to discolour.  
**Dilochi, v. n. (dilawch)** To cease from protecting.

*Oedd gyr ban brofed, cyfrod cyfor,  
 Graid goluch dylluch dilochior.*

When he was tried there was pursuit and universal running, vi-  
 olently he strews about and scatters so as not to be protected.  
*Cynddelin, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Dilochiad, s. m. (dilawch)** Want of protection.  
**Dilog, a. (ilog)** Without hire, or interest.  
**Dilon, a. (ilon)** Not at ease, pleased, or content.

*Adetlodd cof dy alar  
 I'm calon ddilon ddolur.*

Remembrance of thy grief has formed in my pensive heart a  
 disease. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

**Diloni, v. n. (dilon)** To become cheerless.  
**Diloniad, s. m. (dilon)** A becoming cheerless.  
**Dilonydd, a. (lonydd)** Not quiet, easy, or at rest  
**Dilonyddawl, a. (dilonydd)** Tending to disquiet.  
**Dilonyddiad, s. m. (dilonydd)** A ceasing to be quiet  
**Dilonyddu, v. n. (dilonydd)** To become restless.  
**Dilonyddwch, a. (dilonydd)** Without quietness.  
**Dilosg, s. f. (di—ilosg)** The horse-leek.  
**Diludd, a. (ludd)** Void of restraint, irresistible.

*Grym diludd Dilus fab Efael.  
 The irresistible strength of Dilus the son of Efael.  
 Cynddelin, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Diluddaw, v. a. (diludd)** To divest of obstruction,  
 to cease hindering, or restraining.  
**Diluddawl, a. (diludd)** Unobstructive, unresisting  
**Diluddad, a. (diludd)** Void of resistance.

*Golygon gleision—ydrn  
 Fy lloer wiwder, lle'r ydwn  
 Diluddad yst i ladd dyn.*

The blue eyes of my Cythia passing fair, wherever they be they  
 are without restraint to kill a man. *Gr. ab Dafydd.*

**Diluddediad, s. m. (diluddad)** A divesting of re-  
 straint.

**Diluddedu, v. a. (diluddad)** To divest of weariness;  
 a ceasing to be tired.

**Dilun, a. (llun)** Without form, awkward.  
**Diluniad, s. m. (dilun)** A divesting of form.  
**Diluniaw, v. a. (dilun)** To divest of form.

**Dilwch, a. (llwch)** Without dust, immaculate.  
**Dilwgr, a. (llwgr)** Undefined, unpolluted.

**Dilwrf, a. (llwrf)** Not apt to flinch; uncowardly.  
**Dilwybr, a. (llwybr)** Pathless, or trackless.

**Dilwybraw, v. a. (dilwybr)** To blot out a track.  
**Dilwybriad, s. m. (dilwybr)** An obliterating.

**Dilwydd, s. f. (dil—gwydd)** Celandine, called  
 also, *dilwydd felen, y dailwlith, y ddiwythl, gwel  
 no'r awr, llym y llygaid, llyssau y wnel, llyssau  
 y llaw.*

**Dilwydd, a. (llwydd)** Unprosperous, luckless.

*Doe ymaith rhag dy soni,  
 Dilwydd dailh, neu ay ladd di.*

Go thee hence lest thou be deceived, unprosperous the journey,  
 or thou mayest be killed. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dilwyddaw, v. n. (dilwydd)** To rid of luck.  
**Dilwyddiannawl, a. (dilwyddiant)** Unpropitious.  
**Dilwyddiannu, v. n. (dilwyddiant)** To become un-  
 prosperous, or unfortunate.

**Dilwyddiannus, a. (dilwyddiant)** Unprosperous.  
**Dilwyddiant, a. (llwyddiant)** Void of prosperity.  
**Dilwyddus, a. (dilwydd)** Unpropitious, abortive.

**Dilwyn, v. n. (llwyn)** To cease keeping; to shed.

*Cywid y ddair yn crynu gan dweir sodian y mllwyr yn ddyn  
 euad.*

The earth was felt to tremble from the violence of the bark of  
 the warriors shedding of souls. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dilwyth, a. (llwyth)** Without a load or cargo.  
**Dilwythaw, v. a. (dilwyth)** To unload, to dis-  
 charge a burden; to cease loading.

**Dilwythiad, s. m. (dilwyth)** An unloading.

**Dilychiad, s. m. (dilwch)** A clearing of dust.

**Dilychu, v. a. (dilwch)** To clean from dust.

**Dilyd, v. a. (llyd)** To follow, to follow after, to  
 pursue; to give one's mind to a thing. *Dilyd  
 gwirionedd, to follow equity; yn dilyd llety-  
 garwch, given to hospitality.*

*Neud caeth i'm dilyd lid lawredd;  
 Neud caith beirdd cyfaith am ei cyfied.*

Doth not the displeasure of many pursue me; are not the ul-  
 timal birds restrained from their fessal! *Gwili. Dda a Sefn.*

**Dilyfn, a. (llyfn)** Not smooth, or sleek.

*Oedd dilyfn awr a dail,  
 Oedd diludd badd myn y bal.*

The gold that he was worth was not smooth, without an obstacle  
 was gain wherever he was. *Dilwyn Ford.*

**Dilyfniad, s. m. (dilyfn)** A divesting of smooth-  
 ness, or sleekness.

**Dilyfnu, v. n. (dilyfn)** To divest of smoothness.

**Dilygad, a. (llygad)** Without eyes, sightless.

**Dilygeidiad, s. m. (dilygad)** A divesting of sight.

**Dilygeidiaw, v. a. (dilygad)** To pull out the eyes.

**Dilygrawl, a. (dilwgr)** Unpolluting, not apt to  
 spoil, or perish, unperishable.

**Dilygredig, a. (dilwgr)** Unpolluted, unspoiled.

**Dilygredd, s. m. (dilwgr)** Undefinedness, parity.

**Dilygriad, s. m. (dilwgr)** A being undefined.

**Dilygru, v. a. (dilwgr)** To divest of pollution.

**Dilyn, v. a. (llyn)** To follow, to imitate.

**Dilyndwy, a. (dilyn)** That may be followed.

**Dilynwyl, a. (dilyn)** Following, imitative.

**Dilynedig, a. (dilyn)** That is followed, or pursued.

**Dilynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dilynedig)** The  
 act or state of following, imitation.

**Dilyngar, a. (dilyn)** Apt to follow, or imitate.

**Dilyngarwch, s. m. (dilyngar)** Aptness to follow.

**Dilyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dilyn)** A following, a  
 pursuing, imitation; also, a follower, or disciple

**Dilyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dilyn)** A following,  
 a pursuer, an imitator, a disciple.

**Dilyniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dilyn)** A follower,  
 a pursuer, an imitator, a disciple.

**Dilyniedyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dilyniad)** Disciple

**Dilyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dil)** Instrument, tool.

**Dilyrbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (dilyr—pren)** A mea-  
 suring rod, a perch, or pole.

*Y brawd ail-leuf a ddyls rann y tydduan, caws dilyrbren  
 fydd of rws, ac yr llyfnaf dilyrbren.*

The second youngest son ought to divide the tennement, for is  
 that case he is the meter, and the eldest to choose. *Wish Llew.*

**Dilyr, a. (llys)** Not to be rejected; unavoidable,  
 unobjectionable, certain, secure. *Y'n ddilyr,  
 certainly; dilyr genyf, I am certain of it.*

*Ni ddallaf ddilyr o ddyr.*

I shall not lay hold of a certain person. *Adge.*

**Dilysdawl, s. m. (dilyr)** Certainty, security.

**Dilysedig, a. (dilyr)** Unrejected, secured.

**Dilysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dilyr)** A making cer-  
 tain, a securing.

**Dilysiant, s. m. (dilyr)** Unavoidableness. *a. Un-*

*rejected, not disallowed, certainty.*

**Dilysiantrwydd, s. m. (dilysiant)** Certitude.

**Dilysawl, a. (dilyr)** Unexceptionable, unrejected

**Dilysioldeb, s. m. (dilysiawl)** Unobjectionableness

**Dilysrwydd, s. m. (dilys) Certitude; security.**

*Sef yw dilysrwydd, bod y warant f'r neb a'i pryno, hyd na all arall na dala, na damdwng, na phroff mediant, na myn ei fod yn eiddad ei f.*

*Certitude implies the warranting of a thing to him that shall buy it, so that another can not hold, nor have interest in, nor prove possession, but that it is his own property. Welsh Lexic.*

**Dilysu, v. n. (dilys) To cease objecting to or rejecting; to certify; to make certain.**

**Dilyswch, s. m. (dilys) Certitude; security.**

*Awn a'r frys i'w lly, a'w ddiylswch, Mal yr im o'r glyn gwynn i gwch.*

*We will repair in haste to thy court, and thy security, as bees go to a hive from the vale. W. Llwyn, i R. Fychan.*

**Dilyswr, s. m.—pl. dilyswyr (dilys—gwr) A certifier; one who makes certain.**

**Dilysydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dilys) Certifier.**

**Dilyth, a. (ilyth) Void of feebleness or weakness.**

*Nid rhaid, ddolw ceriad ddilyth, It o'f pechawd feith-gnawd lyth.*

*There is no occasion, infallible golden image, for thee to be ever afraid of flesh-tempting sin. D. ab Gwilym.*

*Yn gaeu dai, yn geirw dilyth, Yn gaeu dai, yn geirw dilyth.*

*As a towering wall, as vigorous stage, and a continual strength to our state. Iwan Wad De.*

**Dilywodraeth, a. (ilywodraeth) Anarchical.**

**Dilywodraethawl, a. (dilywodraeth) Anarchical.**

**Dilywodraethiad, s. m. (dilywodraeth) A divesting of government or authority.**

**Dilywodraethu, v. n. (dilywodraeth) To cease governing; to divest of government.**

**Dill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dill) A plait or fold.**

*Gwn—*

*A hyd y llawr dilliau hwn.*

*A gown with its folds trailing the ground. S. Tudor.*

**Dillad, s. pl. aggr. (dill) Apparel, or clothes.**

*Bonedd a dwys, Dillad a gynwys.*

*Nobility will lead, cloths will shelter. Adage.*

**Dilladawl, a. (dillad) Relating to clothing.**

**Dilladedig, a. (dillad) Furnished with clothes.**

**Dilladfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (dillad—ma) A place for clothes, or wardrobe.**

**Dilladiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dillad) An apparelling, or clothing; drapery.**

**Dilladu, v. a. (dillad) To clothe, or to array.**

*Ar ei ol—*

*Pwy dilladu noeth di frowd,*

*Pwy bair y tlawd o faru!*

*After him, who will clothe the naked and forlorn, who will support the poor with bread! T. ab Iwan Madawg.*

**Dilladwr, s. m.—pl. dilladwyr (dillad—gwr) A clothier; a maker of habits; a tailor.**

**Dilledydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dillad) An arrayer.**

**Dilledyn, s. m. dim. (dillad) A garment, a vest.**

**Dilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dill) A folding over.**

*Pob dilliad caud enall, Mal llong, droo ynyl y liali.*

*Every folding close and sharp, like in a ship, over the edge of the other. Guto y Glyn, i arfau gwynion.*

**Dilliadwr, s. m.—pl. dilliadwyr (dilliad—gwr) A plaiter, a folder.**

**Dilliau, v. a. (dill) To plait, to fold over.**

**Dilllawg, a. (dill) Abounding with folds or plaits.**

**Dilledig, a. (dillad) Folded, plaited; rabbeted.**

**Dilledydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dillad) A folder.**

**Dillwr, s. m.—pl. dillwyr (dill—gwr) A folder, a plaiter.**

**Dillni, s. m. (dill) Smartness; elegance.**

*Llefa marw—*

*Dillni beirdd y deilch.*

*A fire colour ship, it is reckoned the ornament of birds. R. Goch Eryri, i wregys.*

**Dillyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dill) A pretty thing; a jewel; an ornament. Dillynion ymadraudd, beauties of language.**

*Llanlais gerdd o ddillynion I gwislaw dybeddaw hon.*

*I have composed a song of beauties to try to reconcile this fair one. D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dillyn, a. (dill) Neat, trim, spruce; gay, fine.**

**Dillynder, s. m. (dillyn) Smartness, elegance.**

**Dillynedd, s. m. (dillyn) Smartness; prettiness.**

**Dillynes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dillyn) A smart female.**

*Dew ddoeth hudoidd iawn, Dillynes y deryll uniawn.*

*A cunning figure most fascinating, the jewel of downright deception. Gwilym Owain.*

**Dim, s. m. (im) A nought, nothing, a trifle; a something; all; everything. Y dim lleiaf, the least trifle: dim wy, the skin which surrounds the egg in the shell.**

*Nid dim ond Daw, ni! Daw ond dim.*

*The only nothing is God, and the only God is nothing. Barddas.*

*Nid anfeiddawl ond dim, nid dim ond Daw.*

*Nothing is the only incomprehensible, God is the only nothing. Adage.*

**Dim, a. (im) Nothing, nought; any, anything; no, none, not any. Dim gwaith, no work; dim yn y byd, nothing in the world; heb dalu dim, without being worth anything.**

*Dyly mach ni dyly dalu.*

*He deserves a surety that deserves nothing. Adage.*

*Gwell Daw no dim.*

*God is better than anything. Adage.*

*Marw fydd Einiawn dawns ddaem,*

*Oddysu ni fydd da dim.*

*Einion of fruitless genius will be dead, therefore nothing will be good. Gr. ab Gwrganau.*

**Dim, adv. (im) Nothing, or in no degree.**

**Dimai, s. f.—pl. dimeiau (dim) A halfpenny.**

*Fee punt a llawgrwn dimal.*

*The head of a pound and tail of a halfpenny. Adage.*

**Dimedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dim) A nothingness.**

*Dim o ddimeddion cred.*

*Nothing of the nothingness of christianendom. Adage.*

**Dimeiwert, s. f. (dimel—gwerth) Halfpenny-worth.**

**Din, s. f.—pl. t. ion (in) What surrounds, what is an extremity, border or limit; a fortified hill, or mount; a camp; a fortified hill, or mount; a camp; a fort. It forms the names of a great number of places in those countries which were inhabited by the Cymry. Hence the dunum, dinum, or dintum, of the Romans; the tune, don, ton, and town of the English.**

**Dinacbad, s. m. (dinag) Exemption from denial.**

**Dinacawl, a. (dinag) Not apt to refuse or deny.**

**Dinacan, v. n. (dinag) To desist from refusing.**

**Dinag, a. (nag) Without exception, or denial.**

*Dining drwg dinas cerddoriau.*

*Fold of refusal is the lord of the city of songsters. H. Foul ab Grifri.*

**Dinam, a. (nam) Unexceptionable; without exception; certain; blameless.**

*Hi nith i deg yblyndd, A'i mau oedd wawr ddinam ddydd.*

*She the piece of the bright sunshine, and her mother was the spotless awn of the day. D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

*Arwr Dinefer dinamed adaf, Neud allwyr i'w wted.*

*Ye beauty, ye sunbeam o'er glad!*

*Hero of Dinefer with a hand so unswayed to except, by seeing thee am I not become the first, the chief of christianendom! L. P. Merck.*

**Dinamedd, s. m. (dinam)** Unexceptionableness.  
**Dinas, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (din—as)** A fortress, a fortified town; a city. It forms the names of several places in Wales; as *Bryn Dinas*, *Dinas Corddyn*, *Dinas Maundury*, and *Dinas Faraon*, the old name of *Dinas Emrys*, in Snowdon.  
**Dinasaid, a. (dinas)** Like a city, city-like.  
**Dinasawl, a. (dinas)** Civic, or relating to a city; municipal; civil. *Moesau dinasawl*, manners of the town.  
**Dinasfrait, s. m.—pl. dinasfreintiau (dinas—brait)** The privilege of a city.  
**Dinaslywodraeth, s. m. (dinas—llywodraeth)** Municipal government or police.  
**Dinaswr, s. m.—pl. dinaswyr (dinas—gwr)** A citizen, a freeman of a city.  
**Dinaw, v. a. (din)** To encompass, to entrench.  
**Dinawdd, a. (nawdd)** Void of protection, or refuge.  
**Dinegyf, a. (dinag)** Without a negative.

*Dur gorch bar llachar, llawch doon,  
 Dinagryf aegon rhodolion.*

With the reddened steel spear gleaming, the refuge of strangers,  
 void of denial to the travellers. *H. Piel ab Griffr.*

**Dinerth, a. (nerth)** Impotent, unable, feeble.  
**Dinerthawl, a. (dinerth)** Tending to enervate.  
**Dinerthedd, s. m. (dinerth)** Impotence, feebleness.  
**Dinerthiad, s. m. (dinerth)** Enervation; a weakening, or enfeebling.  
**Dinerthu, v. (dinerth)** To debilitate, to enervate; to cease from strengthening.  
**Dinesig, a. (dinas)** Belonging to, or produced in a city. *Brethyn dinesig*, superfine cloth.

*Ni af  
 Ddwy nnes mewn tref ddinasig.*

I will go to spend life in a privileged town. *Guto y Glym.*

**Dinesydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dinas)** A citizen, a freeman of a city; a denizen.  
**Dinesyddawl, a. (dinesydd)** Municipal; relating to a city, or a citizen.  
**Dinesyddiad, s. m. (dinesydd)** Enfranchisement.  
**Dinesyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dinesydd)** A municipality.

*Dangaws dy fod dy hunan yn wr rhydd o ddinesyddiaeth Crist.*

Show that thou art thyself a free man of the immunity of Christ.  
*R. Pychan, Ym. Dewioldob.*

**Dinesyddiaethawl, a. (dinesyddiaeth)** Municipal.  
**Dinesyddiaw, v. a. (dinesydd)** To denizen, to enfranchise; to make a citizen.  
**Dinewid, a. (newid)** Void of change or motion.  
**Dinewidiad, a. (dinewid)** Without a changing.  
*Dau dinewidiad*, the unchangeable God.  
**Dinewidiaw, v. n. (dinewid)** To cease changing.  
**Dinewidiawl, a. (dinewid)** Unchangeable.  
**Dinidr, a. (nidr)** Void of hinderance or delay.  
*Yn ddinidr*, without delay, presently.  
**Dinidraw, v. a. (dinidr)** To disentangle, to free.  
**Dinidrawl, a. (dinidr)** Tending to disentangle.  
**Dinidredd, s. m. (dinidr)** Freedom from embarrassment, disengagement.  
**Dinidri, s. m. (dinidr)** Disengagement.  
**Dinidriad, s. m. (dinidr)** A disembarassing.  
**Diniwaid, a. (niwaid)** Harmless; innocent.  
**Diniwed, a. (niwed)** Harmless, or innocent.  
**Diniwedu, v. a. (diniwed)** To save from harm; to indemnify; to make harmless.

*Llawenau a orug Prif gan obethiaw anfon Esonia ei chwara  
 adref dirchaf, a dinwedu o wyr Groeg wyr Troas au y dirmyg  
 a gwynn.*

Prim thereupon rejoiced, hoping that Esonia his sister would be sent home again, and that the men of Greece would make awards to the men of Troy on account of the offence they experienced.  
*H. Dard—Melingw.*

**Diniwediad, s. m. (diniwaid)** A divesting of harm; a rendering harmless; a making amends.  
**Diniweidiaw, v. a. (diniwaid)** To divest of harm.  
**Diniweidiawl, a. (diniwaid)** Not apt to hurt.  
**Diniweidrydd, s. m. (diniwaid)** Harmlessness.  
**Dinod, . (nod)** Not remarkable, of no account.  
**Dinodawl, a. (dinod)** Unremarkable; unobvious.  
**Dinodedd, s. m. (dinod)** Want of notoriety.  
**Dinodi, v. a. (dinod)** To divest of notoriety.  
**Dinodd, a. (nodd)** Without juice, juiceless; dry; the herb knawell.  
**Dinodded, a. (dinawdd)** Void of refuge, defenceless, or unprotected.  
**Dinoeth, a. (noeth)** Not naked or exposed.  
**Dinoethi, v. a. (dinoeth)** To cover nakedness.  
**Dinwyf, a. (nwyf)** Without vigour or life.

*With Fashion sfaon dinwyf i'od  
 Eisteddusau sinian.*

By the river of Babylon void of energies below we the st.  
*H. Middleton.*

**Dinwyfaw, v. a. (dinwyf)** To divest of vigour, briskness, or liveliness.

*Ni allid, rhag tryafryd traic,  
 Ddinwyfaw y dyon leban.*

Thou couldst not, because of the end thought of dissipation, rob  
 the passion of the young damsel. *Meir. Harri, i lly. Ten.*

**Dinwyfawl, a. (dinwyf)** Apt to divest of vigour.  
**Dinwyfiad, s. m. (dinwyf)** A divesting of briskness, vigour, or liveliness.  
**Dinwyfiant, s. m. (dinwyf)** Freedom from liveliness, or warmth of passion; continence.  
**Dinwyth, a. (nwyth)** Void of trick; void of mischief; harmless.  
**Dinwythaw, v. a. (dinwyth)** To divest of harm.  
**Dinwythawl, a. (dinwyth)** Not apt to do harm.  
**Dinwythiad, s. m. (dinwyth)** A divesting of tricks or making harmless.  
**Dinych, a. (nych)** Void of pain, or torture.  
**Dinynd, s. m. dim. (din)** An edge, or border.  
**Dinystr, s. m.—pl. t. an (din—ystraw)** Destruction

*Caman a belan lle bon,  
 A y ddinystr ar ddynion.*

Iniquities and faults where they are will bring destruction on  
 men. *W. Llŷen.*

**Dinystadwy, a. (dinystr)** That may be ruined.  
**Dinystraw, v. a. (dinystr)** To destroy, to ruin, or to overthrow.  
**Dinystrawl, a. (dinystr)** Destructive, pernicious.  
**Dinystredig, a. (dinystr)** Demolished; ruined.  
**Dinystriad, s. m. (dinystr)** A destroying; a razing; a ruining.  
**Dinystroldeb, s. m. (dinystrawl)** Destructiveness.  
**Dinystrolrwydd, s. m. (dinystrawl)** Destructiveness; a demolished or ruined state.  
**Dinystwr, s. m.—pl. dinystrwyr (dinystr—gwr)** A destroyer, or demolisher.  
**Diobaith, a. (gobaith)** Hopeless, or void of hope.  
**s. m. Despair.**

*Ef modur pawb wrth ei walia;  
 Ni char Ddydd diobaith.*

Every body will be praised according to his work; God loves  
 not despair. *Dafydd.*

*Y galon sydd yn fwy ei theyll ni dim, a drwg diobaith ydyw.  
 The heart is fuller of deceit than anything, and is desperately  
 wicked.*

**Diobelthiad, s. m. (diobaith)** A despairing.  
**Diobeithiaw, v. n. (diobaith)** To cease hoping; to despair; to become hopeless.

*Ac fal yd oeddynt yn diobeithiaw o hyn, canaf eu cennau  
 ymchwerdd o Gormais, a Celdric yn dywyng arauddyt a chwe  
 chun llong canthant yn llawo a farchogion arlaw.*

And as they were despairing in consequence of that, beheld  
 their ambassadors returning from Germany, with Cedric as a least  
 over them, accompanied with six hundred ships full of armed  
 men. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Diobeithawl, a. (diobaith)** Apt to despair.  
**Diobeithwyr, s. m.—pl. diobeithwyr (diobaith—gwr)** A despairer, a hopeless man.

**Diober, a. (gobor)** Unprofitable, or useless.  
**Dioberi, s. m. (diober)** A thing of nought.  
**Diobren, v. a. (diober)** To make unprofitable.

*Os tir a hylch, mynegl pa ddidd yth ddorengwyd o hono, a phia le y mae y tir, a phia fraini y cydd iddo; a mynegl pa o'r trl diobryd yth dioberydd o'th eiddau.*

*If it be land thou art claiming, then to declare what day thou wert dispossessed of it, and where the land is situated, and what privilege appertains to it; and to declare by which of the three diobrydus thou wert deprived the enjoyment of thy property.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Dioberrwr, s. m.—pl. dioberrwyr (diober—gwr)** A worthless idle fellow; a loiterer; a drone.

*Ni ddylly cyfrathir a neb waeth no ei allu; ac nid oes i minnau allu; ac nid wyf dioberrwr: ac nid wyf yn ffo i songhwlad rhag yr hawl hono.*

*The law should impose upon no one more than his ability, and to me there is not the ability; and I am not one void of industry; and I do not flee to a foreign country from that action.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Dioberydd, s. m.—pl. i. ion (diober)** An idler.  
**Diochel, a. (gochel)** Not avoided; unavoidable.  
**Diochelawg, a. (diochel)** Not apt to avoid.  
**Diochelgar, a. (diochel)** Not apt to avoid.  
**Diochelgarwch, s. m. (diochelgar)** Intrepidity.  
**Diochellad, s. m. (diochel)** A ceasing to avoid.  
**Diochelyd, v. n. (diochel)** To cease avoiding.  
**Diocwith, a. (gochwith)** Not at all awkward.

*Cellyddodn man ni fo marwawl, I foll fy rhi, rwyf angerddawl. Rhwyfel diogel, diocwith hawl.*

*My arms may they not be incautious, to praise my prince, the furious leader in the unavoidable war, whose title is not dangerous.*

*Rin. ab Gwganu, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Diogdar, a. (diawd)** Given to drinking.  
**Diogdarwch, s. m. (diogdar)** Aptness to drink.  
**Diodi, a. (diawd)** To give drink; to drink.

*Hl a stoppfa a hawl y gwestol o'r dwfr, ac a ddiodi y llanc.*

*She went and she filled the pitcher of the water, and she cupped with drink the young man.*

*Gwynedd, xxi. 16.*

**Diodiad, s. m. (diawd)** A supplying with drink.  
**Dioid, a. (odid)** Not scarce; not dubious. *Camp ddioid, a remarkable exploit.*  
**Diodor, a. (godor)** Uninterrupted; continual.

*Oedi cyfrith yn ddiodor.*

*Delaying the law continually.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Diodrigh, a. (godrig)** Void of loitering, or delay.  
**Diodrws, s. m.—pl. diodrwyd (diawd—gwr)** A tippler, or one given to drinking.  
**Diodef, a. (goddef)** Exempt from suffering.  
**Diodefadwy, a. (diodef)** Impassible.  
**Diodefawl, a. (diodef)** Not apt to bear.  
**Diodefgar, a. (diodef)** Impatient; impassive.  
**Diodefgarwch, s. m. (diodefgar)** Impassibility.  
**Diodefriad, s. m. (diodef)** Exemption from suffering or bearing.

**Diodefus, a. (diodef)** Impatient, unapt to bear.  
**Dioed, a. (oed)** Void of delay. *Yn ddioed, without delay, off hand, immediately.*

**Dioedi, v. n. (dioed)** To cease to be delaying.  
**Dioediad, s. m. (dioed)** Exemption from delay.  
**Dioedran, a. (oedran)** Not of age, under age.

*Ni ellir canlyn cwyn unig rhag mab diodran heb ei dad, neu geidwad, tra ddylio fod drosto.*

*An action cannot be prosecuted singly against a son under age without his father, or his guardian, whilst he should answer for him.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Dioer, a. (goer)** Doubtless; certainly, verily.

*Myr hylow masgwyr hoew-locr.*

*Northall dog ei deurddi diocr.*

*The bright wall illumed by the playful moon, so is Northall, doubtless, whose cheeks are fair.*

**Dioerder, a. (oerder)** Free from cold or chillness.

*Dydd i'r llyw, mawr ymral, Diodder yw'r dyd i-dal.*

*Come to the grove, sweet is May, free from chillness are the fresh returned hours.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Diofal, a. (gofal)** Void of care, careless, negligent; innoxious; at ease, composed, tranquil.  
*Mae a/s yn ddiofal iawn, he is very comfortable.*

*Dydd, cyd bryd diocl, A was dy dwyl yn dy dal.*

*Whilst thou art negligent, thy deceit will appear in thy face.*

*Robin Ddu.*

**Diofaled, s. m. (diofal)** Carelessness; innoxious.  
**Diofallad, s. m. (diofal)** A becoming careless.  
**Diofalon, a. (diofal)** Void of cares or anxiety.  
**Diofalrwydd, s. m. (diofal)** Carelessness; ease.  
**Diofalu, v. n. (diofal)** To become careless.  
**Diofalus, a. (diofal)** Not careful; innoxious.  
**Diofalwch, s. m. (diofal)** Carelessness; negligence.  
**Diofer, a. (ofer)** Not vain, or not abortive.

*Wellan—lle daw a'i helynt, Diofer gwaith dwfr a gwyn.*

*The mill—where he comes with his soot, not vain the labour of water and wind.*

*Gwyn Owain.*

**Dioferedd, a. (diofer)** Void of carelessness, or trifling. *Wyf yn ddioferedd, I am in earnest.*  
**Dioferfryd, a. (diofer—bryd)** Void of trifling.  
**Diofid, a. (godfid)** Void of affliction or toil.  
**Diofidiaid, s. m. (diofid)** A ceasing to grieve.  
**Diofidiaw, v. n. (diofid)** To cease grieving.  
**Diofidiawl, a. (diofid)** Unafflicting; at ease.  
**Diofn, a. (ofn)** Void of fear, undaunted.  
**Diofnawd, a. (diofn)** Intrepid, not timorous.

*Owchled wledig dig diofnawd, Ofni ei ofn dyfys giwawd.*

*I beheld a prince wrathful and intrepid, the tribe of hostility dread his fear.*

*Gwynedd, i'r orgl. Rhy.*

**Diofnawg, a. (diofn)** Unfearful, undaunted.  
**Diofnawl, a. (diofn)** Not fearful, undaunted.  
**Diofnl, v. a. (diofn)** To put out of fear.  
**Diofniaid, s. m. (diofn)** A being void of fear.  
**Diofnogrydd, s. m. (diofnawg)** Fearlessness.  
**Diofnus, a. (diofn)** Not timorous or fearful.  
**Diofregedd, s. m. (gofregedd)** Earnestness, gravity. *a. Void of trifling; earnest, diligent.*  
**Diofryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofryd)** Freedom from indecision of mind; determination, resolution, decision; vow; a renouncing by an oath.

*Cymeryd diofryd brawd, to undertake the decision of a sentence, or to take upon one the functions of a judge.*

**Diofrydai, s. c.—pl. diofrydeion (diofryd)** A devotee; one who is under a vow.  
**Diofrydawg, a. (diofryd)** Determined; devoted; votive. *Dyn diofrydawg, a man bound by a vow, a votary, or devotee.*

**Diofrydawl, a. (diofryd)** Devoted, votive, votary.  
**Diofrydedig, a. (diofryd)** Devoted; abjured.  
**Diofrydedd, s. m. (diofryd)** Devotedness.  
**Diofrydiad, s. m. (diofryd)** A deciding; a vowing.  
**Diofrydu, v. a. (diofryd)** To determine, to resolve; to make a vow; to abjure; to renounce by oath; to become decided.

**Diofrydwr, s. m.—pl. diofrydwyr (diofryd—gwr)** One who is resolved, or decided; a devotee, a votary, or votary.

**Diofrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diofryd)** Devotee.  
**Diogan, a. (gogan)** Reproachless, irreprehensible.

*—i'r llawrath Llauer marchog diogan, A llawer mil o wyr man.*

*To the ground went many a reproachless knight, and many a thousand of vulgar men.*

*S. Tudor.*

**Dioganair, a. (diogan—gair)** Undetractive.  
**Dioganawl, a. (diogan)** Undetractive, unslandered

**Dioganid**, *s. m.* (*diogan*) A ceasing to detract.  
**Diogann**, *v. a.* (*diogan*) To cease reproaching.  
**Dioganus**, *a.* (*diogan*) Unreproachful, undetractive.  
**Dioganwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *dioganwyr* (*diogan—gwr*)  
 One who is free from detraction or reproach.  
**Diogel**, *a.* (*gogel*) Unexposed, secure; middling.

Po dyfnaf y mor diogel fydd y lloeg.

The deeper the sea most secure will be the ship. *Adage.*

**Diogelawg**, *a.* (*diogel*) That is made secure.  
**Diogelodd**, *s. m.* (*diogel*) Security, safety, certainty.  
**Diogeliad**, *s. m.* (*diogel*) A making safe.  
**Diogelwydd**, *s. m.* (*diogel*) Security, certainty.  
**Diogelu**, *v. a.* (*diogel*) To make safe, to secure.  
**Diogelwch**, *s. m.* (*diogel*) Security, certainty.  
**Diogelwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *diogelwyr* (*diogel—gwr*)  
 One who makes safe, a securer, a confirmer.  
**Diogi**, *v. a.* (*diawg*) To grow lazy. *s. m.* Laziness, idleness, slothfulness, sluggishness.  
**Dioglawd**, *a.* (*goglawd*) Not murmuring, silent.  
**Diogydd**, *a.* (*gogydd*) Uninclined, unbiassed.  
**Diogyddaw**, *v.* (*diogydd*) To cease inclining.  
**Diogyddawl**, *a.* (*diogydd*) Not inclining, or leaning; not apt to incline.  
**Diogyddiad**, *s. m.* (*diogydd*) A being unbiassed.  
**Diogyfarch**, *a.* (*gogyfarch*) Unconspicuous.  
**Diogyng**, *a.* (*gogyng*) Unconstrained.

Hyllais, a cheftai, a chyfor dirfing,  
 Hall diogyng hael-deg llof.

I stoered to, and obtained, with great abundance, the unconfined hospitality of Ivor frankly generous. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Diogyffred**, *a.* (*gogyffred*) Void of apprehension.  
**Diogyn**, *s. m.* *dim.* (*diawg*) An idler, a drone.  
**Diogyweg**, *a.* (*gogyweg*) Not apt to be noisome.

Diogel ei nudd i'r neb a'i crycho,  
 Diogel ei fro diogyweg.

Secure his protection to such as shall repair to it, void of scandal his country free from noisourers. *Gw. Brycheiniawg, i Ddewi.*

**Dioheb**, *a.* (*goheb*) Void of answer, unanswerable.  
 Gwnawn erddaw, cyn braw brocolach,  
 Dioheb wosob wasanach.

I would do for him, before the dread of dissolution, a service of unquestioned kindness. *Cynddelw.*

**Diohebawl**, *a.* (*dioheb*) Not answering.  
**Diohebiad**, *s. m.* (*dioheb*) Want of answer.  
**Diohebu**, *v. a.* (*dioheb*) To cease answering.  
**Diohir**, *a.* (*gohir*) Without delay, undeferred.  
**Diohriad**, *s. m.* (*diohir*) A ceasing to delay.  
**Diohiriaw**, *v. a.* (*diohir*) Unprotructive.  
**Diohiriawl**, *a.* (*diohir*) Unprotructive.  
**Diohor**, *a.* (*gohor*) Free from sluggishness.

Nid eddyw hebod ragiod rador;  
 Ni'm golo Gynmro, gwr diohor.

There is not without the superior preeminence of fame; I am not protected by the Welshman, a man void of inertness. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Diol**, *a.* (*ol*) Having no mark, or trackless.  
**Diolaeth**, *s. m.* (*diol*) The act of obliterating.  
**Diolaith**, *a.* (*golaith*) Free from death, unslain.

Tra fann yu malth, tri-salth n'u beddial,  
 Ni'n ciliaf cyn a'n llaith;  
 Nid oes, pyrrweth: o'r malth  
 Nanyu tri tria diolaith.

Whilst we were seven, three seven would not dare us, would not cause us to flee before we were slain: there are not, alas! of the seven only three unslain in the conflict. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Diolch**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (*iolch*) Thanks, praise.  
**Diolch**, *v. a.* (*iolch*) To thank, to give thanks.

Ni ddilych angan ei borthi.

Necessity will not thank be maintained. *Adage.*

**Diolchdreth**, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. au* (*diolch—reth*) Tribute of thanks; thanksgiving; sacrifice.

Caswallawn, o achaw y fuddryddiaeth hono, ragyda a dirfwr  
 lawwydd a ddiwedd ddiolchrethas i'r ddyrnas, a gwr oed d  
 gwyddidion a gwyddidion ag ef; ac yn herwydd braw pob se  
 a'i lafar talu iddynt eu gwamachet a nallf roddion.

Caswallon, in consequence of that victory, with extreme re-  
 joicing offered sacrifice to the Gods, and he called to him his  
 companions who had assisted him in his labours; and with respect  
 to the rank and labour of each he rewarded their service with  
 many gifts. *Gr. ab Artur.*

**Diolchgar**, *a.* (*diolch*) Thankful, grateful, obliged.  
**Diolchgarwch**, *s. m.* (*diolchgar*) Thankfulness, gratitude, thanksgiving.  
**Diolchiad**, *s. m.* (*diolch*) A thanksgiving.  
**Diolchus**, *a.* (*diolch*) Thankful, grateful, obliged.  
**Diolchwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *diolchwyr* (*diolch—gwr*) A  
 thanker, or one who shows gratitude.  
**Dioledig**, *a.* (*diol*) Annulled, or abrogated.  
**Dioledd**, *s. m.* (*diol*) The state of being blotted out.  
**Diolen**, *a.* (*diol*) Lightless, not light, dark.  
**Dioli**, *v. a.* (*diol*) To blot out tracks or traces.  
**Dioliad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (*diol*) An obliteration.  
**Diolo**, *v. a.* (*golo*) To develop, to uncover.

A bar yddo cyn diolo.

Having wrath in him before the discovering. *Gwalechmal.*

**Dioledd**, *s. m.* (*diolo*) A developing, or exposing.  
**Dioledd**, *s. m.* (*diolo*) Development.  
**Diolor**, *a.* (*diol*) Exterminating, obliterative.  
**Diolrain**, *a.* (*olrain*) Uninvestigated, implicit.  
**Diolud**, *a.* (*gould*) Destitute of wealth or riches.  
**Dioludd**, *a.* (*goludd*) Void of obstruction or let.

Gwalechmal erfu art ddioludd.

Gwalech mawr bynau traw i'w ffor i'w add.

Gwalechmal he is like with the weapon not to be exposed, as  
 amiable and kind here untractable before the British sea. *Stian.*

**Diolwch**, *v. a.* (*iolwch*) To shew gratitude.

Ef a ddaw i ddwyn yr elawch;

Ef a ddaw, ac nyr diolwch.

He will come to take your possession: he will take it, and he  
 will not return thanks. *Ll. F. Moch, i D. ab Gwilym.*

**Diolwg**, *a.* (*golwg*) Sightless, or void of sight.

**Diommedd**, *a.* (*gommedd*) Void of refusal.

Cyfofwn, archw arch diommedd.

We will arise, we will crave a request not to be refused. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

**Diorawen**, *a.* (*gorawen*) Destitute of joy.

**Diorchawn**, *a.* (*gorchawn*) Uncollected.

Merodudd Ilofudd Iloegwys diorchawr,

Diorchawn orthwys.

Merodudd, the ruthless slaughterer of the Gwynians, the un-  
 keeping leader. *Gw. Brycheiniawg, i F. ab Gwyn.*

**Diorchudd**, *a.* (*gorchudd*) Uncovered, exposed.

**Menwyd diorchudd**, undisguised pleasure.

Digardd gerdd ei god diorchudd,

Dihedfarch gystod dirfwr add.

Unrestricted for the song his uncovered treasure, innocent will  
 be the affliction for the eminent chief. *Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Diorchuddiad**, *s. m.* (*diorchudd*) An exposition.

**Diorchuddiaw**, *v. a.* (*diorchudd*) To uncover, to

develop; to unmask, to expose.

**Diorchuddawl**, *a.* (*diorchudd*) Tending to develop

**Diorchwyl**, *a.* (*gorchwyl*) Free from business.

**Diorford**, *a.* (*gorford*) Unconstrained, unconcerned

Don yn yr all awr o'r nos yn araf dlorford, yni cheffwr ymddy-  
 ddan a rhael ondwynt.

Go in the second hour of the night slowly and unconcerned, un-  
 till thou shalt get to discourse with some of them. *Gr. ab Artur.*

**Diorfynydd**, *a.* (*gorfynydd*) Void of ascent.

A mawrwr Deth diorfynydd,

Ac Aber Gwylt blaen gwyllt ydydd.

And the region of Tairt free from activity, and Aber Gwylt  
 belong to the bushful mild one. *Gw. Brycheiniawg, i Ddewi.*

**Diorhwng**, *a.* (*gorhwng*) Without audacity.

Y rhain ddiorhwng

A'r ael ddu urel a ddwg.

The bushful fair one with the black eyebrows who wears a shawl.  
*Iolo Goch.*

**Diorhoen, a. (gorhoen)** Destitute of joy.  
**Diorlawg, a. (oriawg)** Unfickle, constant.  
**Diormall, a. (gormail)** Free from oppression.

*Madenw a'r oeddeu can arddies,  
 Bryn diormall, diormes ;  
 Iwre uchel brunt arddangwys,  
 Lle trydwr, Luchyrar llys.*

*Madog defends it with honour, the unoppressed, unmolested  
 hill : a towering mount denoting privileges, a place of bustle, the  
 hall of Llech Ygar.* *Cyneddwr, i F. ab Iffredudd.*

**Diormes, a. (gormes)** Free from molestation.  
**Diorthen, a. (gorphen)** Endless, or perpetual.  
**Diorthwys, a. (gorphwys)** Restless, perpetual.  
**Diorthwysdra, s. m. (diorthwys)** Restlessness.  
**Diorsaf, a. (gorsaf)** Unstationary, fickle.

*Llawen ffeun fyd diorsaf,  
 Llefair rygwyl ai n'rygwylaf.*

*Jocund is the desirable fair one of incessant life, she speaks over  
 plainly a word I shall not preconcern.* *Ll. F. Moch.*

**Diorsafawl, a. (diorsaf)** Unstationary.  
**Diorsafedd, s. m. (diorsaf)** Inconstancy.  
**Diorsafedd, s. m. (diorsaf)** A becoming unstationary ;  
 not having a standing ; a wavering.  
**Diorsedd, a. (gorsedd)** Having no throne.  
**Diorseddawl, a. (diorsedd)** Tending to dethrone.  
**Diorseddawl, s. m. (diorsedd)** A dethroning.  
**Diorseddud, v. a. (diorsedd)** To dethrone.

*Er mwyn diorseddus anwyddoneth—cynorthwywch lath y Cymru.  
 For the sake of dethroning of ignorance, encourage the lan-  
 guage of the Welsh.* *H. Perri.*

**Diorwag, a. (gorwag)** Not vain, or trifling.

*Mawr yw haw gwr adnagaf,  
 Y wragl fywa ddiorwagaf.*

*Great is the lack of the man who should know the kind woman  
 who is free from vanity.* *Rhys ab Iffred.*

**Diorwager, s. m. (diorwag)** Freedom from vanity.  
**Diorwagedd, s. m. (diorwag)** Seriousness.  
**Diorwan, a. (gorwan)** Free from weakness.

*Deryn o'euo'n  
 Darw diorwan,  
 Dirw ardan.  
 Dordd wriedd.*

*Thou hast been enticed as a potent ball, with money free from  
 rust, whose education is truth.* *S. Pychen.*

**Dioryfig, a. (goryfig)** Unpresuming, uncurious.

*Dioryfig dyn ni welo,  
 Ni ddawir, ni ddawir cwid fo.*

*Uncurious the man that sees not, that is not unconcerned ;  
 that is not concerned what he shall be.* *Llyfard.*

**Dios, a. (os)** Unmoved, doubtless, express.  
**Dioego, a. (osgo)** Void of declination or bias.  
**Diosgoawl, a. (diosgo)** Not apt to incline.  
**Diosgordd, a. (gosgordd)** Having no retinue.  
**Diosgryn, a. (gosgryn)** Free from agitation.

*Tonic a rodded i Fenneu yn dragyddawl, ac yn ddiogryn, twf ;  
 ac yno yr addell Buono eglwys.  
 Tonic gave unto Buono for ever, and not to be shaken, a ham-  
 let, and there Buono built a church.* *Buckedd Buono.*

**Diota, v. a. (diawd)** To guzzle drink, to tipple.  
**Diotach, s. m. (diawd)** Sottishness, tippling.  
**Diotal, s. e. (diawd)** A tippler, or a boozier.  
**Diotty, s. m.—pl. t. au (diawd—ty)** A house for  
 drinking ; a tippling house.  
**Diotwr, s. m.—pl. diotwyr (diawd—gwr)** Boosier.  
**Dir, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ir)** Truth ; certainty ; force,  
 or impulse ; compulsion ; necessity.

*Cywir ys y dir old oddd.*

*Perfect in the truth he was not.* *G. ab I. ab Ll. Pychen.*

**Dir, a. (ir)** True ; certain, sure ; necessary. *Dir*  
 ys, it must, it must needs be. It is used as a  
 prefix in composition, implying *extremely*, or  
*vehemently*.

*Ys dir i hael a roddo.  
 He is sure that gives to the liberal.* *Adagr.*

*Cryd ar hen angsu ys dir.  
 A fever on the aged is certain death.* *Adagr.*

*A fo da gan Ddew ys dir.  
 What seemeth good to God is certain.* *Adagr.*

*Tripheth dir y byddant ; eithaf galls, eithaf ddaill, ac eithaf car-  
 lad Ddw.*

*Three things are certain to be ; plenitude of power, plenitude  
 of knowledge, and plenitude of the love of God.* *Sardis.*

**Diradd, a. (gradd)** Having no degree, or rank.  
**Diraddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diradd)** Degradation.  
**Diraddiaw, v. a. (diradd)** To degrade ; to cashier.  
**Diraddiawl, a. (diradd)** Tending to degrade.  
**Diraddiedig, a. (diradd)** Degraded, or cashiered.  
**Diragddarbod, a. (rhagddarbod)** Improvident.  
**Diragfarn, a. (rhagfarn)** Void of prejudice.  
**Diragfarnawl, a. (diragfarn)** Unprejudiced.  
**Diragfariad, a. (rhagfariad)** Improvident.  
**Diragfyr, a. (rhagfyr)** Unpremeditated.  
**Diragfai, a. (rhagfai)** Void of foresight.  
**Diragor, a. (rhagor)** Destitute of excellence.  
**Diragoredd, s. m. (diragor)** Want of excellence.  
**Diragori, v. a. (diragor)** To cease excelling.  
**Diragoriath, a. (diragor)** Void of excellence.  
**Diragrith, a. (rhagrith)** Void of dissimulation.  
**Diragrithiaw, v. a. (diragrith)** To cease from hy-  
 pocrisy, or dissimulation.  
**Diragrithiawl, a. (diragrith)** Not hypocritical,  
 not used to dissimulation.

**Diragrithrwydd, s. m. (diragrith)** Freedom from  
 hypocrisy, or dissimulation.

**Diragwel, a. (rhagwel)** Without foresight.

**Diragweledig, a. (diragwel)** Unforeseen.

**Diragweliad, a. (diragwel)** Improvident.

**Diraiau, v. a. (grain)** To clear of gravel.

**Diraid, a. (rhaid)** Void of necessity ; useless.

*Eh y wrach wrth Fedwyr ; O dydi ddreiddiaid o'r ddran ! Ni  
 wddod, ni wddod o'r byd pa bon gystaf a ddwy agens  
 y gan eymunedig nagbyngel y dyd yna.*

*Saleh the hag to Bedwyr ; O thou most unlovely of men ! thou  
 knowest not, thou knowest not in the world what torture thou  
 shalt first suffer by death from an accursed monster which is there.* *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Diran, a. (rhan)** Having no share, or part.

*Cuswallawn a ywrodded i warder, ac ni mynwn bod o' statat yn  
 ddifennu o'r deyrnas.  
 Cuswallawn gave himself up to midleens, and he would not that  
 his nephews should be destitute of a share of the kingdom.* *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Diranawl, a. (rhan)** Undivided, unshared.  
**Diranedig, a. (diran)** Undivided, unshared.  
**Dirawn, a. (grawn)** Having no grain, or seed.  
**Dirboen, s. m.—pl. t. au (poen)** Torture ; pang.  
**Dirboenawl, a. (dirboen)** Tending to torture.  
**Dirboeni, v. a. (dirboen)** To excruciate.  
**Dirboeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirboen)** A torturing  
**Dirchwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwant)** Ardent desire  
**Dirchwantawl, a. (dirchwant)** Covetous, greedy.  
**Dirchwanto, v. a. (dirchwant)** To lust after.  
**Dirchwenny, v. a. (dirchwant)** To lust after.  
**Dirchwys, s. m. (chwys)** Profuse sweat, desudation  
**Dirchwysawl, a. (dirchwys)** Tending to sweat much  
**Dirchwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirchwys)** Desudation  
**Dirchwysu, v. a. (dirchwys)** To sweat profusely.  
**Dirdan, a. (tan)** Greatly distended, or spread.  
**Dirdaniad, s. m. (dirdan)** A greatly distending.  
**Dirdanu, v. a. (dirdan)** To expand greatly.

*Ym cafwyl yn dirdan.*

*May he find me greatly expanding.* *Tollatin.*

**Dirdra, s. m. (dir—tra)** Excess of oppression ;  
 contumacy, obduracy.

**Dirdrais, s. m.—pl. dirdreisiad (train)** Outrage.

**Dirdreisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirdrais)** A violently  
 oppressing ; a committing a great outrage.



**Dirdraisiaw, v. a. (dirdrais)** To oppress greatly.  
**Dirdreisiawl, a. (dirdrais)** Violently oppressive.  
**Dirdreisiwr, s. m.—pl. dirdreisiwyr (dirdrais—gwr)** A violent oppressor.  
**Dirdyn, s. m. (tynd)** A forcible pull or pluck.  
**Dirdynawl, a. (dirdyn)** Greatly lugging.  
**Dirdynedig, a. (dirdyn)** Violently distended.  
**Dirdynfa, s. f.—pl. dirdynfeydd (dirdyn)** A violent tension; a tug, or pluck.  
**Dirdynt, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirdyn)** Violent tension; a tug, or pluck.  
**Dirdynu, v. a. (dirdyn)** To pull violently.

On d ar ol dirdyna bywyd anecwytib—trengwa.

But after dragging on an uneasy life he expired.

*Hæclem.*

**Dirdynwr, s. m.—pl. dirdynwyr (dirdyn—gwr)**  
 A violent tugger, one who pulls greatly.  
**Dirdwys, a. (dws)** Greatly condensed.  
**Dirdwysaw, v. a. (dirdwys)** To condense greatly.  
**Dirdwysawl, a. (dirdwys)** Greatly condensed.  
**Dirdwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirdwys)** Condensation, a rendering very dense.  
**Direb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (eb)** A true saying; adage.

*Edrych—*

*Air Fydduad y dirheol.*

Notice the word of advice of the proverb.

*S. Mawddwy.*

**Direidi, s. m. (diraid)** Mischievousness, naughtiness. *Yr wyf yn llawn direidi, thou art full of mischievous tricks.*

**Direidiad, s. m. (diraid)** A rendering useless.  
**Direidiaw, v. a. (diraid)** To make useless.  
**Direidiawl, a. (diraid)** Tending to be useless.  
**Direswm, a. (rheswm)** Irrational; foolish.  
**Direswmawl, a. (direswm)** Apt to be foolish.  
**Diresymedd, a. (direswm)** Irrationality.  
**Dirfaint, s. m. (maint)** Hugeness of bulk.  
**Dirfarn, s. f.—pl. t. au (barn)** Harsh sentence.  
**Dirfawr, a. (mawr)** Very large, huge, or vast.  
**Dirfawredd, s. m. (dirfawr)** Hugeness; egregiousness, exorbitance.

**Dirfod, v. a. (bod)** To be of necessity; to be.

*Told swanys tra gro*

*Tir Dilyn dirbo.*

Should the wave be spread on the beach be it the land of Dilyn.

*Tallorin.*

**Dirgals, a. (cais)** A violent effort or exertion.  
**Dirganfod, v. a. (canfod)** To behold steadfastly.

*Ac y gwyd y dirgaufe, brydiaw a wael, ac ymlaen pawb yggulid y bled.*

And when he had perceived, he made haste, and before every one he stretched the wreath.

*H. Diodad Arthwr.*

**Dirgar, a. (car)** Much-loved, or over fond.  
**Dirgariad, s. m. (dirgar)** Excess of affection.  
**Dirgaru, v. a. (dirgar)** To love to excess.  
**Dirgelsiad, s. m. (dirgals)** A greatly exerting.  
**Dirgelsiaw, v. a. (dirgals)** To make great effort.  
**Dirgelsiawl, a. (dirgals)** Violently exerted.  
**Dirgel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cel)** A secret place.  
**Dirgel, a. (cel)** Hidden, secret; abstruse.  
**Dirgeidd, a. (dirgel)** Of a secret nature; dark.  
**Dirgeledig, a. (dirgel)** Concealed, or hidden.  
**Dirgeleidiath, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirgeledig)** The state of being hidden; a secret, or mystery.  
**Dirgeleidiathawl, a. (dirgeleidiath)** Cabalistic.  
**Dirgeleidiathu, v. a. (dirgeleidiath)** To make a secret or mystery of.  
**Dirgeleidiawl, a. (dirgeledig)** Cabalistical.  
**Dirgeidd, s. m. (dirgel)** Privacy; abstruseness.  
**Dirgeifa, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dirgel—ma)** A hiding place, a private retreat.  
**Dirgelgyngor, s. m. (dirgel—cyngor)** Privy-council.

**Dirgeli, s. m. (dirgel)** Privacy, or secretness.  
**Dirgeliaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirgel)** A secreting.  
**Dirgelrwydd, s. m. (dirgel)** Covertness; mystery.  
**Dirgela, v. a. (dirgel)** To secrete, to conceal.  
**Dirgelwch, s. m. (dirgel)** Secrecy, or privacy.  
**Dirglwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (clwyf)** An agony.  
**Dirglwyfaw, v. a. (dirglwyf)** To agonize.  
**Dirglwyfawl, a. (dirglwyf)** Agonizing.  
**Dirglwyfiad, s. m. (dirglwyf)** An agonizing.  
**Dirglymawl, a. (clymawl)** Astringent.  
**Dirglymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clymiad)** Astringent.  
**Dirglymu, v. a. (clymu)** To tie straitly.  
**Dirgrynawl, a. (crynawl)** Convulsive.  
**Dirgrynaiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynaiad)** Convulsion.  
**Dirgrynnu, v. a. (crynau)** To convulse, to agitate; to tremble greatly, to be convulsed.

*Dryllodd, dirgrymdd dalar gro—Wener,*

*Duoed ar hanner dydd yr hion.*

The round earth became shattered, and became convulsed; on the Friday, at mid-day the serene day became black.

*G. ab I. ab Ll. Ffychan.*

**Dirgwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwyn)** Sad complaint.  
**Dirgwynaw, v. a. (dirgwyn)** To grieve sadly.  
**Dirgwynawl, a. (dirgwyn)** Sadly-grieving.  
**Dirgwyniad, s. m. (dirgwyn)** A sadly grieving.  
**Diriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dir)** An urging; impulse.  
**Diriadwy, a. (diriad)** Compellable, impellable.  
**Diriaid, a. (dir)** Mischievous; unlucky.

*Adwyth diriaid heb achaw.*

The heart of the mischievous is without cause.

*Nid rhaid dangwys diriad i gwa.*

It is not necessary to show the mischievous to dogs.

*O gwaeth Golyddan gyfahan diriaid,*

*Bid ar ei canid yr awyred;*

*Tarw Cadwaladr coloda ellys.*

If Golyddan committed a mischievous crime, on his soul be the iniquity, the smiting of Cadwaladr the pillar of war.

*Pipip Bryddel.*

**Diriaw, s. a. (dir)** To necessitate; to urge, to press; to force, or compel; to impel.

*Mi a dirriwn am ddwy-rod.*

*D. ab M. ab Tudor.*

I would press for two gifts.

**Diriawg, a. (dir)** That is necessitated; urged.  
**Diriawl, a. (dir)** Necessitating, urgent, pressing.  
**Diried, a. (dir)** Fated, unlucky, mischievous.

*A fo diried ar for diried fydd ar dir.*

He that is unlucky at sea will be unlucky on land.

*Ceisiaw diried yn ei dyddyn.*

To seek for the unlucky in his dwelling.

**Diried, v. a. (dir)** To necessitate, or impel.  
**Diriedig, a. (dir)** Necessitated, urged, impelled.  
**Diriieldiaw, v. a. (diriaid)** To become unlucky.  
**Diriieldiawl, a. (diriaid)** Apt to be unlucky.  
**Diriieldwr, s. m.—pl. diriieldwyr (diriaid—gwr)**  
 An unlucky, or worthless person.

*Yr haf nesaf gwedi hyay y cyfodas Owain ar ei chrogaidd a diriieldwyr a lliedron, ac y ddaol ef ag wynt ar ryfel i Gasen Cediglos.*

The next summer after that Owain rose with the aid of six scores of necessitous men and thieves, and he came with them in a hostile manner to the upper parts of Cardiganbore.

*L. Morganwg.*

**Dirinwedd, a. (rhinwedd)** Destitute of virtue; profligate; degenerate.

**Dirisg, a. (rhisg)** Having no bark, or peel.  
**Dirisgaw, v. a. (dirisg)** To decorticate, to bark.  
**Dirisgedig, a. (dirisg)** Decorticated, stripped.  
**Dirisgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirisg)** Decortication.  
**Diriwr, s. m.—pl. diriwr (dir—gwr)** One who necessitates; a contrainer, or enforcer; one who presseth hard, a dunner, or urger.  
**Dirlais, s. m.—pl. dirielsiau (llais)** Exclamation, emphasis, or *ecphonesis*.  
**Dirleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirlais)** Exclamation.

**Dirleisiaw, v. a. (dirlais)** To exclaim, to cry out.  
**Dirleisiawl, a. (dirlais)** Exclamatory; shrieking.  
**Dirlon, a. (llon)** Very contented, or pleased.  
**Dirloni, v. a. (dirlon)** To make very contented.  
**Dirloniad, s. m. (dirlon)** A supremely pleasing.  
**Dirmyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myg)** Irony; contempt, slight, disparagement; dishonour.

*Ffrwdw wallaw anaw anawg  
 I fyau i fynd a'm dirmyg.*

The tumultuous pouring of the effusion of genius upward to go with my degradation. *Cynulleid, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Dirmygawl, a. (dirmyg)** Contemptuous, slighting.  
**Dirmygedig, a. (dirmyg)** Contemned, slighted.  
**Dirmygiad, s. m. (dirmyg)** A contemning.  
**Dirmygo, v. a. (dirmyg)** To contemn, to despise, to slight, to disparage, to degrade.

*Cas a dirmygo Ddau a dyn.*

Odium is he that slighteth God and man.

*Dirmygill ni wellir.*

*Adage.*

What is not seen will be slighted.

*Adage.*

*Y pengwastrawd blas gapanau y brein or bydd crwyn wrthyni;  
 a'll ydionneu or byddant caruadi, neu arhaisid, neu efyddad,  
 pan dirmyger.*

The chief groom claims the cape of the king if there are skins to them; and his spurs, if they are of gold, or of silver, or of copper, when they are cast off. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dirmygus, a. (dirmyg)** Contemptuous, slighting.  
**Dirmygwr, s. m.—pl. dirmygwyr (dirmyg—gwr)**  
 A contemner, slighter, or disparager.  
**Dirnad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nad)** Discernment.  
**Dirnad, v. a. (nad)** To explain, to expound, to interpret, to comprehend, to discern.

**Dirnadawy, a. (dirnad)** Comprehensive, discernible; that may be supposed.

**Dirnadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirnad)** Explication, exposition; comprehension, or discernment.

**Dirnadiad, s. m. (dirnad)** An expounding; a discerning, or comprehending.

**Diradu, v. a. (dirnad)** To explicate; to discern.

**Diral, s. m. (dir)** Necessity; urgency; behoof.

**Dirwylf, s. m. (nwyf)** Excess of wantonness.

*Mawr o was bras oedd y brwd,  
 O dirwylf aml i dirwylf.*

A huge fellow and fat was the brist, through excess of lust frequent was his blows.

**Dirwylfaw, v. a. (dirwylf)** To make wanton; to become brisk, or vigorous to excess.

**Dirwylfawl, a. (dirwylf)** Very wanton.

**Dirodres, a. (rhodres)** Void of vain flirting.

**Diroddef, v. a. (goddef)** To bear or suffer much.

**Dirofyn, v. a. (gofyn)** To intreat; to conjure.

**Dirollwng, v. a. (gollwng)** To let go abruptly.

*Pochawd, pan orphawer a dirollwng farwelwath.*

So, when it is accomplished will let in death. *W. Salisbury.*

**Dironi, v. a. (dirawn)** To shed the grain. *Yd yn dironi,* corn shedding the grain.

**Dironiad, s. m. (dirawn)** A shedding of grain.

**Dirper, v. a. (per)** To deserve, to merit.

*Gwir yw ciod hysod a hono trefwad  
 I'r seriwed parawd a' dirperso.*

True is the superior praise which the tongue asserts to the ready lion of slaughter that merits it. *Llygad Gwr.*

*El golygon—*

*Aeron Ebu, dirperant' glori.*

Her eyes—bright berries, they deserve praise. *D. ab Gwilym.*

*Caspo dirper rhaid iddyn hwy fod yn dderosyngodig.*

For it is incumbent upon them to be in subjection. *W. Salisbury.*

**Dirperadwy, a. (dirper)** Capable of meriting.

**Dirperawl, a. (dirper)** Tending to merit.

**Dirperedig, a. (dirper)** Merited, deserved.

**Dirperiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirper)** A meriting.

**Dirperu, v. a. (dirper)** To render obligatory; to be incumbent; to merit, to deserve.

*Yn ein tyau, ar ein mesydd,  
 Y dirpera i'n weddio.*

In our houses, on our fields, it is incumbent upon us to pray. *Parth. R. Prichard, o Llangynyddfeli.*

**Dirprwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (prwy)** A supply.

**Dirprwyad, s. m. (dirprwy)** A supplying.

**Dirprwyath, s. m. (dirprwy)** Attorneyship.

**Dirprwyaw, v. a. (dirprwy)** To supply, or to perform another's office or duty; to oversee.

*Efa fagodd a' dirprwyodd.*

He begat him that supplied his place. *Adage.*

*Tra gelais newidials wawd,  
 Dirprwyaw dy wr priawd.*

Whilst I was able I changed the paucity, supplying thy wedded husband. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dirprwywr, s. m.—pl. dirprwywyr (dirprwy—gwr)** A suppliant; an attorney.

**Dirus, a. (rhus)** Free from starting; undaunted.

**Dirasaw, v. a. (dirus)** To cease starting back.

**Dirusiad, a. (dirus)** Free from starting.

*Rhydaer ar acwaw ri dirusiad.*

Over ardent on the shield the undaunted chief. *Rhaiierdyn.*

**Dirwaedd, s. f. (gwaedd)** A loud cry, or outcry.

**Dirwaen, s. f. (gwaen)** A violent cleaving open.

**Dirwaenawl, a. (dirwaen)** Violently cleaved.

**Dirwaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirwaen)** A dissevering, or cleaving asunder.

**Dirwaennu, v. a. (dirwaen)** To dissever; to cleave.

*Rhydriwaen Daw, rhydriwyr,  
 Rhydriwaenawl ran rirach-rwy.*

God shall cause me to be separated, he will inflict a penalty on me, he has caused to me an over portion of grief. *Biddys Fardd.*

**Dirwan, a. (gwan)** Very weak or enfeebled.

**Dirwanaad, s. m. (dirwan)** A weakening much.

**Dirwanaawl, a. (dirwan)** Tending to weaken.

**Dirwanan, v. a. (dirwan)** To weaken greatly.

**Dirwander, s. m. (dirwan)** A debilitated state.

**Dirwarth, a. (gwarth)** A cover or surface.

**Dirwarthawl, a. (dirwarth)** Overshadowing.

**Dirwarthiad, s. m. (dirwarth)** A covering over.

**Dirwarthu, v. a. (dirwarth)** To cover over.

*A Sioned Domestyno,  
 Wrth i fedd a' dirwarthio fo.*

And Sioned Thomas there, by his grave would be covering him.

*L. Men.*

**Dirwasg, s. f. (gwasg)** Constriction, pressure.

**Dirwasgawl, a. (dirwasg)** Very constrictive.

**Dirwasgiad, s. m. (dirwasg)** A compressing.

**Dirwasgu, v. a. (dirwasg)** To compress much.

**Dirwd, a. (rhw)** Free from rust or corrosion.

**Dirwen, s. f. (gwen)** A broad smile; a laugh.

**Dirwenawl, a. (dirwen)** Risible, laughing.

**Dirweniad, s. m. (dirwen)** A laughing out.

**Dirwennu, v. a. (dirwen)** To smile; to laugh.

*Ni byddwyt yn dirwen,  
 Ond moliwyt Urien.*

May I not be rejoicing if I praise, not Urien. *Tallieris.*

**Dirwest, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwest)** Abstinence.

*Dirwest odyu.*

*The fast of the kiln.*

*Adage.*

**Dirwestawl, a. (dirwest)** Abstinent, fasting.

**Dirwestfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (dirwest)** A fasting.

**Dirwestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirwest)** A fasting.

**Dirwestwrydd, s. m. (dirwest)** Abstinence.

**Dirwestu, v. a. (dirwest)** To fast, to abstain.

*Lle yn dirwestu drostau.*

A fast fasting on his account. *Gale y Glyn.*

**Dirwgnach, a. (grwgnach)** Void of murmuring.

**Dirwnëyd, v. a. (gwnëyd)** To do the utmost.  
**Dirwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (dir)** A due; a penalty, fine, amercement, or forfeiture.

*Dirwy each o'r lleddad cyntaf a wnel chweugant yw; o'r all punt.*

*The fine of a villain for the first theft he shall commit is ten shillings; the second one pound.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Dirwyad, s. m. (dirwy)** Imposition of a fine.  
**Dirwyadwy, a. (dirwyad)** That may be fined.  
**Dirwyaw, v. a. (dirwy)** To fine, to amerce.  
**Dirwyawg, a. (dirwy)** That is fined, or mulcted.  
**Dirwyawl, a. (dirwy)** Relating to a fine; penal.  
**Dirwyedig, a. (dirwy)** Fined, or amerced.  
**Dirwyedigaeth, s. m. (dirwy)** The act of fining.  
**Dirwym, a. (rhwym)** Void of restriction.  
**Dirwymaw, v. a. (dirwym)** To unbind; to loosen.  
**Dirwymawl, a. (dirwym)** Tending to unbind.  
**Dirwymedd, s. m. (dirwym)** Disengagement.  
**Dirwymiad, s. m. (dirwym)** A disengaging.  
**Dirwyn, s. m. (gwyn)** Excess of vital impulse, or affection; strong passion.

*Handwyf dirwyn frwyn o'r fraw gollod.*

*I am become of inflamed passion on account of his mournful loss.*  
*Cynddelw.*

**Dirwystr, a. (rhwystr)** Void of restraint.  
**Dirwystraw, v. n. (dirwystr)** To cease stopping.  
**Dirwystrawl, a. (dirwystr)** Unrestraining.  
**Dirwystredig, a. (dirwystr)** Uninterrupted.  
**Dirwystriad, s. m. (dirwystr)** Uninterruption.  
**Dirwyth, a. (rhwyth)** Without murmuring.  
**Dirwyus, a. (dirwy)** Liable to a fine or mulct.  
**Dirwywr, s. m.—pl. dirwywyr (dirwy--gwr)** One who levies a fine, or penalty.  
**Dirwyydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dirwy)** A finer.  
**Dirybudd, a. (rhybudd)** Subitaneous; sudden.  
**Dirydiad, s. m. (dirwd)** A cleaning of rust.  
**Dirydni, s. m. (dirwd)** Clearness from rust.  
**Dirydu, v. a. (dirwd)** To clear from rust.  
**Diryf, a. (rhyf)** Destitute of forwardness.

*Nid oedd diryf ysgwyd.*

*There was not the want of forwardness of shield.* *Ancurin.*

**Diryfedd, a. (rhyfedd)** Not marvellous.

*Diryfedd dryw lechweidd draw  
 Fod eiddig heb fedw loddw.*

*It is not remarkable, over yonder lawn, that the jealous one is without any birch.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Diryfeddawd, a. (diryfedd)** Not marvellous.  
**Diryfyg, a. (rhyfyg)** Void of presumption.  
**Diryfygawl, a. (diryfyg)** Unpresumptuous.  
**Diryfygiad, s. m. (diryfyg)** A ceasing to be bold.  
**Diryfygu, v. n. (diryfyg)** To cease presuming.  
**Dirym, a. (grym)** Void of power, or effect.

*Af i Wyneidd, anwl-wledd ym,  
 Ar dy dor wr de dirym.*

*I will go to Wyneidd, where I'm greeted with frequent frowns, in spite of thee thou black feeble one.*  
*D. ab Gwilym, i Gr. Gryg.*

**Dirymawl, a. (dirym)** Tending to weaken.  
**Dirymedig, a. (dirym)** Made of no effect; abolished, or abrogated.  
**Dirymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirym)** A debilitating.  
**Dirymiau, v. a. (dirym)** To debilitate; to annul.  
**Dirymawl, a. (dirym)** Tending to divest of power, or effect; tending to abrogate.  
**Dirymu, v. a. (dirym)** To debilitate; to make void, to render invalid, to abrogate.  
**Diryw, a. (rhyw)** Degenerate, or debased.  
**Dirywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diryw)** Degeneration.  
**Dirywieth, s. m. (diryw)** Degeneracy; baseness.  
**Dirywiad, v. n. (diryw)** To degenerate.  
**Dirywiadw, a. (diryw)** Degenerated; debased.

**Dirywiadw, a. (diryw)** Tending to degenerate.  
**Dirywiedig, a. (diryw)** Degenerated; debased.  
**Dis, prefix in composition (di—ys)** It is a negative force, like *un*, or *im* in English.

**Disaf, a. (saf)** Not standing, or firm; falling.  
**Disail, a. (sail)** Void of foundation, or base.  
**Disalw, a. (salw)** Not vile, base, or debased.  
**Disar, a. (sar)** Free from wrath, or passion.  
**Disarâd, s. m. (disar)** A ceasing to insult.  
**Disarâwl, a. (disar)** Uninsulting, unoffending.  
**Disarâw, v. n. (disar)** To cease from insulting.  
**Disathr, a. (sathr)** Untrodden, unbeaten.  
**Disathrawl, a. (disathr)** Not trampled upon.  
**Disathredig, a. (disathr)** Untrodden, unbeaten.  
**Disathru, v. n. (disathr)** To cease treading.  
**Disawr, s. m. (sawr)** Scentless dame's violet.  
**Disbar, a. (bar)** Void of wrath, or ire.  
**Disamar, a. (cam)** Scattered up and down.  
**Disgar, a. (car)** Hated, or inamiable.  
**Disgarad, a. (disgar)** Free from loving.  
**Disgaru, v. a. (disgar)** To disaffect; to hate.  
**Disgarw, a. (garw)** Not rough, or harsh.  
**Disgaul, a. (caul)** Uncoagulated, uncurdled.  
**Disgeulad, s. m. (disgaul)** A being uncurdled.  
**Disgenlaw, v. a. (disgaul)** To disengage.  
**Disgloff, a. (cloff)** Not lame, or halting.  
**Disgloff, v. a. (disgloff)** To divest of lameness.  
**Disgloffiad, s. m. (disgloff)** A curing of lameness.  
**Disgraff, a. (craff)** Not keen to catch, or hold.  
**Disgraffawl, a. (disgraff)** Tending to disengage.  
**Disgraffiad, s. m. (disgraff)** A disengaging.  
**Disgraffu, v. n. (disgraff)** To let go; to disengage.  
**Disgraid, a. (graid)** Void of heat or ardency.  
**Disgwail, a. (gwail)** Free from defection.  
**Disgwrth, a. (gwrth)** Void of resistance.  
**Disgudd, a. (cudd)** Uncovered, or unconcealed.  
**Disguddiad, s. m. (disgudd)** A developing.  
**Disguddiau, v. a. (disgudd)** To uncover; to open.  
**Disgyfrith, a. (cyfrith)** Having an appearance; put on or assumed; not appearing in unison; not congenial; austere, harsh; fierce. *Dycedyd yn ddisgyfrith, to speak harshly; Edrych yn ddisgyfrith, to look fiercely.*

*Y geiriau disgyfrith hyn a gyfnewir y brenn at id.*

*Those disagreeable words moved the king to anger.*  
*H. Cer. May—Mabonig.*

**Disgyfrithiad, s. m. (disgyfrith)** A rendering, or becoming uncongenial.

**Disgyfrithiaw, v. a. (disgyfrith)** To put on or to assume an appearance; to render uncongenial; to become harsh, or severe.

*Or disgyfrither y march oll, pan ddallar at yr yd, bled perchesawg yr yd tri buyn canlwrw i'r brenin.*

*If the horse shall be wholly divested of what is upon him, (his fetters) when caught upon the corn, let the owner of the corn, pay three kine of penalty to the king.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Disgyn, v. n. (cyn)** To descend; to alight, to dismount; to devolve; to take down.  
**Disgynadwy, a. (disgyn)** Descendable; falling.  
**Disgynawl, a. (disgyn)** Descending, falling.  
**Disgynedig, a. (disgyn)** Descending, dropping.  
**Disgynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (disgynedig)** The act of descending, or dismounting.  
**Disgynfa, s. f.—pl. disgynfeydd (disgyn)** A place of descent; a descent.  
**Disgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (disgyn)** A descending; a coming down; a dismounting; a devolution.

*Cynddylan Gwlwch gynnafid llew;*

*Nid ddilyn ddisgyniad;*

*Nid adfer Twrch tref i ddd.*

*Cynddylan, like Caldwch, a lion in the fold; with his roaring down in the pursuit; Twrch will not restore the patrimony of his sire.*  
*Llywarch Idr.*

**Disgynial, v. a. (disgyn)** To be descending.

Rhag canawynawl cŵn,  
Lwg ar dwg dyfel,  
Disgynial allol  
I bob dewr dyfel.

Before the congenial splendid light for the sake of bringing forward the imagination, to be able to descend to every daring exploration.

**Disgynnu, v. a. (disgyn)** To descend; to dismount.

**Disgynwr, s. m.—pl. disgynwyr (disgyn—gwr)**

One who descends; a dismounter.

**Disgynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (disgyn)** A descender

**Disgyr, a. (gyr)** Void of impulse or drift.

**Disgyrth, a. (gyrth)** Not impelled or driven.

**Dishaul, a. (haul)** Sunless, shaded from sun.

**Disheulaw, v. a. (dihaul)** To shade from sun.

**Disiared, a. (siared)** Void of talk, tacit; silent.

**Disigl, a. (sigl)** Unshaken, unagitated; firm.

**Disiglaw, v. s. a. (disigl)** To cease agitating.

**Disigledd, s. m. (disigl)** Immobility; firmness.

**Disiglad, s. m. (disigl)** A ceasing to agitate.

**Dislaw, adv. (islaw)** Below, or beneath.

Delw wyd a grŵn dolur,  
Dislaw i modd, dislaw iur.

A form thus art, of no mean appearance, that got a wound below the wall.

Icu. *Ddu Dai Besein.*

**Diale, a. (lle)** Divested of place; dislocated.

**Dislêad, s. m. (diale)** A displacing; dislocation.

**Dislêu, v. a. (diale)** To displace.

**Dialw, a. (llw)** Colourless; pale, or wan.

**Dialiwiad, s. m. (dialw)** A discolouring.

**Disliwiaw, v. a. (dialw)** To divest of colour.

**Dislyncawl, a. (lyncawl)** Tending to vomit.

**Dislynciad, s. m. (lynciad)** A vomiting.

**Dialyncu, v. a. (lyncu)** To vomit; to emit.

**Dismanawl, a. (manawl)** Evasive, fleeting.

**Dismaniad, s. m. (maniad)** A disappearing.

**Dismanu, v. a. (manu)** To disappear.

**Diso, adv. (iso)** Beneath, below, or down.

**Disodli, v. a. (sodli)** To trip up the heels.

**Disodliad, s. m. (sodliad)** A tripping of heels.

**Disoddawl, a. (soddawl)** Not sinking into.

**Disoddi, v. n. (soddi)** To cease sinking into.

**Disoddad, s. m. (soddad)** A ceasing to sink in.

**Disom, a. (som)** Void of disappointment.

**Disomawl, a. (disom)** Undeceiving; certain.

**Disomedig, a. (disom)** Not deceived, or misled.

**Disomi, v. a. (disom)** To undeceive; to be explicit

**Disomiad, s. m. (disom)** A ceasing to deceive.

**Disomiant, s. m. (disom)** Indeception; infallibility

**Dison, a. (sôn)** Void of noise, or din; silent.

Lle dison dynion o daw.

Silent are men in the place if he comes.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Disomiarus, a. (dison)** Unsonorous.

**Disorod, a. (sorod)** Defecate, cleared of dross.

**Disorodi, v. a. (disorod)** To cleanse of dross.

**Disothach, a. (sothach)** Clear from refuse.

**Dispar, a. (yspar)** Void of parity; odd.

**Disporth, a. (ysporth)** Void of support.

**Disporthawl, a. (disporth)** Unsupporting.

**Disporthi, v. s. m. (disporth)** To cease supporting.

**Disporthiad, s. m. (disporth)** A divesting of, or a

ceasing to support, or nourish.

**Disporthiant, s. m. (disporth)** A trophy.

**Disprawf, s. m. (prawf)** Confutation, disproof.

**Disprofadwy, a. (disprawf)** Confutable.

**Disprofedig, a. (disprawf)** Disproved.

**Disprofi, v. a. (disprawf)** To disprove, to confute.

**Disprofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (disprawf)** A confu-

ting, or disproving; confutation.

**Dispar, a. (par)** Impure, or unclean.

Gwarcheodydd effydd dy bydd dispar.

The elementary coverings they will be impure.

*Ll. P. Moch.*

**Dispywl, a. (pywl)** Distracted; irrational.

**Dispywllaw, v. a. (dispywl)** To distract.

**Dispywllawg, a. (dispywl)** Void of reason.

**Dispywlliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dispywl)** A becom-

ing distracted; distraction.

**Disefyd, a. (sefyd)** Unstaying; sudden.

**Disefydawg, a. (sefydawg)** Unstationary.

**Disefydliad, s. m. (sefydliad)** A rendering, or be-

coming unstationary.

**Disefydln, v. a. (sefydln)** To divest of stability;

to become unstable.

**Disegur, a. (segur)** Not at leisure; bustling.

Arthur ddisegur lufan,

Er a ddygwddaiat o gar gan woadan—dywed.

Arthur with restless blade, by what befall thee of pain with lo-

slang of blood—speak.

*Engl. Arthur a Llewel.*

**Diseguryd, a. (disegur)** Void of leisure.

**Disseibiant, a. (seibiant)** Uninudged, leisureless.

Aber syber, disseibiant,

Lle credir, lle coelir cant.

A port, proud and void of leisure, where are credited, and where

are believed a hundred.

*Gr. ab Hywel ab Tudur.*

**Diselliad, s. m. (disall)** A divesting of base.

**Diselliaw, v. a. (disall)** To divest of a base.

**Diselliedig, a. (disall)** Divested of foundation.

**Disellrwydd, s. m. (disall)** Groundlessness.

**Disenw, a. (senw)** Void of name; unrenowned.

**Disenwad, s. m. (disenw)** A divesting of name.

**Disenwi, v. a. (disenw)** To divest of name.

**Diserch, a. (serch)** Void of affection, or fondness

**Diserchawg, a. (diserch)** Void of fondness.

**Diserchiad, s. m. (diserch)** A disaffecting; a cooling

**Diserchu, v. n. (diserch)** To cease being fond.

Prid i Loegr ei ddiserchu.

There is reason for England to cease being fond of him.

*Ll. P. Moch.*

**Diserfyll, a. (serfyll)** Not tottering; firm.

**Diserfyllrwydd, s. m. (diserfyll)** Stability.

**Diserfyllu, v. a. (diserfyll)** To render untottering,

or firm; to become firm.

**Diserth, a. (serth)** Not declivous, or steep; not

rigid, or stiff; not obscene.

**Diserthyg, a. (seuthy)** Not abortive.

Er gorau rhiau hyd y rhyddyg haul

Rwyf ddifrawr ddiserthyg.

He subjugates princes as far as the sun takes a course, unmoose

and unerring.

*Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab Gwilym.*

**Disperawd, s. m. (dispar)** Aberration; disparity;

dispersion; a wandering. *Myned ar ddisperawd,*

to go astray.

**Dist, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dis)** A joist in a floor.

**Distadl, a. (ystadl)** Contemptible, abject.

**Distadledd, s. m. (distadl)** Disparity; abjectness.

**Distadliad, s. m. (distadl)** A making worthless.

**Distadln, v. a. (distadl)** To make worthless.

**Distal, a. (ystal)** Worthless, contemptible.

**Disudd, a. (sudd)** Juiceless, without sap or juice.

**Disug, a. (sug)** Juiceless, without juice.

**Disulw, a. (sulw)** Inadvertent, or heedless.

**Disurdoes, a. (surdoes)** Having no leaven.

**Disut, a. (sut)** Out of order; out of sort.

**Disutrwydd, s. m. (disut)** Disorderedness.

**Diswla, a. (swla)** Not slovenly; unspruce.

**Diswn, a. (swn)** Noiseless, void of sound.

**Diswrth, a. (swrth)** Not sluggish, or heavy.

Nid diswrth neb diawg.

No lazy one is void of sluggishness.

*Idage.*

**Diswta, a. (swta)** Not sudden, or abrupt.  
**Diswydd, a. (swydd)** Without office, unemployed  
**Diswyddaw, v. a. (diswydd)** To divest of office.

*Can mwan yw'r awenydd  
 Draw i'w diswyddaw sydd.*

Of a mistaken design is the most yonder that is *deposing* me.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Diswyddedig, a. (diswydd)** Deposed from office.  
**Diswyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diswydd)** A cashiering.

**Diswyn, a. (swyn)** Void of enchantment.  
**Diswynaw, v. a. (diswyn)** To break a charm.  
**Disyched, a. (syched)** Void of thirst, not dry.  
**Disychedig, a. (disyched)** Unthirsty, not dry.  
**Disychedu, v. a. (disyched)** To quench thirst.  
**Disyflyd, a. (syflyd)** Void of motion.  
**Disyflydrwydd, s. m. (disyflyd)** Immoveableness.  
**Disyfyd, a. (syfyd)** Void of stay, or stand, sudden

*Can ni wrr angor arbed i'neb, hi a ddot o ddisyfyd rodeg, ac a ddog Peredur o berfedd y fuchedd hon.*

Since death knows not how to spare any one, she came of a sudden course, and did take away Peredur from the midst of this life.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Disyfydrwydd, s. m. (disyfyd)** Suddenness.  
**Disylw, a. (sylw)** Void of regard, heedless.  
**Disylwant, s. m. (disylw)** Inadvertence.  
**Disylwedd, a. (sylwedd)** Unsubstantial, baseless.  
**Disylweddawl, a. (disylwedd)** Unsubstantial.  
**Disylweddadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (disylwedd)** A divesting of substance, or matter.  
**Disylwedu, v. a. (disylwedd)** To divest of substance; to unsubstantiate.  
**Disymud, a. (symud)** Immoveable.  
**Disymudedig, a. (disymud)** Unmoved.  
**Disymudedd, s. m. (disymud)** Immobility.  
**Disymwth, a. (symwth)** Sudden, subitaneous.

*Disymwth fydd dryg-law samhwyl.*

Unmoved is the evil hand of the heedless. *Adage.*

**Disymythawl, a. (disymwth)** Subitaneous.  
**Disymythiad, s. m. (disymwth)** A moving, or happening on a sudden.  
**Disymythu, v. a. (disymwth)** To move, or happen suddenly; to vanish.  
**Disyndawd, a. (syndawd)** Void of surprise.  
**Disynwyr, a. (synwyr)** Senseless, nonsensical.  
**Disynwyrw, v. a. (disynwyr)** To become senseless, indiscreet, or irrational.  
**Disynwyrwyl, a. (disynwyr)** Apt to be indiscreet  
**Disynwyredd, s. m. (disynwyr)** Senselessness.  
**Ditiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (did)** An uttering; a saying, or speaking; expression.  
**Ditian, v. a. (did)** To speak, to say, to question.  
**Ditianawl, a. (ditian)** Utterant, speaking.  
**Ditiann, v. a. (ditian)** To say, to question.

*Da i gwa wiv gwaithen caw  
 Ditiann' nad wyt on enw  
 A Meigen Rya.*

Well I know the proper congenial name; I will assert that thou art not of the same name with Rhys Meigen.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ditlaw, v. a. (did)** To utter, to express, to say.  
**Ditlawl, a. (did)** Utterant, speaking.  
**Ditiwr, s. m.—pl. t. ditwyr (did—gwr)** A speaker.

*O he ymannerch—  
 Ac o he gryn, tennyt iro,  
 Bai ditwr mawl, bld eto.*

If there has been congratulation—and if there has been formerly for a moment's space, if he were a speaker of praise, let it be again.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Diunon, a. (unon)** Undoubted, indubious.  
**Diurddas, a. (urddas)** Without dignity, or rank.  
**Diurddasawl, a. (diurddas)** Undignifying.  
**Diurddasiad, s. m. (diurddas)** A degrading.  
**Diurddasu, v. a. (diurddas)** To degrade.

**Diurddaw, v. a. (urddaw)** To degrade, to cashier  
**Diurddawl, a. (urddawl)** Undignifying, base.  
**Diurddedig, a. (urddedig)** Undignified, base.  
**Diurddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (urddiad)** Degradation  
**Diurddiant, a. (urddiant)** Void of dignity or rank.  
**Diw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (iw)** Intireness, perfection, sum, totality. *a. Total.*

**Diwad, a. (gwad)** Without denial, undeniable.  
**Diwadawl, a. (diwad)** Not tending to deny.  
**Diwadnaw, a. (gwadnaw)** Undermining.  
**Diwadniad, s. m. (gwadniad)** An undermining.  
**Diwadnu, v. a. (gwadnu)** To undermine, to supplant, to trip up the heels.

**Diwadu, v. n. (diwad)** To cease denying.  
**Diwaddawd, a. (gwaddawd)** Void of regreances  
**Diwaddawl, a. (gwaddawl)** Unendowed, dowerless  
**Diwaddodawl, a. (diwaddawd)** Not feculent.  
**Diwaddodedig, a. (diwaddawd)** Defeated.  
**Diwaddodi, v. a. (diwaddawd)** To defeat, to cleanse of dregs; to pour off the lees.

**Diwaddodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwaddawd)** Defecation; a divesting of feculence or lees.

**Diwaddoli, v. a. (diwaddawl)** To disendow.  
**Diwaddoliad, s. m. (diwaddawl)** A disendowing.  
**Diwaded, a. (gwaded)** Void of blood, bloodless.  
**Diwadedlyd, a. (diwaded)** Not bloody, not fierce.  
**Diwael, a. (gwael)** Not low, base, or mean.  
**Diwaelawd, a. (diwael)** Bottomless, void of dregs.  
**Diwaelodedig, a. (diwaelawd)** Unbottomed.  
**Diwaelodi, v. a. (diwaelawd)** To clear of bottom; to clear of dregs, or lees.

**Diwaelodiad, s. m. (diwaelawd)** A divesting of bottom, to clear off the lees.

**Diwag, a. (gwag)** Not empty, or not void.  
**Diwagedd, a. (diwag)** Free from vanity.

**Diwahan, a. (gwahan)** Unseparate, undivided, indiscriminate, indistinct, individual.  
**Diwahanawl, a. (diwahan)** Unseparating.  
**Diwahanedig, a. (diwahan)** Unseparated.  
**Diwahaniad, s. m. (diwahan)** Inseparation.  
**Diwahaniaeth, s. m. (diwahan)** Indiscriminateness, a state of inseparation.

**Diwahanu, v. n. (diwahan)** To cease paring, separating, or discriminating.

**Diwahardd, a. (gwahardd)** Unforbidden.  
**Diwaharddawl, a. (diwahardd)** Unforbidding.  
**Diwaharddedig, a. (diwahardd)** Unforbidden.  
**Diwaharddiad, s. m. (diwahardd)** The being unforbidden; a ceasing to forbid.

**Diwahawdd, a. (gwahawdd)** Void of invitation.

**Diwahoddawl, a. (diwahawdd)** Uninviting.

**Diwahoddedig, a. (diwahawdd)** Unbidden.

**Diwahoddiad, s. m. (diwahawdd)** Lack of bidding.

**Diwair, a. (gwair)** Not using of energy; not producing, chaste, continent, faithful, loyal, pure, undefiled. *Y tri diwair deulu, the three faithful clans.*

*Tair diwair ferch ynys Prydein: trau Dfod ferch Llyngwyl llaw hael; Gwenfodion ferch Tudwal Tudgial; a Thgeir Eirion.*

The three chaste women of the Isle of Britain: Trau Dfod, the daughter of Llyngwyl with the liberal hand; Gwenfodion, the daughter of Tudwal Tudgial; and Tegau Eirion. *Friend.*

*Morganwg—*

*Lle daw pob man i'w hanherch;*

*Lle dewr mab, lle diwair merch.*

Glamorgan, the country that every place will come to greet; the place where the man is bold, the place where the woman is chaste. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Diwaith, a. (gwaith)** Without work, or toil.  
**Diwala, a. (gwala)** Unsatisfied, insatiate.  
**Diwall, a. (gwall)** Not lacking, or failing, wanting nothing; incessant.

Ydd oedd ddiwedd y ddallall i ym tyngi, drwy ddydd  
wedydd, na ddydd y mae ffrind da bydd ei adael i ffrind yn ofer.  
Folly was incessantly impelling me on in my course, by saying,  
that such a good intention as that ought not to be suffered to go  
to naught.  
*Merchwg Craydrad.*

- Diwallawg, a. (diwall)** Diligent.  
**Diwalledig, a. (diwall)** Not abortive, satisfied.  
**Diwalledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwalledig)** The act of divesting of want; satisfaction.  
**Diwallgof, a. (gwallgof)** Not lacking memory, not crackbrained, or heedless.  
**Diwalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwall)** A divesting of want; a satisfying, or satiating.

Y corff a gynsleir yna all achosion; mae gymborth, awyr, ac y cyffwrth: yr hyn dydd iddo ef yn ddwalliad digosawt.

The body is supported by second causes; such as food, air, and the like: the which are to it a sufficient relief from want.

*Jer. Owsen.*

- Diwallrwydd, s. m. (diwall)** Satiety, fulness, sufficiency; competency.  
**Diwallt, a. (gwallt)** Hairless, depilous.  
**Diwalltawl, a. (diwallt)** Depilatory.  
**Diwalltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwallt)** Depilation.  
**Diwalltu, v. a. (diwallt)** To pull off the hair.  
**Diwallu, v. a. (diwall)** To divest of want; to satisfy, to fill; to provide for.

Y trallied a ddydd diwallu y fddgell, ac a fo yndd.

The butter ought to supply the lack of the meat cellar, and what may be in it.

*Welsh Laws.*

- Diwallus, a. (diwall)** Not lacking, infallible.  
**Diwarafun, a. (gwarafun)** Unbegradged.

Odd da diwarafun.

Seldom is there a benefit unearned.

*Adage.*

- Diwarafunaw, v. m. (diwarafun)** To cease from grudging, or envying.  
**Diwarafuniath, s. m. (diwarafun)** Exemption from envy, or grudge.

- Diwrawg, a. (gwarawg)** Without a yoke.  
**Diware, a. (gware)** Void of play, not playful.  
**Diwareus, a. (diware)** Unplayful, dejected.  
**Diwarnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (diw—arnod)** A day.  
**Diwarnodawl, a. (diwarnod)** Diurnal.  
**Diwarogaeth, s. m. (diwarawg)** Emancipation; a state of emancipation.  
**Diwarogawl, a. (diwarawg)** Emancipatory.  
**Diwarogi, v. a. (diwarawg)** To emancipate.  
**Diwarogiad, s. m. (diwarawg)** Emancipation; a divesting of homage.  
**Diwart, a. (gwart)** Without a guard, or keep.  
**Diwarth, a. (gwarth)** Uncovered, reproachless.

A Dabenharth, ddiwarth ddydd,  
A dyn dan dydd aenydd.

And South Wales, of reproachless day, will draw under thy wings.

*Deip'dd Eulyn.*

- Diwarthâd, s. m. (diwarth)** A developing.  
**Diwarthâwl, a. (diwarth)** Tending to lay open.  
**Diwarthaf, a. (gwarthaf)** Having nothing upon, not ridden; with a superior.

Llaw mawr Mewynlawn dano diwarthaf,  
Llewych-dad maelwr gw'r ti beaf.

The extensive ground of Mewynlon of unsuppressed virtue, a region illumined by the slender beauty is the fairest land.

*Ll. P. Moch.*

- Diwarthân, v. n. (diwarth)** To be uncovered.  
**Diwarthân, a. (diwarth)** Not apt to become covered, not tending to disgrace.  
**Diwarthrudd, a. (gwarthrudd)** Reproachless.  
**Diwarthruddiad, s. m. (diwarthrudd)** A divesting of shamefacedness; a becoming reproachless.  
**Diwarthruddiaw, v. a. (diwarthrudd)** To divest of shame of face; to divest of reproach.  
**Diwarthruddiawl, a. (diwarthrudd)** Not apt to be shamefaced; irreproachable.

**Diwarthwydd, s. m. (diwarth)** Reproachlessness.

**Diwarth, v. a. (diwarth)** To make open; to divest of shame, or reproach.

**Diwarthus, a. (diwarth)** Unreproachful.

**Diwasaneth, a. (gwasaneth)** Void of service.

**Diwasanethawl, a. (diwasaneth)** Unserviceable.

**Diwasanethgar, a. (diwasaneth)** Unserviceable.

**Diwasanethu, v. n. (diwasaneth)** To cease serving; to become unserviceable.

**Diwasgar, a. (gwasgar)** Undispersed.

**Diwasgarawl, a. (diwasgar)** Not apt to scatter.

**Diwasgariad, s. m. (diwasgar)** A being unscattered; a ceasing to disperse.

**Diwasgaru, v. n. (diwasgar)** To cease scattering.

**Diwasgawd, a. (gwasgawd)** Void of shelter.

**Diwasgodawl, a. (diwasgawd)** Unsheltering.

**Diwasgodfa, a. (diwasgawd)** Void of shelter.

**Diwasgodi, v. a. (diwasgawd)** To unshelter.

**Diwasgodiad, s. m. (diwasgawd)** A divesting of shelter, or covering, a becoming unsheltered.

**Diwatwar, a. (gwartwar)** Void of mockery.

**Diwatwarawl, a. (diwatwar)** Not apt to mock.

**Diwatwariad, s. m. (diwatwar)** A ceasing to mock, freedom from mockery.

**Diwatwaru, v. n. (diwatwar)** To cease mocking.

**Diwecri, a. (gwecri)** Not feeble, or flagging.

**Diweddydd, s. m. (diwedd—dydd)** The evening.

**Diwedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diw)** Perfection; completion, end, or conclusion.

Cyn dechreu gwel y diwedd.

Before the beginning see the end.

*Adage.*

Rhyfedd diwedd bloddydd,  
A rhyfedd diwedd dyn:

Dyn bob groes a grîm;  
Mae y dyn bloddydd da.

Wonderful is the end of a flower, and wonderful the end of man; man by little and little fades away; and like the man is the goodly flower.

*L. G. Cuth.*

**Diweddf, s. m. (diwedd)** The last, hindmost, or utmost, the latest.

**Y tro diweddf, y tro olaf,** the last turn, the last time.

**Diweddar, a. (diwedd)** Tardy, slow, late.

**Diweddarad, s. m. (diweddar)** A growing late.

**Diweddarawl, a. (diweddar)** Apt to be late.

**Diweddarau, v. a. (diweddar)** To become late; to make slow, to retard, to become late.

**Diweddar, v. n. (diweddar)** To become late.

**Diweddarwch, s. m. (diweddar)** Slowness, lateness.

**Diwedddawl, a. (diwedd)** Conclusive; ending.

**Diwedddedg, a. (diwedd)** Ended, or concluded.

**Diweddglo, s. m. (diwedd)** A conclusion.

**Diweddgwm, s. m. (diwedd—clwm)** A finale.

**Diwedddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwedd)** A conclusion, termination, or accomplishment.

**Diweddu, v. a. (diwedd)** To end, to conclude.

**Diweddw, s. m.—pl. diweddwyr (diwedd—gwr)** a finisher; also the last man.

**Diwegi, a. (gwegi)** Void of vanity; serious.

**Diwehilion, a. (gwehilion)** Void of refuse.

**Diweirdawd, s. m. (diwair)** Continence.

**Diweirdeb, s. m. (diwair)** Continence, chastity.

**Diweirddyn, s. c.—pl. t. ion (diwair—dyn)** A chaste, or continent person.

**Diweirredd, s. m. (diwair)** Continence, chastity.

**Diweirfies, s. f.—pl. t. au (diwair—moes)** A chaste demagogue, or deportment.

O Dda, erai diweirfies,  
A ddaw i mi ddoe i'm hoes!

O God, what avails the chaste demagogue, shall I experience another yesterday in my life!

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Diweirin, a. (diwair)** Of a continent nature.

Doga dwfn diweirin  
Dyllyngain Eilfin.

Pure and profound the spell to liberate Elphin.

*Taliesin.*

**Diweithedd, s. m. (diwaith)** Inactivity.  
**Diweithred, a. (gweithred)** Deedless. *Amcarnian diweithred ni ryngant fodd*, Intentions void of deeds will not avail.  
**Diwel, v. a. (gwal)** To dialodge; to empty. *Diwel y drôl*, to raise the box of a cart so as to empty it. *Dyfed*.  
**Diwellaad, s. m. (gwellaad)** A being unmended.  
**Diwellawl, a. (gwellawl)** Not apt to mend.  
**Diwellau, v. a. (gwellau)** To cease mending.  
**Diwelling, a. (diwall)** Not apt to fail.

*I Bangor rhagor Cellwig;  
 Llys lle al dengys dawn goledig gwyrdd;  
 Lle diwallwyd myrd llaw diwellig.*

To Bangor belongs pre-eminence over Cellwig; a court pointed at by a host, green ominous of gifts; a place where a myriad has been satisfied by a never-failing hand. *Gorwnny Gyrleng.*

*Cari Daw diwellig dyddirid.*

Loving good with unfailing confidence. *Gwalchmai.*

**Diwellt, a. (gwellt)** Void of grass or straw.  
**Diwelltiad, s. m. (diwellt)** A divesting of grass.  
**Diwelltu, v. a. (diwellt)** To divest of grass. *Diwelltu y ddaiar*, to bare the earth.  
**Diwen, a. (gwen)** Not smiling; not laughing.  
**Diwenuiaith, a. (gweniaith)** Void of flattery.

*Gweniaith y mac ei gynnal;  
 Diwenuiaith wyf, dawn al thâl.*

He keeps up flattery, I am free from flattery, thou whose reward in grace. *Id. ab Gwilym.*

**Diwenuleithu, v. n. (diwenuiaith)** To cease flattering; to cease wheedling.  
**Diwenuleithus, a. (diwenuiaith)** Unflattering.  
**Diwenwyn, a. (gwenwyn)** Void of venom.  
**Diwenwynaw, v. a. (diwenwyn)** To expel poison; to divest of inflammation.  
**Diwenwynawl, a. (diwenwyn)** Unvenomous.  
**Diwenwyniad, s. m. (diwenwyn)** A divesting of venom; the expelling of poison.  
**Diwersyll, a. (gwersyll)** Having no camp.  
**Diwersyllawg, a. (diwersyll)** Unencamped.  
**Diwersylliad, s. m. (diwersyll)** A breaking up of a camp; a ceasing to encamp.  
**Diwersyllu, v. a. (diwersyll)** To break up a camp; to cease encamping.  
**Diwerth, a. (gwerth)** Void of price or value

*Er daed fo'r gair diwerth  
 Ni bydd gwir heb addaw gwerth.*

However precious the unpurchased word may be, there will be no truth obtained without promising a value. *Ior. Fynglwyd.*

**Diwerthawl, a. (diwerth)** Unsaleable.  
**Diwerthiad, s. m. (diwerth)** A ceasing to sell.  
**Diwerthu, v. n. (diwerth)** To cease selling.  
**Diwes, a. (gwes)** Immediate; proximate.  
**Diwes, v. a. (gwes)** To make without intervention; to close, or come up with.

*Pan ei y gwes—  
 Ar hon i ddwes y byd,  
 Ni wna—ond siglaw ei phen.*

When the youth shall go upon this one to overtake the world, she will be his back his head. *R. ab Dafydd Llwyd.*

**Diwesawg, a. (diwes)** Having no distance.  
**Diwesawl, a. (diwes)** Tending to be immediate.  
**Diwest, a. (gwest)** Without a visitation.  
**Diwestl, a. (gwestl)** Void of raging, dispersion, or scattering; unconfused.

*Ner trymder trom gad diwestl,  
 Neu'n gwafr fegys Gwafr fab Gwestl.*

Lord, the heaviness of the sad conduct void of raging, doth it not make us like Gwafr the son of Gwestl. *Id. P. Mock, m. H. ab Gr. ab Gynan.*

**Diwestlawg, a. (diwestl)** Void of raging.  
**Diwestliad, s. m. (diwestl)** A ceasing to rage; a becoming undispersed.

**Diwestlin, v. n. (diwestl)** To cease raging.  
**Diwesu, v. a. (diwes)** To make void of intervention; to approximate.  
**Diwethl, s. m. (gweithl)** The pimpernel.  
**Diwg, a. (gwg)** Not glancing, or looking aside; not frowning; not angry.  
**Diwir, a. (gwr)** Void of truth, untrue.  
**Diwiriad, s. m. (diwir)** A divesting of veracity.  
**Diwiriant, s. m. (diwir)** Want of veracity.  
**Diwiriaw, v. a. (diwir)** To divest of veracity.  
**Diwiriawl, a. (diwir)** Tending to be false.  
**Diwisg, a. (gwisg)** Without dress, or clothes.  
**Diwisgaw, v. a. (diwisg)** To strip, to undress.  
**Diwladaidd, a. (gwladaidd)** Not rustic.  
**Diwladeiddiad, s. m. (diwladaidd)** A divesting of rusticity, or homeliness.  
**Diwladeiddiaw, v. a. (diwladaidd)** To divest of rusticity, or homeliness.  
**Diwladeiddiawl, a. (diwladaidd)** Tending to divest of rusticity, or boorishness.  
**Diwlith, a. (gwlith)** Without dew. *Y diwlith, true maidenhair, also called diwlithyd.*  
**Diwlithaw, v. a. (diwlith)** To dry up dew.  
**Diwlithawl, a. (diwlith)** Not apt to be dewy.  
**Diwlithiad, s. m. (diwlith)** A drying up of dew.  
**Diwlydd, a. (gwylydd)** Void of vegetation; bare.

*Dl'r gwen gwynt, gwyn gwe  
 Godeu gwydd, diwlydd lre:  
 Elddi heu, hwy'r yd re.*

Piercing the din of the wind, while the hue of the skirts of the wood, bare of vegetation is the hill; slender is the old, and slowly he moves along. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Diwni, a. (gwni)** Seamless, having no seam.  
**Diwniad, s. m. (diwni)** A divesting of seam.  
**Diwnlaw, v. a. (diwni)** To unsew, to rip.  
**Diwobrwy, a. (gwobrwy)** Void of reward.  
**Diwobrwyad, s. m. (diwobrwy)** A ceasing to reward, or require; a being unrequited.  
**Diwobrwyaw, v. n. (diwobrwy)** To cease rewarding, or requiring; to divest of reward.  
**Diwobrwyawl, a. (diwobrwy)** Unrewarding.  
**Diwobrwyedig, a. (diwobrwy)** Unrequited.  
**Diwosgo, a. (gwosgo)** Void of finching aside.

*Byddwch ddynan ddwosgo pan ddol gwyr Rheith i'r glyn atoch  
 eb Arthur.*

Be ye unanimous and unshinided when the men of Rome come to the valley against you, said Arthur. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Diwosgoad, s. m. (diwosgo)** A ceasing to go aside.  
**Diwosgawl, a. (diwosgo)** Not going aside.  
**Diwsgoi, v. n. (diwosgo)** To cease going aside.  
**Diwosgryn, a. (gwosgryn)** Void of trembling.  
**Diwr, a. (gwr)** Without a husband; single.  
**Diwraidd, a. (gwraidd)** Unmanly, enervated.  
**Diwraidd, a. (gwraidd)** Rootless, void of root.  
**Diwraig, a. (gwraig)** Without a wife; single.  
**Diwredd, s. m. (gwredd)** Want of manliness.  
**Diwregys, a. (gwregys)** Without a girdle.  
**Diwregysawl, a. (diwregys)** Ungirdled.  
**Diwregysiad, s. m. (diwregys)** An ungirdling.  
**Diwregysu, v. a. (diwregys)** To ungirt.  
**Diwreiddiad, s. m. (diwraidd)** Emasculation.  
**Diwreiddiad, s. m. (diwraidd)** Eradication.  
**Diwreiddiaw, v. a. (diwraidd)** To emasculate.  
**Diwreiddiaw, v. a. (diwraidd)** To root up, to take off the roots; to grub up; to displant.

*Dalrynt y breinlennod, ac eu cymbell heryntas i warchas, ac iweiddio llydant; a chyn pen y fwyddera y cwyddad ac y diwreiddiad, ac y cestyll cedeira a diwreiddiwyd.*

They laid hold of the kings, and compelled them also to submit and do homage to them; and before the end of the year they rooted up the walls, and the cities, and the strong castles. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Diwreiddiawl, a. (diwraidd)** Eradicative.  
**Diwreiddiedig, a. (diwraidd)** Rooted, grubbed up.

**Diwres, a. (gwres)** Void of heat, or ardour.

*Nis fonaer mygid dyffryn,  
Gwre luchen, diwres odyr.*

*The month of January mostly is the date, empty the dairy, and void of heat the kiln.*

**Diwresawg, a. (diwres)** Not hot; not wanton.

**Diwresiad, s. m. (diwres)** A divesting of heat.

**Diwresogi, v. (diwresawg)** To become cold.

**Diwresogiad, s. m. (diwresawg)** A divesting of heat, or ardency; a becoming void of heat.

**Diwresogrwydd, s. m. (diwresawg)** Want of heat.

**Diwresu, v. a. (diwres)** To divest of heat.

**Diwriawg, a. (diwr)** Husbandless; single.

**Diwrnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwarnod)** A day.

*Diwrnod o waith, a day's work.*

*Nid y bore y mae canmawl diwrnod teg.*

*It is not in the morning that the fine day is to be praised.*

*Adage.*

**Diwrnodawl, a. (diwrnod)** Diurnal, daily.

**Diwrnodlaw, v. a. (diwrnod)** To do a day's work, to do journey work.

**Diwrnodwr, s. m.—pl. diwrnodwyr (diwrnod—gwr)** A day man, a journeyman.

**Diwrtaith, a. (gwrtaith)** Unameliorated; void of manure; uncultivated.

**Diwrteithiad, s. m. (diwrtaith)** A rendering unameliorated; a ceasing to cultivate.

**Diwrteithlaw, v. n. (diwrtaith)** To cease ameliorating, or enriching.

**Diwrteithlawl, a. (diwrtaith)** Unameliorating.

**Diwrth, a. (gwrth)** Void of contract, or opposition.

**Diwrthdro, a. (gwrthdro)** Void of reversion.

**Diwrthdrowl, a. (diwrthdro)** Irreversible.

**Diwrthdroi, v. (diwrthdro)** To cease reverting.

**Diwrthdyn, a. (gwrthdyn)** Void of contention.

**Diwrthdynawl, a. (diwrthdyn)** Uncontending.

**Diwrthdyniad, s. m. (diwrthdyn)** A ceasing to contend, or controvert.

**Diwrthdynu, v. (diwrthdyn)** To cease contending.

**Diwrthddadl, a. (gwrthddadl)** Void of contradiction, controversy, or exception. *Hawl diwrthddadl*, an undisputed claim.

**Diwrthddadiawl, a. (diwrthddadl)** Incontrovertible, indisputable, uncontradictory.

**Diwrthddadledd, s. m. (diwrthddadl)** Incontrovertibleness, an undisputed state.

**Diwrthddadliad, s. m. (diwrthddadl)** A ceasing to controvert, or contradict.

**Diwrthddadlin, v. n. (diwrthddadl)** To cease controverting, or contradicting.

**Diwrtheb, a. (gwrtheb)** Void of contradiction.

**Diwrthebawl, a. (diwrtheb)** Uncontradictory.

**Diwrthladd, a. (gwrthladd)** Void of opposition.

**Diwrthladdawl, a. (diwrthladd)** Unopposing.

**Diwrthlam, a. (gwrthlam)** Without recurrence; not to be repassed; irremediable.

**Diwrthol, a. (gwrthol)** Void of recurrence.

**Diwrthryn, a. (gwrthryn)** Void of resistance.

**Diwrthrynadwy, a. (diwrthryn)** Irresistible.

**Diwrthrynawl, a. (diwrthryn)** Unresisting.

**Diwrthrynedig, a. (diwrthryn)** Unresisted.

**Diwrthrynedd, s. m. (diwrthryn)** Nonresistance.

**Diwrthryniad, s. m. (diwrthryn)** Nonresistance.

**Diwrthrynu, v. n. (diwrthryn)** To cease resisting.

**Diwrthwyneb, a. (gwrthwyneb)** Void of opposition, or resistance.

**Diwrthwynebwyl, a. (gwrthwyneb)** Unopposing.

**Diwrthwynebiad, s. m. (diwrthwyneb)** A ceasing to oppose, or to resist.

**Diwrthwynebu, v. n. (diwrthwyneb)** To cease resisting, or opposing.

**Diwrthymdrech, a. (gwrthymdrech)** Irresistible.

**Diwryg, a. (gwryg)** Infirm, weak, feeble.

*Llen diwryg ffram, llaw drwg ffrwyth,  
Llen oedawg yn llaw adwyth.*

*An infirm and haughty clerical full of evil fruit; an aged one full of diseases.*

*Huw Dwn.*

**Diwrygiad, s. m. (diwryg)** Enervation.

**Diwrygiaw, v. n. (diwryg)** To grow infirm.

**Diwrygiawl, a. (diwryg)** Tending to enervate.

**Diwrym, a. (gwrym)** Seamless, void of seams.

**Diwybod, a. (gwybod)** Unknowing, ignorant.

*Nid unatidd ond diwybod;*

*Nid diwybod ond diwybyr.*

*No one is sanctified but the unknowing; no one is unknowing but the void of sense.*

*Adage.*

**Diwyd, s. m. (gwyd)** Adherence, an using diligence; a toiling; an adherent.

*Diwyd di dad wyf a dard;*

*Dy dad yw diwyd Edwair.*

*Thus art thy father's adherent with a dart; thy father is the adherent of Edward.*

*H. Gellin.*

*Bili dro—*

*A'rh ddiwyllon f'ith adw.*

*Distressing the event, and thy disciples leaving thee.*

*R. Llef, i Grist.*

*Dyw Gwener gwelw y diwyd mawr*

*Ai fyddiawr boddg.*

*On Friday I saw the awful toll of the camp of infantry.*

*Lipsorch Hen.*

**Diwyd, a. (gwyd)** Without departure from; diligence, industrious, toiling.

*Diwyd, i fiddan*

*El gwasd el human.*

*His own messenger is most diligent for the little wolf.*

*Adage.*

*A gwyddu a gant Credellid,*

*Porch Lodd, Rhin wastid:*

*Digawa da diwyd gwasd.*

*Hast thou heard what Credellid sang, the daughter of Lodd, a precise lady: a messenger is good enough that is diligent.*

*Engl. y Ciroed.*

**Diwydlaeth, s. m. (diwyd)** Assiduity, diligence.

**Diwydiaw, v. a. (diwyd)** To use assiduity, to toil.

**Diwydiawl, a. (diwyd)** Of diligent disposition.

**Diwydiwr, s. m.—pl. diwydwyr (diwyd—gwr)**

One who adheres, a diligent person.

**Diwydrwydd, s. m. (diwyd)** Assiduity, diligence.

**Diwydwraig, s. f. (diwyd—gwraig)** A midwife.

**Diwyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyg)** Freedom from degeneracy, completeness, form, state, fashion, habit, attire.

**Diwyg, a. (gwyg)** Void of depravity, unvisited, undepraved, not fallen off, or degenerated.

**Diwygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwyg)** A rendering unvisited, a fashioning, reformation, expiation.

**Diwygiadus, a. (diwygiad)** Emendatory.

**Diwygiadwy, a. (diwygiad)** That may be amended; reformable, reclaimable, corrigible.

**Diwygiacth, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwyg)** Correction.

**Diwygiaw, v. a. (diwyg)** To correct, amend, redress, or reform, to make amends, to satisfy.

*Y gytfaen a wael dyn o'i anafodd diwygiad o'i fodd.*

*The crime which a man commits against his will let him redress it willingly.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Diwygiawl, a. (diwyg)** Corrective, expiatory.

**Diwygiedig, a. (diwygiad)** Corrected, repaired, reformed, or amended.

**Diwygiedigawl, a. (diwygiedig)** Reparative.

**Diwygiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diwygiad)** Emendator, redresser, or reformer.

**Diwygiwr, s. m.—pl. diwygwyr (diwyg—gwr)**

A reformer, redresser, or emendator.

**Diwygus, a. (diwyg)** Complete, in good plight.



**Diwyi, a. (gwyll) Unbashful, not diffident.**

Diwyi yn aegus.  
Diwyiuch a cedu.

Death is *impudent*, more *impudent* him that he should spare. *Adage.*

Lias dan gwynawg—  
Einiawn wyl olud roddiad  
Einiawn diwyi, ddaia, cad.

Two herons with the blade have been cut off; Einion the diffident giver of wealth; Einion the *impudent* and fearless in the conflict. *Cynwddio, m. Ynion Omain.*

**Diwyllodd, s. m. (diwyll) Want of bashfulness.**

**Diwyll, v. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyll) The act of divesting of obscurity, clearance, accomplishment a cultivated state; worship. *Diwyll Ddw*, the worship of God.**

**Diwyll, v. a. (gwyll) To render inobscure; to clear; to cultivate; to worship.**

**Diwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (diwyll) A rendering clear; cultivation; a worshipping.**

**Diwylliadwy, a. (diwylliad) That may be cultivated; capable of being cleared.**

**Diwylliaeth, s. m. (diwyll) Cultivation.**

**Diwylliant, s. m. (diwyll) Cultivation; worship.**

**Diwylliau, v. a. (diwyll) To render inobscure; to toll towards improvement; to cultivate; to husband; to worship. *Diwylliau Ddw*, to worship God.**

**Diwylliaid, s. m. (diwyll) The act of clearing; cultivation.**

**Diwylliaidwr, s. m.—pl. diwyllodron (diwylliaid) One who cleareth; a cultivator, a husbandman; a worshipper.**

**Diwylliawg, a. (diwyll) That is cultivated.**

**Diwylliedig, a. (diwyll) Cultivated; cleared.**

**Diwylliodraeth, s. m. (diwylliaidwr) Cultivation.**

**Diwyllior, s. m.—pl. diwyllwyr (diwyll—gwr) A cultivator; a husbandman; a worshipper. *Diwyllior Ddw*, a worshipper of God.**

**Diwyllus, v. a. (diwyll) To clear, to cultivate.**

**Diwyllus, a. (diwyll) In a cultivated state.**

**Diwyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diwyll) A cultivator.**

**Diwyllniawg, a. (diwyll) Cultivated, cleared.**

**Diwyn, a. (gwyn) Not white, fair, or clean.**

**Diwynadwy, a. (diwyn) That may be soiled.**

**Diwynaw, v. a. (diwyn) To sully, to dirty; to defile, pollute, or contaminate.**

**Diwynawl, a. (diwyn) Tending to sully.**

**Diwynedig, a. (diwyn) Sullied; polluted.**

**Diwynfyd, a. (gwynfyd) Void of happiness.**

Collu eiddoedd hoesiad, arllw hyd ynd adfyd;  
Cartref ddiwyfdd, ddech i wau-leirdd dafn diwynfyd.

Losing the place of public resort, there is wailing since there will not return the unreserved home, there is none to the miserable bard a course void of happiness. *Idylodirgen.*

**Diwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (diwyn) A dirtying.**

**Diwynaws, s. m.—pl. diwynwyr (diwyn—gwr) One who dirties; a defiler.**

**Diwyrr, a. (gwyrr) Not oblique; straight.**

**Diwyrraw, v. a. (diwyrr) To divest of obliquity.**

**Diwyredd, s. m. (diwyrr) Freedom from obliquity.**

**Diwyryn, s. m. (diwyrr) Freedom from obliquity.**

**Diwyth, a. (gwyth) Void of wrath; placid.**

Ni byddai diwyth i llyth oswydd.

He would not be without ire to the hostile tribe. *Meligr.*

**Diwythaw, v. n. (diwyth) To cease from ire.**

**Diwythawl, a. (diwyth) Unwrathful; mild.**

**Diwythiad, s. m. (diwyth) A ceasing from ire.**

**Diwywiant, a. (gwywiant) Not faded.**

**Diygawl, a. (diwg) Not glancing; unfrowning.**

**Diygad, s. m. (diwg) A ceasing to frown.**

**Diygw, v. n. (diwg) To cease frowning.**

**Diymadferth, a. (ymadferth) Helpless, inactive.**

**Diymadferthwydd, s. m. (diymadferth) Helplessness, listlessness, or inactivity.**

**Diymadferthwch, s. m. (diymadferth) Helplessness.**

**Diymanerch, a. (ymanerch) Void of greeting.**

Ni chocio i na ddallu y fan yno ffinas ol beall i'n cyll  
yn diymanerch i'g sgwllaw ymaliu.

I do not think but this place would have killed me, if my friend had not without ceremony snatched me away.

*Ellis Wyn, B. Cong.*

**Diymaraws, a. (ymaraws) Without staying.**

**Diymarbed, v. n. (ymarbed) To cease abstaining.**

**Diymarbed, a. (ymarbed) Unabstemious.**

**Diymarbod, a. (ymarbod) Unprepared.**

**Diymarddelw, v. a. (ymarddel) To disclaim.**

**Diymarddelw, a. (ymarddelw) Unclaiming.**

**Diymarfer, a. (ymarfer) Inexperienced.**

**Diymattal, a. (ymattal) Unrestrained.**

**Diymbaid, a. (ymbaid) Incessant, continual.**

**Diymchwiliad, a. (ymchwiliad) Uninquisitive.**

**Diymdaraw, a. (ymdaraw) Helpless.**

**Diymdawl, a. (ymdawl) Careless, indifferent.**

**Diymdaredd, s. m. (diymdawl) Indifference.**

**Diymdro, a. (ymdro) Inflexible; direct.**

Nid gweddus i mi fol yn llwyr diymdro yn y cyhoirion hys.  
It is not seemly for me to be quite inflexible in that matter.

*Y porch, E. Evans.*

**Diymddiffyn, a. (ymddiffyn) Defenceless.**

**Diymddiffynawl, a. (diymddiffyn) Undefending.**

**Diymddiffynrwydd, s. m. (diymddiffyn) Unguardedness, undefensibility.**

**Diymddiried, a. (ymddiried) Void of confidence.**

**Diymddiriedawg, a. (diymddiried) Unconfiding.**

**Diymddiriedawl, a. (diymddiried) Unconfiding.**

**Diymddiriedus, a. (diymddiried) Unconfiding.**

**Diymddyddan, a. (ymddyddan) Unconvertible.**

**Diymeiriach, a. (ymeiriach) Void of dispute.**

**Diymenydd, a. (ymenydd) Void of brains.**

**Diymgaia, a. (yngais) Unambitious; easy.**

**Diymgel, a. (ymgel) Unsecluding; unhidden.**

Gnawd heddaw yn ddiymgel.

Thief will be made manifest. *adig.*

Yn eryr ieth ddiymgel,  
Allai nob drwy rylol  
Yn fyw eiddawd dy gadd.

Thou eagle of unambitious speech, could my eye through war get thee a second time alive. *Ymdd. Arddar a Siliad.*

**Diymgeledd, a. (ymgeledd) Destitute of aid.**

**Diymgudd, a. (ymgudd) Unsecluding; open.**

**Diymgyrch, a. (ymgyrch) Unfrequented; not to be approached. *Goleuni diymgyrch*, light not to be approached.**

**Diymmod, a. (ymmod) Void of motion.**

Bydhwch ddiwad, ac yn ddiymmod yn ddech ymys, ac yn ddech  
berriad o'ch huanar ar llydwr.

Be without backwardness, and immovable in your path, and in the reposing of yourselves upon God.

**Diymmodadwy, a. (diymmod) Immoveable.**

**Diymmodawl, a. (diymmod) Not apt to move.**

**Diymmodedig, a. (diymmod) Unmoved.**

**Diymmodi, v. n. (diymmod) To cease moving.**

**Diymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (diymmod) A ceasing to move; immobility.**

**Diymmodrwydd, s. m. (diymmod) Immoveableness, immobility; confirmedness; constancy.**

**Diymogel, a. (ymogel) Unguarded; bold.**

**Diymogeln, v. n. (diymogel) To be unguarded.**

**Diymogelwch, s. m. (diymogel) Unguardedness.**

**Diymoralw, a. (ymoralw) Uninquisitive.**

**Diymosgryn, a. (ymosgryn) Listless, inactive.**

Feith aned—  
Yn ddiymosgryn, nid yn iach  
Yn twia tuch ddiymnedd.

Thou wert born without the power of moving, and not in health as hapless thy listless. *S. S. Hywel.*

**Diymrôad**, *a.* (ymrôad) Irresolute, fluctuant.  
**Diymryson**, *a.* (ymryson) Void of contention.  
**Diymrysonawl**, *a.* (diymryson) Uncontentious.  
**Diymrysonedd**, *s. m.* (diymryson) Freedom from contention, or dispute.  
**Diymrysoni**, *v. n.* (diymryson) To cease from contention, or dispute.  
**Diymrysoniad**, *s. m.* (diymryson) A ceasing from contention, or disputation.  
**Diymsang**, *a.* (ymsang) Void of depression.  
**Diymstath**, *a.* (ymsathr) Void of treading.  
**Diymyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymyniad) A ceasing from thinking, or reasoning. *a.* Void of ratiocination; irrational. *Anifelliaid diymyniad*, animals void of reason.  
**Diymyniaw**, *v. n.* (ymyniaw) To cease from thinking, or reasoning.  
**Diymyniawl**, *a.* (ymyniawl) Not apt to reason; irrational.  
**Diymwad**, *a.* (ymwad) Undeniable, certain.  
**Diymwadawl**, *a.* (diymwad) Undenying.  
**Diymwadiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diymwad) A ceasing to deny, or refrain from.  
**Diymwadwrwydd**, *s. m.* (diymwad) Undeniableness.  
**Diymwadw**, *v. n.* (diymwad) To cease denying.  
**Diymwan**, *a.* (ymwan) Void of defence.  
**Diymward**, *a.* (ymward) Irremediable.  
**Diymwardawl**, *a.* (diymward) Unredeeming.  
**Diymwardiad**, *s. m.* (diymward) Non-redemption, a being without deliverance.  
**Diymwardn**, *v. n.* (diymward) To cease redeeming; to cease delivering.  
**Diymwasg**, *a.* (ymwasg) Uncompressed.  
**Diymwasgawl**, *a.* (diymwasg) Uncompressing.  
**Diymwasgiad**, *s. m.* (diymwasg) A ceasing to compress, or press together, a being unpressed.  
**Diymwasgu**, *v. n.* (diymwasg) To cease compressing; to cease pressing upon.  
**Diymwel**, *a.* (ymwel) Unvisiting, solitary.  
**Diymweliad**, *s. m.* (diymwel) Void of visits.  
**Diymwosgryn**, *a.* (ymwosgryn) Listless, dull.  
**Diymwosgrynawl**, *a.* (diymwosgryn) Apt to be listless, or inactive.  
**Diymwosgrymedd**, *s. m.* (diymwosgryn) Listlessness, reachlessness, inactivity.  
**Diymwrthladd**, *a.* (ymwrthladd) Unopposing.  
**Diymwrthryn**, *a.* (ymwrthryn) Unresisting.  
**Diymyr**, *a.* (ymyr) Void of officiousness.  
**Diymyrwl**, *a.* (diymyr) Unofficious.  
**Diymyrgar**, *a.* (diymyr) Unofficious.  
**Diymyriad**, *s. m.* (diymyr) A ceasing to drive after, or meddle with.  
**Diymyrn**, *v. n.* (diymyr) To cease meddling.  
**Diynfyd**, *a.* (ynfyd) Not foolish, not mad.  
**Diynni**, *a.* (ynni) Void of vigour, feeble.  
**Diysbryd**, *a.* (ysbryd) Spiritless, lifeless.  
**Diysbrydawl**, *a.* (diysbryd) Dispirited.  
**Diysbrydedd**, *s. m.* (diysbryd) Dispiritiveness.  
**Diysbwrrial**, *a.* (ysbwrrial) Void of rubbish.  
**Diysbwrrialu**, *v. n.* (diysbwrrial) To clear rubbish.  
**Diysgithyr**, *a.* (ysgithyr) Void of tusks or fangs.  
**Diysglawringaw**, *v. n.* (ysglawringaw) To deglutinate; to become unglued.  
**Diysig**, *a.* (ysig) Not frail, or wasting away.

*Maen, a Madawg, a Model, dewrwyd diysig frodyr.*

*Maen, and Madawg, and Medel, daring men, and steady brothers.* *Elysworth Tre.*

**Diysagog**, *a.* (ysagog) Immoveable, or unshaken.

*Owain rudd-lain rodd edmyg.*

*Geid ysgain, and diysagog.*

*Owain with the ruddy blade honouring the gift, scattering treasure, and unshaken in conflict.* *Frydydd Bychan.*

**Diysagogawl**, *a.* (diysagog) Not apt to shake.  
**Diysagogedd**, *s. m.* (diysagog) Immoveableness.  
**Diysagogi**, *v. n.* (diysagog) To become stedfast.  
**Diysagogiad**, *s. m.* (diysagog) A making, or becoming immoveable.  
**Diysagogrwydd**, *s. m.* (diysagog) Immoveableness.  
**Diysmudawl**, *a.* (ysmudawl) Unmoving.  
**Diysmudedig**, *a.* (ysmudedig) Unmoved.  
**Diysmudiad**, *s. m.* (ysmudiad) Immobility.  
**Diyspydd**, *a.* (yspydd) Inexhaustible, unvoided.  
**Diyspyddadwy**, *a.* (diyspydd) Inexhaustible.  
**Diyspyddawl**, *a.* (diyspydd) Not apt to empty.  
**Diyspyddiad**, *s. m.* (diyspydd) A ceasing to void.  
**Diyspyddu**, *v. n.* (diyspydd) To cease voiding.  
**Diystryw**, *a.* (ystryw) Void of tricks or wiles.  
**Diystwng**, *a.* (gystwng) Unobeying, free.

—*Trilphant dring diystwng.*

*Yn amlwg addid nael naewid orddillwng.*

*The dwelling of the unsubjected chief is in the fair mansions of heaven showered over with protection.* *E. ab M. Rhaeadr.*

**Diystyr**, *a.* (ystyr) Inconsiderate, unimportant, contemptible, despicable.

**Diystyradwy**, *a.* (diystyr) Contemptible.

**Diystyredig**, *a.* (diystyr) Contemned, despised.

**Diystyredd**, *s. m.* (diystyr) Contemptibleness.

**Diystyriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diystyr) A contemning, or despising.

**Diystyriaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diystyr) Inconsiderateness, contemptibleness.

**Diystyriaw**, *v. n.* (diystyr) To disregard.

**Diystyriawl**, *a.* (diystyr) Not apt to consider.

**Diystyried**, *v. n.* (diystyr) To disregard, to despise.

**Diystyrn**, *v. n.* (diystyr) To disregard, to despise.

**Diystyrwch**, *s. m.* (diystyr) Inconsiderateness; disregard, disesteem, contempt.

**Diystyrwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. diystyrwr* (diystyr—gwr) A contemner, or disregarder.

**Dlyed**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyled) Obligation, duty.

**Dlyedus**, *a.* (dyled) Obligatory, obliged, due.

*Do, adw. (o) Done, it is done: yes, yea. A fu hi yno? Na ddo, Has she been there? No not. A roed peth i ti? Na ddo ddim, Was there some given to thee? Not done any.*

*Dy dad a geris, do, do.*

*Do'n foddus, Daw nef lido!*

*Thy father I loved, yes, yes, yet affectionately, God of heaven be his portion.* *Llywelyn o Langwydd.*

**Dobrwy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (gobrwy) A bribe; a fee.

**Dobrwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dobrwy) A bribing.

**Dobrwyaw**, *v. n.* (dobrwy) To bribe; to fee.

**Dobrwyawl**, *a.* (dobrwy) Tending to fee.

**Dobry**, *adv.* (obry) Below, or underneath.

**Doco**, *adv.* (oco) Yonder, lo yonder, lo there.

*Doco wen (ynwen yn fanol decaf;*

*Doco fy hudol.*

*Fander is the elegantly formed fair one delicate and most beautiful; yonder is my charmer.* *E. Dwydd.*

**Dodawl**, *a.* (dawd) Relating to placing.

**Dodi**, *v. n.* (dawd) To put, lay, set, or place to;

to appoint; to give. *Doda i mi, give to me;*

*dodi ar, to place, or fix upon; dodi ar y gyffraith,*

*to leave, to assign or appeal to the law.*

*Dod dy law ar dy salon.*

*Lry thy hand on thy heart.*

*Cyfarwydd llaw lle y ddo.*

*The hand is familiar where it lays.*

*Beid Arwain mab Dewiân yn nhr Gweunle;*

*Ni ddodai law ar ydoes,*

*Ni ddodai wir i alon.*

*The grave of Arwain the son of Dewiân in the land of Gweunle; he would not lay a hand on thieves, he would not grant quarter to the fore.* *Tulicain.*

**Dodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dawd) A placing.

**Dodiadawl, a. (dodiad)** Positional, belonging to place; having respect to placing.  
**Dodrefn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dyodrefn)** Furniture, or household stuff.  
**Dodrefnawl, a. (dodrefn)** Belonging to furniture.  
**Dodrefniad, s. m. (dodrefn)** A furnishing.  
**Dodrefnu, v. a. (dodrefn)** To furnish.

*Mae y ddall hon yn weddus—i ddyodrefnu ymddyddanion mwyn-fon.*

*This form is proper to embellish discourses in polite manners.*  
*H. Ferri.*

**Dodrefnuwr, s. m.—pl. dodrefnuwyr (dodrefn—gwr)** A furnisher, one who puts in order.  
**Dodrefnyn, s. m. dim. (dodrefn)** A piece of furniture, or any household utensil.  
**Dodw, s. m. (dawd)** That has been laid.  
**Dodwi, v. a. (dodw)** To lay, or to deposit.

*Cyw las gwedy y dodw, neu y cano, ceiniawg a dal.—Gwerth cyw a dydd dim, neu ysgub luidd; a hyny yw ei gwerth yn i ddodw y gywen; ac yn i gowyo y celliawg.*

*A chick after it lays, or that it crows, a penny is its value.—The value of a gosling is a half-penny, or a sheaf of barley; and that is the price until the hen lays, and until that the gander treads.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

*Hwch Dallwair Dalben a n—hyd Riw y Gyferthwch yn Eyrri, ac yma dodw ar genus blidd.*

*The sow of Dallwair Dalben went as far as Rhiv y Gyferthwch in Eyrri; and there she laid a wolf's cub.*  
*Triodad.*

**Dodwy, v. a. (dodw)** To have deposited.  
**Dodwyawg, a. (dodwy)** Used to lay. *Iar ddodwyawg, a laying hen.*  
**Doddi, v. a. (daw)** To come. *Doddoedd hi yma, she had come here; doddyw, he is come; doddyw, I am come; a'm doddyw rhodd, I am come to a gift.*

*Ni doddwy tros for etwaeth.*

*They will not come over sea again.*  
*Meilyr.*

*A'i wisgodd ym doddod dawn.*

*And his garments caused honour to come to me.*  
*Bladdfa Fardd.*

**Doe, s. m. (do)** Yesterday. *adv. yesterday.*

*Doe i rhoddwyd yr haredol.*  
*A'i ddwy a winod bddyw'n oi.*

*Yesterday the meritorious man was given, and to day he has been taken away again.*  
*Rice Jones.*

**Doedawl, a. (goedawl)** Enunciative, speaking.  
**Doediad, s. m.—pl. doediad (goediad)** A sayer.

*Eirchlad a doediad ydyf*  
*Hwn yma a rydd—*

*A demander and a teller am I this one will give.*  
*T. Alad.*

**Doedyd, v. a. (goedyd)** To say, or to speak.

**Doeth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (oeth)** A sage, a wise person; a wizard; a philosopher.

**Doeth, a. (oeth)** Sage, wise, prudent, eloquent.

*Aræth doeth a drud ni ddogymydd.*

*The speech of the wise and the bold will not agree.*  
*Adage.*

*Ymryson a doeth ti a fyddi doethach.*

*Dispute with the wise thou wilt be wiser.*  
*Adage.*

*A fo doeth efe a dau;*  
*Amoeth ut reel enau.*

*That is wise, he will be silent; the unwise will not govern his lips.*  
*G. ab Iwan Hen.*

**Doethaidd, a. (doeth)** Of a wise disposition.

**Doethawl, a. (doeth)** Tending to wisdom.

**Doethawr, s. m.—pl. doethorion (doeth)** A doctor

**Doethbrudd, a. (doeth—prudd)** Wisely serious.

*Senwyrw y cyngorawr doethbrudd a ddangosir ar fcyder i'r neb a'u deallu yn y diarbodieu.*

*The meanings of the wisely serious counsels that will be shortly shewn, to such as understand them, in the proverb.*  
*L. G. Cocht.*

**Doethbyll, s. m. (doeth—pyyll)** A sagacious understanding. *a. Wisely prudent.*

**Doethder, s. m. (doeth)** Sagacity, wisdom.

**Doethedig, a. (doeth)** Endued with wisdom.

**Doethfawr, a. (doeth—mawr)** Wisely-great.

**Doethgar, a. (doeth)** Philosophic; sage.

**Doethi, v. a. (doeth)** To shew wisdom or sagacity; to prattle pertly.

**Doethineb, s. m. (doeth)** Wisdom, discretion.

*Can brenin heb doethineb.*

*Odious is a king without wisdom.*  
*Adage.*

*Tri cyngorion doethineb: yfaddad i ddeddion Daw; rëguir er lles dy; a dyddod yw lew bod dygwylld bywyd.*

*The three counsels of wisdom: submission to the ordinances of God; exertion for the good of man; and magnanimously to suffer every event of life.*  
*Bardid.*

**Doethus, a. (doeth)** Of a sage disposition.

**Doethwr, s. m.—pl. doethwyr (doeth—gwr)** A wise man, a sage.

**Doethyn, s. m. dim. (doeth)** A wiseacre.

**Dof, s. m.—pl. t. od (of)** What is useful, utensil.

**Dof, a. (of)** Trained up; tame, gentle.

**Dofadwy, a. (dof)** That may be tamed.

**Dofaeth, s. m. (dof)** The state of being trained, or regulated; tameness.

*Caeth gwetayddawl ydyw caeth a fo yn nhy mab uchelwr, a'd ei nag i raw nag i frenau: a caeth dofaeth yw dyw a drico a gawdd heb ei brynu gryn mab uchelwr; a gwerth hwn yw da cymalot a gwerth caeth a brynu.*

*A ministering slave is the slave that shall be in the house of the freeholder, who goes neither to the spade nor the mill; and a slave of domesticity is a man that shall dwell by permission, without being bought, with the freeholder; and the value of such a one is twice as much as the value of a slave that is bought.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Dofaidd, a. (dof)** Of a gentle disposition.

**Dofawd, s. m. (dof)** The act of training.

**Dofawd, s. m.—pl. dofodion (dawf)** That is adventitious; luck.

*Teyrnwr Twrr Biliant, o achawr y dofaed a gawst, a ymroddawd am y chwedl.*

*Teyrnwr Twrr Biliant, in consequence of the luck he had obtained, gave attention to the rumour.*  
*Mabingol Fyrl.*

**Dofawl, a. (dof)** Tending to make tame.

**Dofedig, a. (dof)** Trained, tamed, broken in.

**Dofi, v. a. (dof)** To tame; to train, to break in.

**Dofiad, s. m. (dof)** A training, a taming.

**Dofr, s. m.—pl. dofrun (dof)** Domesticity.

**Dofraeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (dofr)** The state of being habituated to; custom, tribute; lodging, or entertainment; quarters.

*Mynd ar ddofraeth ar dalogus y brenol.*

*To go into quarters on the king's vessels.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

*Gosawd alludion yn ddofraeth ar ei felloch ellion.*

*Placing foreigners in quarters on his free tenants.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Dofrawl, a. (dofr)** Tending to domiciliate.

**Dofredig, a. (dofr)** Domiciliated, quartered.

**Dofreithiad, s. m. (dofraeth)** Domiciliation.

**Dofreithiaw, v. a. (dofraeth)** To domiciliate.

**Dofreithiwr, s. m.—pl. dofreithwyr (dofraeth—gwr)** One who is in quarters, or lodged.

*Bethbrog a ddangosir i'r dofreithwyr gan y traigwr y deulot i eu tai, hwynt a'i talant i'r talawg y deulot i'w dy o'r collir, a'dr cieddyfaw, a chyllili, a lloddur.*

*Whosoever shall be shewn to the domicils by the villager to whose houses they shall come, they shall pay for them to the villager to whose house they shall come if they shall be lost, except swords, and knives, and trowers.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Dofri, r. a. (dofr)** To domiciliate, to lodge.

**Dofriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (dofr)** Domiciliation.

**Dofwr, s. m.—pl. dofwyr (dof—gwr)** A tamer; a breaker in, or a trainer.

**Dofydiad, s. m.—pl. dofydiad (dofawd)** A former, an inventor; one who puts into order.

*Glan oll yw goliant i'w dyd a waeth dofydiad.*

*Y Sallgwyn i roi yw rad.*

*All pure is the light of learning, which the Creator for the world hath made, at Whitbourne to be given freely.*  
*D. ab Edmwnd.*

**Dofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dof)** One who formeth,

or traineth up; a tamer; also an epithet for the Deity; the regulator, the lord. *Duo Defydd, God the Lord; rhag Dofydd, neu rhag Ofydd, the gift of the Lord.*

*Ni bu, nid oes oes ybyrd  
Hob i Dofydd, ni bydd byd.*

There was not, there is not the being of spirit without the Lord, nor will there be a world. *Gr. Ll. ad D. ab Ein. Llyglas.*

**Dofyddiad, s. m.—pl. dofyddiaid (dofydd)** One who forms, or regulates; an organizer.

*A Daw meddidaid,  
Daw dofyddiad,  
Dewin llyglas,  
Mawr! awnawr.*

And God the potter, God the regulator, the merciful prophet, great and wonderful. *Tallies.*

**Dog, s. m. (og)** A share, dividend, or piece.

**Dogn, s. m.—pl. t. au (dog)** A due quantity, share, or proportion; an allowance; sufficiency, enough.

*Mac dogu ar bob peth.  
There is measure for every thing. *Adage.*  
Nid oes dogu ar gardawd.  
There is no measure for charity. *Adage.*  
Dogu dydd yu ei dydd.  
A day's allowance in its day. *Ereodus v. 13.**

**Dognawl, a. (dogn)** Proportional; sufficient.

**Dognedig, a. (dogn)** Proportioned, measured.

**Dognedd, s. m. (dogn)** Quantity, or proportion.

*Ymgyrallaw i gyd a oreg gwyf Tro, a chadarnas cestyll Am-  
sues, ac os llewyl o wyl ac arllas, a doguedd o fydd a diawd.*

The men of Troy assembled together, and strengthened the castle of Amreus, filling them with men and arms, with a sufficiency of meat and drink. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dognfyng, s. m. (dogn—myng)** A competent declaration, which in the Laws, implies an information upon oath before the priest by an eye witness, as to a crime committed.

*Credawdy fydd myngwr a wneid dognfyng.*

An informer that shall make a certificate of discovery shall be credited. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dognfyng cyfrothlawi yw llw crefyddwr a dyng weled y lleidr  
llw dydd golwg ar y lleidr gando.**

A lawful certificate of discovery is the oath of a religious man that shall swear seeing the thief in full day-light with the thing stolen in his possession. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dogni, v. a. (dogn)** To settle a quantity; to share, to proportion; to allow.

*Dognu dy gyfng arnaf, a mi a'i rhoddaf.*

Fix the amount of thy wages to me, and I will give it. *Genesis xxx. 26.*

**Dogniad, s. m. (dogn)** A sharing; an allowing.

**Dognwad, s. m. (dogn—gwad)** A sufficient denial; a plea of denial.

**Dol, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (ol)** A wind, bow, or turn; a meander; a dale, or mead through which a river runs; also the band, or collar wherewith a beast is fastened to a yoke, or post; a cup handle; the ring of scissors, and the like.

*Caraf i moria, a'i mynyddodd,  
A'i chwr gur i choed, a'i chain diredid,  
A'i dolydd, a'i dwf, a'i dyfryddodd,  
A'i gwylain gwynion, a'i gwymp wragodd.*

I love its sea coast, and its mountains, and its city by the side of its wood, and its pleasant lavas, and its dale, and its waters, and its vales, and its white sea mews, and its beauteous women. *Hymn ab Owain Gwynedd.*

**Dol, a. (f. of dwl)** Dull, blunt, or stupid.

**Dolawg, a. (dol)** Having curves; meandering.

**Doldir, s. m. (dol—tir)** Meadow-land.

**Dolef, s. f.—pl. t. au (golef)** A shout, or outcry.

*O'r naw helyrwrch, tair helfa doleff y ydd: llwynawg, rygyl,  
arawg, ac iwrch.*

Of the nine hunts, three parents with shout there are: a fox, a hare, and a roebuck. *Welsh Laws.*

*Y Bado, oho a fyn  
Gann doleff gwn delys.*

The Bado, he is determined to have to sing a strain with the harp. *L. G. CwAl.*

**Dolefain, v. a. (dolef)** To shout or halloo often.

*Udgorn nef yu dolefaia.*

The trumpet of heaven resounding. *Goronwy Owain.*

**Dolen, s. m.—pl. t. an (dol)** A curve; bow, or bend; a winding, a turn; a loop; the ring of a yoke. *Dolen gwellaif*, the ring of a scissors; *dolen caug*, the handle of a cup; *bach a dolen*, hook and eye; *cwlwm dolen*, a bow knot.

**Dolennaid, a. (dolen)** Tending to curve.

**Dolennawg, a. (dolen)** Having curves, or bows.

**Dolennawl, a. (dolen)** Curving, or bowing.

**Dolenniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (dolen)** Curvature.

**Dolennu, v. a. (dolen)** To curve, to bend, or bow; to wind round; to meander: to form into a loop.

**Dolff, s. m. (dol)** A curve, wind, or twirl.

**Dolffyn, s. m.—pl. t. laid (dolff)** A dolphin.

*Yno mae dolffyniaid, moethwaliaid, a llof y mor.  
In there are dolphins, porpoises, and sea calves. *Hauonien.**

**Doli, v. a. (dol)** To curve, to bow, to bend.

**Doliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (dol)** A curvation.

**Doloch, s. m. (goloch)** Lamentation, moan.

*Y gw egnied doloch—  
Ynfydd ych o'r safad wlad.*

The men of vehement groan, you are silly from the naughtiness of death. *D. Llydd, Gwrick.*

**Dolur, s. m.—pl. t. au (golur)** Anguish; ache, pain, sore; sickness; grief. *Y dolur gwaethaf*, the leprosy.

*Er dy gur a'i ddolurion,  
A'u ffrw a gwalet i'f fro—  
Gwared si!*

By thy sorrow and thy pains, and thy wound that thou hadst in thy breast, deliver me! *D. ab Rhys.*

**Doluriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dolor)** An aching, or smarting; a making sore, a wounding.

**Doluriaw, v. a. (dolor)** To ache; to smart; to be in pain; to cause anguish, or pain; to make sore; to strike with illness.

*Dwy nol sar a'u doluriawdd,  
Melynon, meidion yn oed.*

Thy two golden eyebrows have wounded me, yellow ones and small that seemed to me. *H. ab Rhys ab Gwilym.*

**Dolwch, s. m. (golwch)** Adoration, worship.

*Man nid oes dolwch byth wedi yma.*

Where there is never prayer after the present. *Tallies.*

**Dolwg, s. m. (golwg)** The act of beseeching.

**Dolystain, s. m.—pl. dolysteiniau (ystain)** A sharp trembling noise; a quaver.

**Dolysteiniaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (dolystain)** A making a tremulating noise; a quavering.

**Dolysteiniaw, v. a. (dolystain)** To quaver.

**Dolysteiniawl, a. (dolystain)** Quivering.

**Dolystum, s. m.—pl. t. lau (dol—ystum)** A curvature, a bending form.

**Dolystumiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (dolystum)** A making into a curving form.

**Dolystumiaw, v. a. (dolystum)** To curve.

**Dolystumiawl, a. (dolystum)** Curving.

**Dolystumiawl, a. (dolystum)** Curving.

**Dollwng, v. n. (gollwng)** To be letting loose.

*Dollwng gwared dan drad a drig,  
Dewis gwyrdd dew ogeiddig.*

Let blood that under foot shall condense, choose a fat and portly goose. *L. Gwilym ab I. ab Llydion, i'r Llyngwng.*

**Dollyngawl, a. (dollyng)** Tending to let loose.

**Dollyngedig, a. (dollyng)** In a lapsed state.

**Dollyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dollyng)** Elapsing.

**Don, s. m. (on)** What is distinct, outward, or uppermost; what spreads about or over.

**Dondiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (don)** A keeping under

**Dondiauw, v. a. (don)** To twit; to threaten.

**Dondiawl, a. (don)** Apt to keep in awe.

**Dondiwyr, s. m.—pl. dondwyr (don—gwr)** One who keeps in awe; a threatener.

**Doniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dawn)** An endowing, or conferring; a donation.

**Doniaeth, s. m. (dawn)** Endowment; grace.

*Hawdd yw'ch dwyn, hydd iach doniaeth,  
I Feli Mawr.—*

*It is easy to trace you, the vigorous stag of endowment, to Beli the Great.  
Meirwg Ddydd.*

**Doniauw, v. a. (dawn)** To gift, or to endow; to bestow, to confer, or to present.

*A minnau o'm rhadau rym annat  
Yn rhudd-eur, yn rhydd ardduniant,  
O bob rhyfym rhyfym doniauw.*

*And I also from my gifts of the power of the munes in ruddy gold of liberal honour of every variety; for my chief they endow me.  
Ll. P. Moch i L. ab Iwerthik.*

*Mywyslen i'w badwen ber,  
A' d doniauw a' lliu chyn dyer.*

*The thrush in our sweet birch grove would compliment us with her tender song.  
G. ab Gwilym.*

*Tra i'm donwyr Daw dawn ardderchwyr—canaf.  
Whilist God shall gift me with the noble talent, I will sing.  
Gwaichmau.*

**Doniauw, a. (dawn)** Gifted, endowed, of good parts; free of gift, bountiful.

**Doniawl, a. (dawn)** Tending to gift.

**Doniedig, a. (dawn)** Gifted, or endowed.

**Doniwr, s. m.—pl. doniwr (dawn—gwr)** A gifter, or endower; a donor.

**Donw, a. (dawn)** Confering virtue or grace.

**Donwy, a. (dawn)** Confering virtue or grace.

**Dor, s. m.—pl. t. au (or)** What encloses, or limits; a cover, a covering; a guard, or a door.

*Cas trawa trawladu cawdd cywiad:  
Cadau dor cor cor cyrrhad.*

*Odious is the turbulent wrangler, the disgrace of the country; the shield of battles loves the resort of the circle.  
Cynddelw, i Wenwynwyn.*

*A'h folant feirddion, derwyddion dor,  
O bodair-nidh dyfyn o bodair-or.*

*Bards will praise thee, and druids of the circle, of four languages from four regions that will come.  
Cynddelw, i Owain Gwynedd.*

*O cafodd dan doras dyg,  
Dai gwedd wrth oed ac addyg.*

*If two have obtained the coverings of learning, goodly do they seem in the meeting, and in teaching.  
W. Cynwal.*

*Gwelaf ddydd drwy gil y ddor.*

*I see the day through the door a-jar. D. ab Gwilym.*

*Ar y rhai'—*

*Ns phorthor na dor nid oes.*

*On these nor porter nor door there are. L. G. Cuthi.*

*Cur y ddor, pâr agori,  
Cyn y dydd, i'm cenedl.*

*Knock the door, command to open, ere the day appears, for my messenger.  
D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dorai, s. m. (dawn)** An object of commiseration; a forlorn one.

**Dorfod, v. n. (dawn—bod)** To be concerned.

*Er gwaith Arderydd n'f'm dorbi.*

*For the action of Arderydd I shall not be concerned.  
Myrddin.*

**Dorglwyd, s. m.—pl. t. i (dor—clwyd)** A covering hurdle; a hurdle to cover a door-way.

*Ysgyrol Caneddaf cyn cwyre a thudwed;  
Ei wyneb a gwedd ganwath cyn bu llath;  
Dorglwyd dychludent wys Brynach yn mlymnywyd.*

*Exalted was Caneddaf before the furrow and the earthly home; a hundred times was his honour preserved ere his dissolution came; a covering hurdle is borne by the youths of Brynach in the scene of conflict.  
Taliesin.*

**Dori, v. n. (dawn)** To be concerned, to care.

*Ni ddoraf yghwydd eirian  
Na chog nag ows a' lliu chyn!*

*I notice not in the pleasant grove, nor cuckoo, nor the night-gale with her song!  
G. ab Gwilym.*

**Doriad, s. m. (dawn)** A being concerned.

**Dorlawd, s. m. (dawn—llawd)** A fondling.

**Dorlodawl, a. (dorlawd)** Apt to fondle.

**Dorlota, v. a. (dorlawd)** To fondle, to cherish.

**Dorth, s. m. (dor)** A covering; a limit.

**Dos, s. m.—pl. t. au (os)** A drop, a particle.

*Bum dos y'nglawd.*

*I have been a drop in a shower. Taliesin.*

*Gogyn—  
Fed paladr y'ngbad;  
Fed dos y'nglawd.*

*I have perception, though I should be a shaft in the conflict; though I should be a drop in a shower. Taliesin.*

*Breuddwydiaw er bun baulch llw arien dos,  
Ys oddiaw nos neu i'm hebgyr.*

*To dream of the nymph of the bright hue of the drop of time, excellent the night that shall dispense to me. Gwaichmau.*

**Dos, v. imper. (os)** Drop thou away; go thou. **Dos ato, go** to him.

*Dewis gyrruath, dos, gofyn  
O enna doeth yr un dyn.*

*Choose law, go, ask from the wise lips of the same person.  
Sir T. Jones, i Sir W. Herbert.*

**Dosawg, a. (dos)** Consisting of drops; speckled.

*Dos heb argyrru ar llwyr f'r lle  
Dosawg hyddolawg hawdd ei bely.*

*Go without dread onward to the place full of drops apt to whirl in eddies, and easily agitated. Ll. P. Moch, i Wenllian.*

**Dosawl, a. (dos)** Tending to trickle or drop.

**Dosbarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosbarth)** Analysis, distribution, separation, partition, division; determination, or conclusion; system.

**Dosbarthadwy, a. (dosbarth)** Distinguishable.

**Dosparthawl, a. (dosbarth)** Discretive, distributive; analytical.

**Dosbarthedig, a. (dosbarth)** Distinguished.

**Dosbarthedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dosbarthedig)** Distribution, the act of analysing.

**Dosbarthedigawl, a. (dosbarthedig)** Discretive.

**Dosbarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dosbarth)** A separating, or distinguishing; distribution.

**Dosbarthu, v. a. (dosbarth)** To distribute, to separate, to divide, to distinguish; to analyse; to investigate. **Dosbarthu cynhenaw**, to determine disputes.

**Dosbarthus, a. (dosbarth)** Discretive; discreet.

**Dosbarthwr, s. m.—pl. dosbarthwyr (dosbarth—gwr)** An analyser, one who separates.

**Dosben, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosben)** A particular.

**Dosbenawl, a. (dosben)** Characteristic.

**Dosbeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dosben)** A characterising, or particularising.

**Dosbennu, v. a. (dosben)** To characterise; to particularise.

*Dosbennu anian pob peth—a wna.*

*He will characterise the nature of every thing. H. Perri.*

**Dosranawl, a. (gosranawl)** Analytical.

**Dosrantad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosraniad)** An analysing, or separating into classes.

**Dosrand, v. a. (gosranu)** To analyse; to separate.

*O fedru dosranu yn gyrruath y' cetr addyg.*

*From being able to investigate accurately instruction will be obtained. H. Perri.*

**Dotiad, s. m. (gotiad)** A being confused; a mistaking or erring.

**Dotian, v. n. (gotian)** To become confused.

**Dotianu, v. n. (dotian)** To become confused.

Dy lliw a'ith lun heb un bai,  
Oddi dyn na's dotianai.

Thy complexion and thy form without one fault, there is hardly a man but would be confused therewith. *R. Ddu.*

**Dotiaw, v. a. (gotiaw)** To put out, to cause to mistake; to err; to dote.

Ni chafu an awr och huanu,  
Nes dotiaw were wastanai;

Ah me! I get not a single hour to be at rest awhile, without being confused. *S. Ceri.*

**Dotiawl, a. (gotiawl)** Tending to confuse.

**Dra, s. m. (rha)** A produce; essence. It is an affix in the formation of nouns, signifying the essence of a thing; and is equivalent to *ness* in English; as *gwyndra*, whiteness.

**Drain, s. m.—pl. drain (dra)** A prickly, a thorn. **Draen y coed**, an urchin; **ni rown i ddraen am dano**, I would not give a pin for him; **drain ys-byddad**, hawthorns; **cor-ddrain gwynion**, the dwarf hawthorns.

Ditriad a galff ddraen yn ei awd.

The unlovely will get a thorn in his crowdy. *Adage.*

Cadach sidan a phlin draen  
A thwll yn mlaen yr eglid.

A silk kerchief with a pin of thorn, and a hole in the point of the shoe. *Adage.*

**Draenawg, a. (draen)** Full of prickles, prickly, *s. m.—pl. draenogod*. A hedgehog. **Draenawg y mor**, the sea urchin.

**Draenbla, s. pl. (draen—plu)** Down feathers.

**Draened, s. m.—pl. t. au (draen)** An urchin.

**Draenen, s. f.—pl. t. au (draen)** A thorn bush.

**Draenen wen**, a white thorn, or hawthorn;

**draenen dda**, a black thorn.

**Draeneta, v. a. (draened)** To hunt hedgehogs.

**Draengwyd, s. f.—pl. t. i (draen—clwyd)** A hurdle of thorns.

Tra rhoi'r oeg y rhod y ddraengwyd.

As long as the harrow goes the thorn hurdle will go. *Adage.*

**Draenllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (draen—llwyn)** A grove of thorns, a thorn brake.

**Drag, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dra)** A piece from.

**Dragiad, s. m. (drag)** A tearing in pieces.

**Dragiaw, v. a. (drag)** To pull, or rend in pieces.

Dryw goed ydd a, dragied ddaur.

Through woods he will go, let him mangle the steel. *D. Llwyd Gorlech.*

**Dragiawg, a. (drag)** Having rents, jagged.

Llyn draig o feillion dragiawg.

The form of a dragon, of jagged trefol. *T. Aleni, i walch.*

**Dragon, s. m.—pl. t. au (drag)** A leader. **Pen dragon**, a generalissimo.

Gwr oedd Eidol goryw reol gorddethol dailh,  
Gwyddbyll ddraegon gubarth Brython.

Eidol was a man that accomplished an excellent order of march, the deep manuvering leader and guide of the Brythons. *Twyd y cyfyllid Airion.*

Arthur a fu deirnos y'nghar Oeth ac Anoth, a theirnos y gan Wen ben dragon, a theirnos y'ngharhar codd dan y llech.

Arthur was three nights in the fortress of Oeth ac Anoth, and three nights with Gwen the supreme leader, and three nights in the secret prison under the flat stone. *Trioedda.*

**Dragonawl, a. (dragon)** Supreme; leading, foremost. **Udd dragonawl**, a supreme chief.

Et—  
Dragonawl feidrwl fadlin yn elfydd.

He graciously leading, and effectuating in the elements. *Gwalchmai.*

**Dragoni, v. a. (dragon)** To act as a leader.

**Dragwm, s. m. (drag)** The scaly coat of animals.

**Iar ddragwm**, a friesland hen.

**Draig, s. f.—pl. dreigiau (dra)** A generating prin-

ciple, or procreator; a fiery serpent, a dragon; the supreme. **Dreigiau**, silent lightnings. In the mythology of the primitive world the serpent is universally the symbol for the sun under various appellations, but of the same import as the **Draig**, **Adon**, **Addon**, **Bel**, and **Bal**, amongst the *Cymry*.

Draig Prydain, prydai t.

Sovereign of Britain, I will sing to thee. *Gwalchmai.*

Lladdai draig ar dragon dryllwyn.

Tryllw goch trylew droch drachwyn.

For the quick moving leader the dragon would slaughter, the thrice dyed red one altogether expert, furious and swift turning. *Cynddelw, yr argl. Rhys.*

**Drain, s. pl. aggr. (draen)** Thorns; prickles.

Olanu parchellau, newd blodau draig;

Gorlas can fynad elfydd newd calon!

Hearken little pig, are not the thorns in bloom: of clear blue the elements on the mountain edge, and is it not beautiful! *Myrdin.*

**Draw, adv. (traw)** Yonder, at a distance.

Ni ad draw, o anydd draw.

Ei wyliau awr o'i olwg.

Yonder he will not leave, from a bad disposition, his fair eyes for one hour out of his sight. *D. ab Edmund.*

**Dref, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhef)** A bundle, a tie.

**Drefa, s. f.—pl. t. au (dref)** A collection in number twenty four. **Drefa o yd**, twenty-four sheaves of corn, or a thrave.

Drefa'n ddogaid a rifydd.

Two dozens of dukes have been counted. *L. G. Ceti.*

Saith ddrefa o getch un-rhwyn yn ebrun—a ddyll.

Seven thraves of once tied oats for provender belong to him. *Wicki Lewis.*

**Drefu, v. a. (dref)** To bundle or tie together.

**Dreigialld, a. (draig)** Like a dragon.

**Dreiglaw, v. (draig)** To lighten without thunder.

**Dreiglawl, a. (draig)** Like a dragon.

**Dreiniach, s. pl. aggr. (drain)** Small prickles; the prickles of plants.

**Dreiniawg, a. (draen)** Spiniferous; thorny. *Y*

*ddreiniawg*, the siskin, a bird so called.

**Dreiniawl, a. (drain)** Spinous; acanthaceous.

**Dreiniogrydd, s. m. (dreiniawg)** Prickliness.

**Dreinnllyd, a. (drain)** Spinous, or thorny.

**Dreinnllydwydd, s. m. (dreinnllyd)** Prickliness.

**Dreinoes, s. pl. aggr. (drain)** Little prickles.

**Drel, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhef)** A clown, a buff.

Rhyffodd

Na wyl ddrel ei a bello,

Fyred a'i ddwydded a'i dro!

It is wonderful that the clown, after all his scraping together, doth not see how short his career and his turn. *D. ab Dafydd Llwyd.*

**Drelaid, a. (drel)** Churlish, boorish.

**Dreleiddrwydd, s. m. (drelaid)** Churlishness.

**Dreigl, s. m. (drel—ci)** A churlish dog.

**Dreiliad, s. m. (drel)** A scolding, a jawing.

**Dreiliaw, v. a. (drel)** To scold, to abuse.

**Dreilyn, s. m. dim. (drel)** A churlish fellow.

**Drem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (rhem)** The sight, look,

aspect, or visage; a glance of the eye.

Dy ddrem fel duedd yr aw.

Thy sight like the blackness of the brow. *D. ab Edmund.*

O roi fy nrem ar fy nrych—Hyll y gwelaw.

From setting my visage on my glass frightful I perceived it. *Gr. ab D. Fychan.*

**Dremiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (drem)** A viewing.

**Dremiaw, v. a. (drem)** To observe, to look.

**Dremiawl, a. (drem)** Observant, looking.

**Dreng, a. (rheng)** Morose, peevish, surly.

**Drengu, v. a. (dreng)** To be peevish, or surly.

**Drengyn, s. m. dim. (dreng)** A surly chap.

**Drew, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rheu)** A stink, a stench.

**Drewchwa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd** (drew—chwa) *Mephitis*.

**Drewchwawwl, a.** (drewchwa) *Mephitical*.

**Drewedig, a.** (drew) *Foetid*, or stinking.

**Drewg, s. f.** (drew) *Darnel*; also called *drewlys*.

**Drewgi, s. m.—pl. drewgwn** (drew—ci) *A stinking dog*; a filthy fellow.

**Drewgoed, s. pl. aggr.** (drew—coed) *The stinking bean trefoil*.

**Drewi, s. m.** (drew) *A foetid smell, a stink*.

**Drewi, v. n.** (drew) *To savour ill; to stink*.

**Drewiant, s. m.** (drew) *A stink, a stench*.

**Drewsawr, s. m.** (drew—sawr) *A bad smell*.

**Drinc, s. m.** (rhinc) *A climb. A Climbing.*

*Llafr Faredodd llyw drinc,*

*Llew ni ad Lloegr yw wnc.*

*The blade of Meredudd the climbing leader, the lion that will not let England be near.*

*Bede Brwynllys.*

**Dring, s. m.** (drinc) *A climb; a flight of steps*.

**Dringaw, a.** (dring) *Ascendable, that may be climbed*.

**Dringaw, v. a.** (dring) *To climb, to ascend*.

*Haws dringaw no diagyn.*

*It is easier to climb than to descend.*

*Adage.*

*Dringodd frig, o gendwyn,*

*Y goedwig wyrdd i gadw gwen.*

*Out of envy he climbed to the top of the green grove to watch the symph.*

*D. ab Edmwnd, i eiddig.*

**Dringawl, a.** (dring) *Tending to climb. Y ddringawl, sorrel.*

**Dringediad, s. m.** (dring) *A climbing; escalade*.

**Dringfa, s. f. pl. dringfeydd** (dring—ma) *A place to climb, a flight of steps*.

**Dringiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dring) *A climbing*.

**Dringiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (dringiad) *A climber; also the plant called traveller's joy*.

*Dringiedydd yw pob peth a dringio i frig pren i'w amddiffyn a hun.*

*A climber is every thing that climbs to the top of a tree to defend itself.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Dringl, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dring) *What has a tendency to climb*.

**Dringlyn, s. m. dim.** (dringl) *A pendulum*.

**Dringwr, s. m.—pl. dringwyr** (dring—gwr) *A climber; one who ascends*.

**Drud, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (rhud) *A furious one, a daring one; a bravado; a hero*.

*Cyrrhiad cynnifed cerdd arial drudlon,*

*Clywff ehoen cleddyfal;*

*Nid crydd, nid cardd i'w gadw,*

*Cain awen cennaww i'w dal.*

*To the resort of the combatant the vigorous heron will repair; not uncertain the song nor the journey of the splendid muse from the youths of Ial.*

*Cyrrddetw, m. Lewis Owain.*

*Se fyw drud dyn ynyfod.*

*Notably a rapid one is an insane man.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Drud, a.** (rhud) *Rapid; raging; bold, daring; courageous; dear, costly*.

*Bld drud giew.*

*Let the enterprising be bold.*

*Adage.*

**Drudaniaeth, s. m.** (drud) *Rapidness; boldness; scarcity; dearness*.

**Drudfalch, a.** (drudbalch) *Daringly proud*.

**Drudfar, s. m.** (drud—bar) *Rapid wrath*.

**Drudfawr, a.** (drud—mawr) *Boldly great*.

**Drudfraig, a.** (drud—braig) *Boldly ample*.

*Drud frywyd ri drudfraig i haedder,*

*Drud famlar drudfar drudfalc ner.*

*A bold and towering prince boldly ample his generosity, bold his banner of rapid wrath, and boldly pompous lord.*

*Cyrrddetw, i O. Cyrrddetw.*

**Drudiant, s. m.** (drud) *Rapidness; madness; daringness, or boldness*.

*Pa ddruddiant, pa ddreiddig,*

*Pa fethiant na fgnant ff.*

*What madness, what mischief, what falling to there that they will not have me?*

*D. ab Gwilym, fr. mardd.*

**Drudlew, a.** (drud—glew) *Boldly venturing*.

**Drudwen, s. f.—pl. t. od** (drud) *A startling*.

**Drudws, s. pl. aggr.** (drud) *The startling*.

**Drudwat, s. m.** (drud) *A chattering, as birds*.

**Drudwy, s. m.—pl. t. od** (drud) *A chattering; a startling, or stare*.

*Dal dadl drudwy.*

*To hold the dispute of a startling. Iole Goch, fr. lloeg.*

**Drwg, s. m.—pl. drygan** (rhwg) *Evil; wickedness*.

*Gwell i ddyn y drwg a wyr na'r drwg na'r gwr.*

*Better for a man the evil that he knows than the evil he does not know.*

*Adage.*

*A gylwedi! a gawl gwr call,*

*Yn cyghori gwa anghall,*

*A wael drwg arood y hall!*

*Hast thou heard what a discreet man has sung, in advising to imprudent youth, he that can mis evil let him expect naught.*

*Engl. y cyfod.*

**Drwg, a.** (rhwg) *Evil; naughty, bad, wicked*.

*A ddwg dda drwg gyghor!*

*Will evil counsel produce good!*

*Adage.*

*Arolyn ddwg fagall.*

*The resolution of a bad shepherd.*

*Adage.*

**Drws, s. m.—pl. drysau** (rhws) *A passage, pass, or opening; a doorway, a door. Hence the names of many passes between mountains; as, Drws y Coed, Drws y Nant, Drws Ardudwy, and the like*.

**Dry, a.** (rhy) *Forward, foremost, conspicuous*.

**Drychlin, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dryg—hin) *Foul weather; a storm, or tempest*.

*Cyfford awel a dryc-hin,*

*Gwmlh cawyd yw cels rin.*

*The gale and the tempest keep equal pace; it is a fruitless business to conceal a secret.*

*Myrddin.*

**Drych, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dry) *A sight, or aspect, a form, or state; a mirror. Drych ynnwgo, a dressing glass, Drych meirionig, new drych di-ai, ac wyneb dimai, a pale face; drych gwener, corn bell-flower*.

*Drych i hawb o gymysdawg.*

*Every one's mirror is his neighbor.*

*Adage.*

*Yn Lloegr drychlon rhydrychlon mben.*

*In Lloegr spectators will gaze on a prince.*

*Answer.*

*Nid hyn oes dyn nog oes drych.*

*The life of man is not more durable than a glass.*

*Gr. ab Gwercen.*

**Drychawl, a.** (drych) *Relating to aspect or form*.

**Drychedd, s. m.** (drych) *Portraiture, formedness*.

**Drychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (drych) *A portraying*.

**Drychiaden, s. f.** (drychiad) *A mould, a type*.

**Drychiannawg, a.** (drychiant) *Sightly, comely*.

*Oiaen parchellian—*

*Un ymyn a rown mynydd mabon,*

*I edrych drychiannawg drych serchogion.*

*Attend little pig, one I have that I would set on the hill of the people to view the slightly form of loving ones.*

*Myrddin.*

**Drychiannawl, a.** (drychiant) *Prospective*.

**Drychiant, s. m.** (drych) *A prospect, a sight*.

**Drychiolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (drychawl) *An apparition, spectre, or phantom*.

**Drychiolaethus, a.** (drychiolaeth) *Tending to make apparent; relating to appearance*.

**Drychiol, v.** (drychawl) *To make apparent*.

**Drychu, v. a.** (drych) *To make apparent*.

**Drychynawg, a.** (drych) *Sightly, comely*.

**Dryd, s. m.** (rhud) *Economy, skill, a. Thrifty, economical, skilful*.

**Drydaw, a.** (dryd) *Economical, thrifty, skilled*.

**Drygair, s. m. (dryg—gair) Ill report.**

*Gwas a gaffo ddrygair ys leuanec.*

Woe to him that shall get a bad report for his youth. *Adage.*

**Drygamynedd, s. m. (amynedd) Impatience.**

*Mid of a ddryg dyn ei ddrygamynedd.*

A person will not reform his impatience. *Adage.*

**Dryganadi, s. f. (dryg—anadi) A bad breath.**

*O dri achawu ni chyl gwraig ei hegweidi, cyd adawo ei gwr: o glafri, ac o eisia cyd, ac o ddryganadi.*

There are three causes from which a wife loses not her portion should she leave her husband; from a scrophula, and from the want of connection, and from striking breath. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dryganedd, s. m. (dryg—anedd) Evil disposition.**

**Dryganiaeth, s. m. (aniaeth) A bad disposition; maliciousness; mischievousness.**

*Pwybynaeg a chwynychant ddifoddlaw (drydolaeth drynon o ran dryganiaeth os hewyllia, mae yn rhaid iddyn ddangwys rhyw gyfeirbydd o naeuylliggarwch a cyfryw dytalon i ddywedyd y gwir.*

Whoever shall wish to render ineffectual the testimony of persons because of the maliciousness of their intention; it is necessary for them to show some semblance of the unwillingness of such witnesses to speak the truth. *E. Samuel.*

**Dryganian, s. f. (anian) Ill nature, malignancy.**

*Byr ddryganian a was hir ofal.*

A short season of impatience will cause long anxiety. *Adage.*

Tri pheth a gynodi hiroddiadi ar ddyn: drygion, dryganian, a ghydineb.

Three things that will continue long mischief on a person: perverseness, ill-nature, and greediness. *Triodd Moe.*

**Dryganawl, a. (dryganian) Malignant.**

**Drygiansu, v. n. (dryganian) To be ill-natured; to be in a passion.**

*A drygiansu a orug with y canedau.*

And he flew into a passion at the messengers. *H. Dered—Mabington.*

**Dryganianus, a. (dryganian) Ill-natured.**

*Bid dirid dryganianus.*

Let the mischievous be ill-natured. *Adage.*

**Dryganwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (dryg—anwyd) A bad temper; a passionate disposition.**

**Dryganwydaw, v. n. (dryganwyd) To become of bad temper; to be passionate.**

**Dryganwydawg, a. (dryganwyd) Intemperate.**

**Dryganwydawl, a. (dryganwyd) Tending to intemperateness.**

**Dryganwydus, a. (dryganwyd) Intemperate.**

**Drygangraift, s. f.—pl. drygangreiffiau (dryg—angraift) A bad example.**

*Tri pheth a was gynaeafed: gorhyrader, ac anghyngant fonedd, a drygangraift.*

Three things that weaken a constitution: oppression, doubtful origin, and bad example. *Welsh Laws.*

**Drygarfer, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dryg—arfer) A bad custom, or usage; a bad course. Mae efe yn dilyn drygarferion, he follows evil courses.**

**Drygarferawl, a. (drygarfer) Badly habituated.**

**Drygarferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygarfer) A using bad habits.**

**Drygarferu, v. a. (drygarfer) To use bad habits.**

**Dryargoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dryg—argoel) A bad omen, an inauspicious sign.**

**Dryargoelus, a. (dryargoel) Inauspicious.**

**Drygbwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dryg—pwyl) Bad sense. a. Irrational, indiscreet.**

*Maelwr—*

*Dryg foddwl byrbyll a fawr dwyllant.*

Tradesmen through impudent thought do greatly cheat. *Talician.*

**Drygbwylus, a. (drygbwyll) Imprudent.**

**Drygchwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (dryg—chwant) Evil desire, concupiscence, lust.**

*Ni a ddolom i'r llys o ranboddianeth bydawl—yng gwrachder, neu ddrygchwant, a'm harwylu i l nemodd fawddrychfodd.*

We came to the court of worldly enjoyment: there viceous of lust led me into a magnificent hall. *Marchwyl Crwydrad.*

**Drygchwantu, v. a. (drygchwant) To desire, or wish badly; to lust.**

**Drygdyb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dryg—tyb) Distrust.**

**Drygdybiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygdyb) A distrusting; the having a bad opinion.**

**Drygdybiaw, v. a. (drygdyb) To think evil of.**

**Drygdybiawl, a. (drygdyb) Distrustful.**

**Drygdybus, a. (drygdyb) Apt to think evil.**

**Drygddamwain, s. f.—pl. drygddamweinion (dryg—damwain) Mischance, misfortune.**

**Drygddamweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygddamwain) A happening unfortunately.**

**Drygddamweiniaw, v. n. (drygddamwain) To happen badly, or unfortunately.**

**Drygddamweiniawl, a. (drygddamwain) Badly happening, unfortunately taking place.**

**Drygddeddf, s. f.—pl. t. au (dryg—ddeddf) A bad institute.**

**Drygddedfawd, s. f.—pl. drygddedfodan (dryg—defawd) A bad custom, an evil habit.**

*Deg mlynedd y ba Arthwl yn gwytychys; a phoddawl a wasl a'r drygddedfodan a fwynt arno gynt.*

The time that Arthwl reigned was ten years; and he left off the bad customs which he had been guilty of before. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Drygddedfodawl, a. (drygddedfawd) Of bad habit.**

**Drygddedodi, v. a. (drygddedfawd) To use bad custom, or habit.**

**Drygddedodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygddedfawd) A using bad custom, or habit.**

**Drygdddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dryg—dyn) A wicked person, a mischievous man.**

*Na drygddyn ys gwell ei da.*

Than a bad person better is a good dog. *Adage.*

**Drygdywedyd, v. a. (dryg—dywedyd) To speak evil, to use a bad expression.**

*Gwell tawi na drygdywedyd.*

Better to be silent than to speak badly. *Adage.*

**Drygedd, s. m. (dryg) Malignancy, mischief.**

**Drygenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (dryg—enw) A bad name, or ill-report.**

**Drygenwi, v. a. (drygenw) To call bad names.**

**Drygewyllys, s. m. (dryg—ewyllys) Malevolence.**

**Drygewyllysiad, s. m. (drygewyllys) A wishing ill; a being malevolent.**

**Drygewyllysaw, v. a. (drygewyllys) To wish evil; to be malevolent.**

**Drygewyllysawl, a. (drygewyllys) Malevolent.**

**Drygfab, s. m.—pl. drygfieblion (dryg—mab) A naughty child, a bad boy.**

*Esgud drygfab yn aly arall.*

A bad boy is brink in another's house. *Adage.*

*Rhybached drygfab ei fam.*

The will of a naughty boy is his mother. *Adage.*

**Drygfarn, s. f. (dryg—barn) A bad, or unjust sentence, an unjust judgment.**

**Drygfeddwl, s. m.—pl. drygfeddyliau (dryg—meddwl) An evil thought.**

**Drygfoes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dryg—moes) Bad behaviour, or ill-manners.**

*Tripheth ni was adeis i nob: cels ei ddrygfoes, rheoli ei ddryganwydus, a chadw ei ddrygfeddyliau.*

Three things that will not hurt any body; to conceal his ill-manners, govern his bad temper, and keep his evil thoughts. *Triodd Moe.*

**Drygfoesawg, a. (drygfoes) Ill-mannered.**

*Anafus pob drygfoesawg.*

Every ill-behaved person is blamished. *Adage.*



**Drygoneddigg, s. m. (drwg—boneddigg)** An affected gentleman, an upstart.

Mal drygoneddigg a'i fach.

Like the fine gentleman under his load.

*Adage.*

**Drygfri, s. m. (drwg—bri)** A bad pre-eminence.

**Drygfyrd, s. m. (drwg—bryd)** Evil design.

**Drygfyrdig, a. (drygfyrd)** Evil designing.

**Drygfuchedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (drwg—bunchedd)**

An evil course of life.

**Drygfucheddawl, s. (drygfuchedd)** Of a bad life.

**Drygfuchedda, v. a. (drygfuchedd)** To live badly

**Drygfuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drwg—bwriad)** An evil intention, or a bad purpose.

**Drygfuriadawl, a. (drygfuriad)** Evil minded.

**Drygfuriadu, v. a. (drygfuriad)** To design, or intend wickedly, to have bad intention.

**Drygfuriadus, a. (drygfuriad)** Evil-minded.

**Drygyd, s. m. (drwg—byd)** Adversity, affliction.

**Dryghin, s. m. (drwg—hin)** Bad weather.

**Dryghinawl, a. (dryghin)** Tempestuous.

**Dryginedd, s. m. (dryghin)** Tempestuousness.

**Dryghinlyd, a. (dryghin)** Tempestuous.

**Drygiawn, a. (drwg—iawn)** Badly inclined.

**Drygioni, s. m. (drygiawn)** Badness, naughtiness, viciousness, wickedness.

A wreiddio mewn drygioni

Aniawdd fydd ei gyngori.

He that is rooted in wickedness, difficult it will be to advise him.

*Adage.*

**Drygionus, a. (drygiawn)** Vicious, wicked.

**Drygionusrwydd, s. m. (drygionus)** Viciousness.

**Dryglais, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dryglaisau)** A disagreeable, or hoarse noise.

**Dryglam, s. m. (drwg—llam)** A mischance.

**Drygleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygleisiau)** A screaming, a making a frightful noise.

**Drygleisiawl, a. (dryglais)** Hoarsely screaming.

**Drygliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (drwg—llw)** Discolour.

**Drygliwiad, s. m. (drygliw)** A discolouring.

**Drygliwiaw, v. a. (drygliw)** To discolour.

**Drygliwiawg, a. (drygliw)** Of a bad colour.

**Dryglywodraeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (drwg—llywodraeth)** Mal-administration.

**Dryglywodraethawl, a. (dryglywodraeth)** Badly governing; badly conducting.

**Dryglywodraethiad, s. m. (dryglywodraeth)** A governing badly; a badly conducting.

**Drwglywodraeth, v. a. (dryglywodraeth)** To govern badly.

**Dryglywodraethwr, s. m.—pl. dryglywodraethwyr (dryglywodraeth—gwr)** A bad governor.

**Drygnaws, s. f.—pl. t. iau (drwg—naws)** A bad disposition; peevishness, frowardness; a bad habit of body, or indisposition.

**Drygnawsus, a. (drygnaws)** Of a bad disposition; peevish, froward; indisposed.

**Drygsawr, s. m. (drwg—sawr)** A bad stench.

Nis clyw modyn ei drygsawr ei hun.

Reynard doth not smell his own stench.

*Adage.*

**Drygsawriad, s. m. (drygsawr)** A smelling badly.

**Drygsawriaw, v. n. (drygsawr)** To smell badly.

**Drygsawrus, a. (drygsawr)** Of a bad smell.

**Drygsawruswydd, s. m. (drygsawrus)** Badness of smell or scent.

**Drygu, v. a. (drwg)** To make bad; to hurt, to damage, to mar, or to harm.

Drygu'r corff drygu gwr i' cad!

Drygu o rae drygu'r enid.

Harm to the body, by sale it is obtained; it is a bad portion to hurt the soul.

*E. Morris.*

**Drygus, a. (drwg)** Tending to evil, or harm.

**Drygwaith, s. m. (drwg—gwaith)** A bad action.

Drygwaith drywaith y gwair.

A bad act is twice committed.

*Adage.*

**Drygwas, s. m.—pl. drygweision (drwg—gwai)** A bad servant.

Drygu drygwas, gwaith bad hodd.

A bad act is bad, it is worse to be without him.

*Adage.*

**Drygweithred, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (drygwaith)** A bad action, an evil deed.

**Drygweithredawl, a. (drygweithred)** Tending to evil-doing, or transgression.

**Drygweithrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygweithred)** The doing an evil act, transgression.

**Drygweithredu, v. a. (drygweithred)** To work evil or iniquity; to do a bad act.

**Drygweithredwr, s. m.—pl. drygweithredwyr (drygweithred—gwr)** An evil-doer.

**Drygwr, s. m.—pl. drygwyr (drwg—gwr)** A bad man; one who makes bad; a spoiler.

Galluog drygwr i ysgafu gwra.

To let a spoiler into an honest man's barn.

*Adage.*

**Drygwraig, s. f. (drwg—gwraig)** A bad wife.

Gwaie wr a gaffo drygwraig.

Woe to the man that shall get a bad wife.

*Adage.*

**Drygwyllys, s. m. (drwg—ewyllys)** Ill-will.

Ffolineb a drygwyllys a baroddynt i'r marchwyr ddiellid, seich a march.

Folly and malice prepared for the knight garmen, accusers, and a horse.

*Marchwyr Cryddol.*

**Drygwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (drwg—gwynt)** A noisome air; a bad smell.

**Drygwyllysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygwyllys)** A wishing evil; a bearing malice.

**Drygwyllysiaw, v. n. (drygwyllys)** To wish evil.

**Drygwyllysiawl, a. (drygwyllys)** Malevolent.

**Drygyrferth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gyrferth)** A wailing, or mourning; lamentation.

Griiddan derogan, drygyrferth a'm chyl,

Clofiau twyf, rwydd-ged nerth.

Groning a prediction, sorrow wounds me for the high heart leader the strength of liberality.

*Cryddol.*

Taw a'th drygyrferth.

Adone with thy wailing.

*H. Peredur—Mabingion.*

**Drygyrferth, v. a. (gyrferth)** To moan, to wail.

Pan welu of hwy llefala a drygyrferth a orag.

When he saw that to cry out and bemoan was what he did.

*H. Peredur—Mabingion.*

**Drygyrferthawl, a. (drygyrferth)** Moaning.

**Drygyrferthiad, s. m. (drygyrferth)** A bewailing.

**Drygyrferthu, v. a. (drygyrferth)** To bewail.

Oeddi y forwya yn wylaw ac yn drygyrferthu.

The maid was weeping and bewailing.

*H. Peredur—Mabingion.*

**Drygyrferthwr, s. m.—pl. drygyrferthwyr (drygyrferth—gwr)** A bewailer, or mourner.

**Dryll, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dryll)** A piece, a fragment, a part.

**Dryll adara, a. (dryll)** A fowling piece; *tori yn gan-dryll*, to break in a hundred pieces.

**Drylliach, s. pl. aggr. (dryll)** Dribblets, snaps.

**Drylliad, s. m. (dryll)** A breaking into pieces, a wrecking.

**Drylliaw, v. a. (dryll)** To break in pieces.

Esgud fab Gruffudd barod-odd bar.

Ysgud y drylliawd ysgud eger.

The noble son of Gruffudd with the ready ready spear; upbore the shield of the foe was broken to pieces.

*Mabingion Peredur, m. D. ab Gruffudd.*

**Drylliawg, a. (dryll)** In pieces, shattered.

**Dryllwr, s. m.—pl. dryllwr (dryll—gwr)** One who pulls to pieces; a spoiler.  
**Dryllyn, s. m. dim. (dryll)** A small piece.  
**Dryllyniach, s. pl. aggr. (dryllyn)** Small pieces, dribblets, or scraps.  
**Dryon, s. m. (dry)** The foremost or exalted one.

Owain hebawg cynfreinion,  
 Dlawrwyd ysgwyd ysgyrion y'ngul,  
 Ysgwrth i'w lliad dry-on.

Owain the hawk of the nobility, dauntless with a shattered shield in the conflict, like the burst of the torrent the wrath of the supreme one.  
*Hi. Pael ab Grifri.*

**Drysawr, s. m.—pl. drysorion (drws)** A door-keeper.

Y drysawr, ei nawdd yw dwyn y dyn a wael y cam hyd ar y porthawr; ac ynaid hyd yn ddiogel.

The door-keeper, his protection is to bring the person who shall commit the crime to the porter, who then shall send him until secure.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Drysawr ystafell a geif ei dir yw rhydd, a march bidwosb a roddir iddo.**

The chamber door-keeper shall have his land free, and a riding horse shall be given to him.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Dryssedd, s. m. (drws)** A deliverance, escape.

**Drysore, s. f.—pl. t. au (drysawr)** A female door-keeper.

**Drysu, v. a. (drws)** To deliver, to let out.

**Dryw, s. m.—pl. t. od (dry)** A druid, a wren.

**Dryw gr helyg, the willow wren.**

Wylfryw, wylf dryw.

I am a scientific one, I am a druid.  
*Talierin.*

Ni bydd y dryw heb ei lyw.

The wren will not be without his rudder.  
*Adage.*

Nid slooc oedd y dryw.

None so brisk as the wren.  
*Adage.*

Neb a dyno arth y dryw

Ni cheid iechyd yn ei fyw.

He that pulls the wren's nest will enjoy no health while he lives.  
*Adage.*

**Drywawl, a. (dryw)** Druidical, or druidic.

**DŪ, s. m. r.—pl. on. A black, or sable; ink.**

**Du yr efall, smithy black, lamp black.**

Ygrifneu i du'n deg.

Writing with ink fairly.  
*D. Manmor.*

**Du, a. Black, sable, dark, gloomy. Y mis du, the black month, November.**

Nid gwerw oed catllawg de.

None so gallant as the black cock.  
*Adage.*

Pawb a wel heb ei gelu,

Am y fydd y bydd dydd du.

All see without its being concealed, that for our profession there will be a black day.  
*H. Penmont.*

**Dwad, s. m. (du)** A blackening; blacking; a bay in a house. **Ty o dri dwad, a house of three bays; also the length of ploughed land.**

**Duaw, v. a. (du)** To blacken, to darken; to become black; to become dark.

**Duawg, a. (du)** Blackish, dusky, inky.

**Duawl, a. (du)** Tending to blacken.

**Duch, s. m. (uch)** A sigh, or a groan.

**Duchan, s. f.—pl. t. au (duch)** A lampoon.

Diachaw oedd y duchan,  
 Erbyn o lid mae rhafn ian;  
 Rhwyd oedd ei rhafn ian  
 O'u fyw heb heb ei fal.

Unprovoked was the libel, notwithstanding its malice there are some that are clear; wonderful, says he that notices it, if any has lived without his fault.  
*Syr D. Trevor.*

**Duchanawl, a. (duchan)** Apt to lampoon.

**Duchaniad, s. m. (duchan)** A lampooning, a satirizing, abusing, inveighing, or libelling.

**Duchanlyd, a. (duchan)** Apt to complain.

**Duchanu, v. a. (duchan)** To lampoon; to jeer.

**Duchanus, a. (duchan)** Satirical, invective.

**Duchanwr, s. m.—pl. duchanwyr (duchan—gwr)**

A complainer; a lampooner.

**Duchlaw, adv. (uch—llaw)** Above, or over.

**Ducho, adv. (ucho)** Above, over, upward.

**Duder, s. m. (du)** Blackness, gloominess.

**Dudew, a. (du—tew)** Of a dark thickness.

**Duddraenen, s. f. (du—draenen)** Black thorn.

**Duedd, s. m. (du)** Blackness, gloominess.

**Dueg, s. f. (du)** The bile; the melancholy. **Duegredynen, spleenwort.**

**Duegwst, s. f. (dueg—gwst)** The melancholy.

**Dug, s. m. (ug)** That is over, or covering; a duke.

**Duges, s. f.—pl. t. an (dug)** A duchess.

**Duglad, s. m. (dug)** A making supreme.

**Dugiaeth, s. m. (dug)** A dukedom.

Argwyddiadau a duglacth deg  
 A scillwyr yn Maenleeg.  
 A lordship and a dukedom fair have been founded in Maenleeg.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dugiawl, a. (dug)** Relating to a duke, ducal.

**Duglais, s. m.—pl. dugleisiau (du—clais)** Black and blue spot or weal.

**Duglwyd, s. f. (du—clwyd)** Restharrow, or cammock; called also, *Eiðhin yr ieir, cas gan arddwr, hwp yr ychain, crach-eithin.*

**Dugoesawg, s. m. (du—coes)** Black maidenhair.

**Dûl, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ul)** A stroke, a slap.

**Dulas, s. m. (du—glas)** A blackish blue; black and blue, raven gray. *s. Black and blue; livid. It is the appellative of many rivers in Wales and other parts of Britain.*

**Duliad, s. m. (dâl)** A thumping, a beating.

**Dullaw, v. a. (dâl)** To beat, to thump, to bang.

**Duloyw, a. (du—gloyw)** Black shining.

**Dulwyd, s. m. (du—llwyd)** A blackish grey, a dusky colour; a dark brown. *s. Dusky, dun.*

**Dulychlyn, s. m. (du—llwch—llyn)** Scandinavia.

**Dulychlynig, a. (dulychlyn)** Belonging to Liochlin or Scandinavia.

**Dulychlynwr, s. m.—pl. dulychlynwyr (dulychlyn—gwr)** A man of Scandinavia.

**Dulyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (du—llyn)** Black water, melancholy. Also the name of Dublin.

**Dulys, s. pl. aggr. (du—llys)** Alexanders, a herb.

**Dull, s. m.—pl. t. lau (ull)** Figure, shape, form, scheme, pattern; manner, gesture, carriage.

**Bod o un dull, to be of one scheme, or opinion.**

**Dylsant gadarnu eu dull drwy dwg.**

They ought to support their verdict by an oath.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Rheid i'r brenin—roddi barn herwydd dull ei gasowyr.

It is necessary for the magistrate to give judgment according to the concurrence of his lawyers.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Dulladwy, a. (dull)** Modifiable, fashionable.

**Dullator, ger. (dull)** That is in forming.

**Dullest, s. f. (dull)** That is finely formed.

**Dyllwng carcharawr dullest fohid.**

The song of accurate construction will liberate the prisoner.  
*O. Cefeliang.*

**Dulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dull)** Modification.

**Dulllaw, v. a. (dull)** To form, to modify.

**Dulliedig, a. (dull)** Formed, or modified.

**Dullnewid, v. a. (dull—newid)** To transform.

**Dullnewidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dullnewid)** Transfiguration, a changing of manner.

**Dun, a. (dynun)** United, or accordant.

**Dunaw, v. a. (dun)** To agree, to unite.

Clyw f'achwyn a'm cynw amannus; Ddw mawr,  
 Dy ymawred i'r rhedus—  
 Duna ni for diannus.

Hear my complaint, and my earnest cry; great God, grant thy deliverance to the supplicant; be pacified with me, good Lord.  
*H. D. ab Iſon.*

**Dunawl, a. (dun)** Accordant, united.

**Dundeb, s. m. (dun)** Accordance, unity.

3 P

**Duniad, s. m. (dun)** A uniting, or agreeing.  
**Dur, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ur)** What is hardened by fire into metal; steel.  
**Duraidd, a. (dur)** That is the nature of steel.  
**Daraw, v. a. (dur)** To steel, to harden.  
**Durawd, s. m. (dur)** The act of steeling.  
**Durawg, a. (dur)** Abounding with steel, steely.

Rhag byddin Enraia, drak drahwag.

Cadeu ddwydd cled dardurag.

Before the host of Enraia, of haughty oppression, there are depopulating conflicts of the steely sword.

Meigr.

**Durawl, u. (dur)** Relating to steel, steely.  
**Durdeb, s. m. (dur)** Steeliness, solidity.  
**Durdorch, s. f.—pl. durdyrch (dur—torch)** A steel ring; the ring of an habergeon.

Pry a wael frigr pan fal raid

Pedain durdyrch!

Who would make a track when there should be occasion for the coats of steel rings.

O. ab Llywelyn Moel.

**Duredig, a. (dur)** Steelled, hardened, dense.  
**Duren, s. f.—pl. t. an (dur)** A steel to strike fire.  
**Durew, s. m. (du—rhow)** A black frost.  
**Durf, s. m. (dur)** What is hard, or dense.  
**Durfin, a. (durf)** Close, dense, hard.  
**Durfing, a. (durf)** Close, hard, solid, austere.  
**Durfinger, s. m. (durfing)** Solidity, density, hardness, austerity.  
**Durfingdra, s. m. (durfing)** Density.  
**Durfingrwydd, s. m. (durfing)** Denseeness.

Och swyr, an wyr durawrwydd;  
 Och fawr a ferit ar durfingrwydd!

D. Benfras.

Oh heavens, for the men void of reproach; a deep sigh will be uttered on the calamity!

**Durgaen, s. f. (dur—caen)** Steel coating.  
**Duriad, s. m. (dur)** A steeling; a hardening.  
**Duriaw, v. a. (dur)** To steel, to set an edge.  
**Duriawg, a. (dur)** Having the quality of steel.  
**Duriawl, a. (dur)** Of the nature of steel.  
**Durus, a. (dur)** Of the nature of steel.  
**Durnyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (dur)** A beak, or bill; a snout; a proboscis.

Aderyn hardd durnyn hir.

The comely bird with the long beak.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Cyfflysog.

Perchyll bychain o'r pan ymchweioet fawellyn ag eu durnyn an gyfruth yst a'u usam an lwr yd.

Little pigs from the time they turn up the clod with their snout are under the same regulation as their mother for damaging corn.

Welsh Laws.

**Durynaidd, a. (durnyn)** Like a beak, or bill.  
**Durnawg, a. (durnyn)** Having a beak.  
**Duw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (du)** That is beyond the state of blackness or darkness; that is, light.  
**God. Duw a wnel y doi yma!** May God accomplish that thou shalt come here! **A gaf gan Ddau!** May God grant me!

O dri anghenod y mae Duw: sef y mwysaf parth bywyd; y mwysaf parth gwybod; a'r mwysaf parth nerth: ac aia gellir namyn un o'r mwysaf ar un peth.

God consists necessarily of three things: the greatest of life; the greatest of knowledge; and the greatest of power; and of what is the greatest there can be no more than one of any thing.

Barddas.

Tri banogion Daw: bywyd cyfoill, gwybodaeth cyfoill, a chad-erudd cyfoill.

The three grand attributes of God: infinite plentitude of life, infinite knowledge, and infinite power.

Barddas.

**Duwdawd, s. m. (duw)** Godhead, divinity.  
**Duwdeb, s. m. (duw)** Godship, divinity.  
**Duwddid, s. m. (duw)** Godhead, divinity.  
**Duwelw, a. (du—gwelw)** Livid, blackish.  
**Duwgar, a. (duw)** Loving God, pious.  
**Duwgarwch, s. m. (duwgar)** Love of God, piety.  
**Duwiaeth, s. m. (duw)** Godhead, divinity.  
**Duwialw, a. (duw)** Godly, pious, divine.

**Duwies, s. f.—pl. t. an (daw)** A goddess.  
**Duwin, a. (duw)** Of a divine nature.  
**Duwindeb, s. m. (duwin)** Divine nature.  
**Duwindeb, s. m. (duwin)** Theology, divinity.  
**Duwinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (duwin)** A theologian.  
**Duwinyddiaeth, s. m. (duwinydd)** Theology.  
**Duwiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (duwialw)** Theocracy.  
**Duwiallaid, a. (duwialw)** Divine-like.

Da lawd draw rhwng dwyl dyn,  
 A dwiallaid yw'r deyn.

Very charming there is the harp in the hands of man, and divine.

T. Pry.

**Duwloldeb, s. m. (duwialw)** Godliness.  
**Duwlolfryd, a. (duwialw—bryd)** Piously-disposed.  
**Duwlolfrydded, s. m. (duwlolfryd)** Piety.  
**Duwioli, v. a. (duwialw)** To deify, to make divine, to make like a god.

**Duwiollad, s. m. (duwialw)** Deification.  
**Düwr, s. m.—pl. düwywr (du—gwr)** A blackener.  
**Duwyrdd, s. m. (du—gwyrd)** Dark green.  
**Dwb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (wb)** Mortar, cement.  
**Dwbiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (dwb)** A darning.  
**Dwbiaw, v. a. (dwb)** To plaster; to daub.  
**Dwbin, s. m. (dwb)** What is plastered.  
**Dwbiwr, s. m.—pl. dwbwywr (dwb—gwr)** A plasterer; a dauber.

**Dwf, s. m.—pl. dyfydd (wf)** What glides, or moves forward. Birds are sometimes called *dyfydd*, or gliders.

**Dwfn, s. m. (dwf)** The origin; the deep.

Gwynn—lawer o ddyg—  
 Ac lader dyfacer pob dwfn,  
 Hyd aryd cyd snwfn.

I knew much of learning, and the basis and profundity of every deep, to the vast boundary region of the sky.

I. ab R. ab Iwan Llyod.

**Dwfn, a. (dwf)** Deep, or profound.

Pan yw dion grwlth—  
 A dwfn dwf ochrydd  
 Ei llf dwna Dofydd.

When the dew is clear and the swelling water deep, its stream the gift of God.

Taloria.

**Dwfr, s. m.—pl. dyfroedd (dwf)** Water. **Dwfr** *swyn*, holy water.

Bwre dwfr am ben gwr mawr.

To throw water over a dead man.

Adag.

**Dwg, s. m. (wg)** That is full, or perfect; a bearing, or carrying.

**Dwgan, s. f.—pl. t. od (dwg)** A trull, a drab.  
**Dwl, s. m. (wl)** The action of the mind; reason, judgment.

**Dwlw, s. m. (dwl)** Inaction of the mind.  
**Dwl, s. m. (wl)** What covers over, envelopes, or overwhelms; a flood in a river.

**Dwn, s. m. (wn)** A murmur; bass in music.

**Dwn, a. (wn)** Dun, dusky, swarthy.

A metrich mai mein-grwn dwn a downg.

And war steeds slenderly round, dun and dappled.

Ll. P. Mack.

**Dwnad, s. m. (dwn)** A report, a rumour; a saying, or expression; a grammar. **Llyfr dwnad**, a book of tradition; **dwnad y wlad**, common report.

Llaw Ddow fu'n lladd awen:  
 Lladid enaid holl ddwnad hen.

The hand of God has been cutting off the muse; killing the soul of all ancient lore.

D. ab Edmwnd.

**Dwndraw, v. a. (dwndwr)** To prattle much.  
**Dwndriad, s. m. (dwndwr)** A talking much.  
**Dwndrwr, s. m.—pl. dwndrwywr (dwndwr—gwr)**  
 A prattler, or tattler.

**Dwndwr, s. m. (dwn—twr)** Tattle, chit-chat.

**Dwned, v. a. (dwn)** To express, or to speak.

**Dwnedwr, s. m. (dwned—gwr)** A grammarian.

Dwnedwr diwan ydoedd.  
A dwna a dyg dwned oedd.

A grammarian not mean in power was he, and the perfection  
and law of grammar. *G. Hafren.*

**Dwr, s. m. (wr)** A stream, a fluid; water.

**Dwrđ, s. m. (dwr)** A chide, a threat.

**Dwrđiad, s. m. (dwrđ)** A chiding; a threatening.

**Dwrđiaw, v. a. (dwrđ)** To chide, to threaten.

A hwy a'ŷ dwrđiasant of yn dost.

And they chided him severely. *Judges viii. 4.*

**Dwrđiawł, a. (dwrđ)** Chiding, threatening.

**Dwrđiedig, a. (dwrđ)** That is threatened.

**Dwrđiwr, s. m.—pl. dwrđwyr (dwrđ—gwr)** A  
chider; a threatener.

**Dwrđus, a. (dwrđ)** Chiding, threatening.

**Dwrđyn, s. m. (dwrđ)** A threatener. *Dwrđyn  
dai*, a play like Jack is alive and alight.

**Dwrđd, s. m.—pl. dwrđdau (dwr)** A confused  
noise, a murmur, a stir; a crash.

Dwrđd gan deula.

A bustle in a family. *Adage.*

Pan glybu y melyn y dwrđd ysgodigaw a wnept.

When the horses heard the noise they started aside.  
*H. Cor. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Dwrn, s. m.—pl. dyrnan (gwrn)** A fist. *Dwrn  
tra dwrn*, fist to fist.

Goreu arf dwrn moel.

The best weapon is the naked fist. *Adage.*

**Dws, s. m. (ws)** A drop, or what oozes out; sac-  
charine juice. *a. Sweet.*

**Dwsel, s. m.—pl. t. au (dws)** A tap, or fawcet of  
a cask.

Gan foddwedd t'r dwsel.

As drunk as the fawcet. *S. Tudar.*

**Dwsel, s. f.—pl. t. au (dws—mel)** Dulcimer.

Llawer dwsel a thelyn.

Many a dulcimer and harp. *L. G. Cuth.*

**Dwthwn, s. m. (dy—twn)** A juncture of time, a  
season; a day.

Durostynall Dwy, y dwthwa hwnw, fablin breinl Canaan o fhen  
meillion Israel.

God laughed, on that day, Jablin king of Canaan before the  
children of Israel. *Judges iv. 23.*

**Dwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (wy)** That is; origination,  
cause; rule, or order. It is an appellative for  
several rivers; as *Dwy faur* and *Dwy fach*, in  
Arfon.

**Dwy, s. f. (wy)** Two females. *a. Two.*

Dewis o'r ddwy fach-dda hweh.

Choose of the two little black sows. *Adage.*

**Dwyadeiniawg, a. (dwy—adeiniawg)** Bipennated

**Dwyar, s. pl. (dwy—ar)** Stirrups.

**Dwyar, s. m. (dwy)** Efficient cause. *a. Divine.*

**Dwyasgellawg, a. (dwy—asgellawg)** Bipennated.

**Dwydon, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwy—ton)** A diphthong.

**Dwyddalen, s. f. (dwy—dalen)** The common  
twayblade.

**Dwyddalenawg, a. (dwyddalen)** Bipetalous.

**Dwyeg, s. f. (dwy)** The mill. It is also called  
*clledyf bledwyn*, and *clledyf biswal*.

Yn yr ysgafnau y bydd yr anaf.

Yn y ddwyeg y bydd y llawerodd.

In the lungs the breath exists, in the spleen the spirits be.  
*Adage.*

**Dwyen, s. f. pl. (dwy—gen)** The gills.

**Dwyf, s. m. (wyf)** The I am; the Self-existent.

**Dwyfan, s. f.—pl. t. on (dwyf)** A goddess.

**Dwyfasglawg, a. (dwy—masglawg)** Bivalvous.

**Dwyfaw, v. n. (dwyf)** To be deified.

**Dwyfawg, a. (dwyf)** Having divine nature; betony

**Dwyfawl, a. (dwyf)** Divine, or godly.

**Dwyfed, s. f. (dwy)** A second. *a. Second.*

**Dwyflwyddawl, a. (dwy—blwyddawl)** Biennial.

**Dwyfolaeth, s. m. (dwyfawl)** Deification.

**Dwyfolder, s. m. (dwyfawl)** Godliness.

**Dwyfoli, v. a. (dwyfawl)** To make godly, or di-  
vine; to sanctify, to consecrate.

**Dwyfoliad, s. m. (dwyfawl)** A rendering divine;  
sanctification.

**Dwyffron, s. f. pl. (dwy—ffron)** The breasts.

*Cledr y ddwyffron*, the chest.

Dwyn yr wyd wea dan aur wing.  
Dwyffron tal gwyn-lawch ddring.

Thou dost bear, fair maid, under thy golden attire two breasts  
like the trackless white drift. *W. Cynwal.*

**Dwyffroneg, s. f. (dwyffron)** Breast plate; also a  
breast-cloth.

**Dwyffroen, s. f. pl. (dwy—ffroen)** The nostrils.

**Dwygeiniawg, s. f. (dwy—ceiniawg)** Twopence.

*Y ddwygeiniawg*, the herb twopenny.

**Dwygragenawg, a. (dwy—cragenawg)** Bivalvous.

**Dwyllaw, s. pl. (dwy—llaw)** The two hands.

**Dwyllw, s. f. pl. (dwy—lliw)** The two female  
parties, the respective females.

Rhaeg briw y ddwyllw, ar dddeulin archaf orchest ac amddiffyn.  
From the harm of each party, on my knees I crave deliverance,  
and defence. *H. D. ab Iŷan, Civil War.*

Y ddwyllw brif aurores, Rhyddychain a Chacragawnt.  
The two chief academics, Oxford and Cambridge. *Homerion.*

**Dwylofaid, s. f. (dwyllaw)** The two hands-full.

**Dwylofio, v. a. (dwyllaw)** To stroke with the hands.

**Dwylofiad, s. m. (dwyllaw)** A stroking, or patting  
with the hands.

**Dwyn, a. (gwyn)** Bearing with; condescending.

**Dwyn, v. a. (gwyn)** To bear, bring, carry, or

take away; to steal. *Dwyn mab*, to bear a  
child; *dwyn i'r dygn*, to carry to the extremity,  
to take an oath; *dwyn mecknt*, to assert a sureti-  
ship; *dwyn arfau*, to bear arms; *dwyn achau*,  
to trace pedigrees; *dwyn trais*, to commit a  
rape; *dwyn gofid*, to bear pain.

Dynlodon deon dylm am iddwy  
Dolur cwyn a'ŷ cyfary!

Poor men that are sojourners ought for his being taken away to  
utter a groan that will rise him up. *Eia. Wan, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Orr ddolledd ar ei ddolod,  
Am y 'nwyn yma o nef!

A double curse be on his clatter, for bringing me here from a  
heaven! *D. ab Gwilym, i'r orielis.*

Dyn arall, myn dwyn arian,  
Dwyn ei glod a fyn dyn glan.

Another man will be anxious to take money, a gallant man would  
have his fame carried about. *L. G. Cuth.*

**Dwynawl, a. (dwyn)** Of a pleasant tendency.

**Dwyndeb, s. m. (dwyn)** Pleasantness; bliss.

**Dwynig, a. (dwyn)** Of a pleasant nature.

**Dwynwen, s. f. (dwyn—gwen)** The smile of bias;  
the Venus of the Britons; a woman's name, the  
daughter of Brychan Brycheiniog.

**Dwyoeidd, s. f. pl. (dwy)** Two females, twain.

Hwy a synt allan ill dwyoeidd.

They went out both of them. *Judith xiii. 10.*

**Dwyonglawg, a. (dwy—onglawg)** Bianglanted.

**Dwywr, s. m. (gwywr)** The dawning of light; orient.

**Dwyrain, a. (dwywr)** Abounding with dawns of  
light; orient; east. *s. m. The east.*

**Dwyran, s. f. pl. (dwy—rhan)** Two shares.

**Dwyre, s. m. (dwywr)** The act of appearing; or  
bursting forth; the appearance of light by the  
rising of a planet, or star.

**Dwyre, v. a. (dwyr)** To appear, to become apparent, to rise up into view.

*Dwyre wyneb dirion-wawr.*  
Shine forth thou countenance of placid beams.  
*Sypyn Cyfiliawg.*  
Dewr egin dwyrëdd y ddau.

The vigorous shoot is reared up to be a rick. *Ll. P. Much.*

See here a ddywrynt  
Yn lliu i gydgyn gynt.

The morning stars arose a host of yore to sing together.  
*Gwynnyddia.*

**Dwyrëad, s. m. (dwyre)** A rising into view.

**Dwyrëain, v. a. (dwyre)** To appear, to rise.

**Dwyrëawg, a. (dwyre)** Appearing, surgent.

**Dwyrëawl, a. (dwyre)** Apt to appear; ortive.

**Dwyrëawr, s. m. (dwyre)** He that appeareth.

**Dwyrëdig, a. (dwyre)** Arisen into view.

**Dwyrëinawl, a. (dwyrain)** Oriental, easterly.

**Dwyrëinwynt, s. m.—pl. f. oedd (dwyrain—gwynt)**  
The east wind.

**Dwys, a. (gwys)** Close, dense; hard; grave.

*Naws carennydd ni's cryna;*  
*Cywir a dwys fydd car da.*

The shoot of friendship will not wither; faithful and sincere will be the good friend. *Gwa. Taw.*

**Dwysadwy, a. (dwys)** That may be pressed.

**Dwysaid, a. (dwys)** Of a condensing nature.

**Dwysaw, v. a. (dwys)** To close, to press, to condense, to harden.

**Dwysawg, a. (dwys)** Having density; pressing.

**Dwysawl, a. (dwys)** Tending to be close.

**Dwysbyll, s. m. (dwys—pyll)** Sober judgment, or gravity. a. Grave, sedate.

**Dwysder, s. m. (dwys)** Closeness; weightiness.

**Dwysedig, a. (dwys)** Close, condensed, pressed.

*Y dyddedawyd o weiddau dros weiddogion—dyddedawyd o dwys dyddedig ydyw.*

The duty of praying for ministers—it is a duty of serious moment. *Ier. Owain.*

**Dwysgall, a. (dwys—call)** Very discreet.

**Dwysgur, s. m. (dwys—câr)** Heavy pain.

**Dwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwys)** A closing, or pressing; condensation.

**Dwysill, s. f. (dwy—sill)** A disyllable. a. Of two syllables.

**Dwysillawg, a. (dwysill)** Having two syllables.

**Dwysogaeth, s. m. (dwysawg)** The act of closing together; condensation; fixation. *Dwysogaeth serch*, a settling of love.

**Dwyw, s. m.—pl. t. an (dwy)** That produces; efficient cause; God.

**Dwywaith, s. f. (dwy—gwaith)** Two times, twice. a. Twice.

**Dwyawl, a. (dwyw)** Godly, or divine.

**Dwyweddawg, a. (dwy—gweddawg)** Bigamic.

**Dwywes, s. f.—pl. t. an (dwyw)** A goddess.

**Dwywoldeb, s. m. (dwywawl)** Godliness.

**Dwywolder, s. m. (dwywawl)** Divinity; piety.

**Dwywoll, v. a. (dwywawl)** To make divine.

**DY, s. m. r.—pl. t. on**, Iteration, or augment.

When prefixed to words it gives them a frequentative, or iterative force, and it is generally the sign of the middle voice in verbs.

**Dy, article, and preposition.** The; to. It was seldom used, even by the ancients, for y and yr.

**Dy, pron. (mutation of ty)** Thy, thine.

*Cryllfyn a orag Cai*  
*O fard Dilius fab Erhai;*  
*Pet fach dy angnen fyddai.*

Cai did make a leath of the beard of Dilius the son of Erhai; if he would he would be thy death. *H. Culbach—Mabingion.*

**Dyad, s. m. (dy)** Maxim; advice, counsel.

*Pet mau pybl dilaus dyddad Taliesin.*

If mine were the unerring advice of Taliesin. *Gutil. Ddu.*

**Dyadel, v. s. (gadel)** To leave, or to suffer.

*Pop lhwf llemtior arno,*  
*Pop fter dyadel bobion.*

Every coward will be trampled upon, every strong one will be suffered to pass. *Llyfard.*

*Am ddyadel gwad pedair cetaulag.*

For letting blood four pence. *Welsh Law.*

**Dyall, s. m.—pl. t. au (gall)** The understanding.

*Angball o dyall ydy yn yddio;*  
*Angwbl fa ein pyll am ein twilio.*

Indiscreet is the knowledge that we are in; imperfect was our reason for being deceived. *Bloddydd Fard.*

**Dyall, v. a. (gall)** To understand, perceive, or know; to apprehend; to draw a similitude.

*I gwallt y dyallit*  
*A'i gwallt i'w llythol gwyr i dir.*

To a castle he is compared with his thick wall surrounding the men of his land. *L. G. Celi.*

**Dyalladwy, a. (dyall)** Comprehensible.

**Dyallator, ger. (dyall)** Incomprehending.

**Dyalledig, a. (dyall)** Apprehended; discerned.

**Dyalledigaeth, s. m. (dyalledig)** Discernment.

**Dyallgar, a. (dyall)** Intelligent, discreet.

**Dyallgarwch, s. m. (dyallgar)** Knowingness, understanding, intelligence, discreetness.

**Dyalliad, s. m. (dyall)** An understanding.

**Dyallt, s. m. (gall)** The understanding.

**Dyalltadwy, a. (dyallt)** Comprehensible.

**Dyalltedig, a. (dyallt)** Apprehended.

**Dyalltus, a. (dyallt)** Quick of apprehension, discerning, or knowing.

**Dyalltwr, s. m.—pl. dyalltwyr (dyallt—gwr)** A comprehender, a knower.

**Dyalltwri, s. m. (dyalltwr)** Understanding.

**Dyalltwriaeth, s. m. (dyalltwr)** Understanding.

**Dyallu, v. a. (dyall)** To understand, to know.

**Dyallus, a. (dyall)** Discreet, or discerning.

**Dyallwr, s. m.—pl. dyallwyr (dyall—gwr)** A comprehender, or discernor.

**Dyallwriaeth, s. m. (dyallwr)** Discernment.

**Dyanerch, v. a. (anerch)** To dedicate, to greet.

**Dyanerchawl, a. (dyanerch)** Complimentary.

**Dyanerchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyanerch)** A dedicating, or complimenting; dedication.

**Dyanerchu, v. a. (dyanerch)** To dedicate.

**Dyar, v. s. m. (ar)** A sound, noise, or din.

**Dyar, v. a. (ar)** To sound, to make a din.

**Dyaraws, v. s. m. (araws)** To be tarrying; to stay.

**Dyarchiad, s. m. (archiad)** A demanding.

**Dyarfor, s. m. (arfor)** A sea coast, a strand.

*Gwyddfeirch dyarfor.*

The wild steeds of the strand. *Taliesin.*

**Dyarosawl, a. (dyaraws)** Dilatory, staying.

**Dyarosiad, s. m. (dyaraws)** A delaying.

**Dyasn, v. a. (asg)** To strip, or to uncover.

*O chaf i, moes i dyasn;*  
*Ei dwyn i hwn ydyw asg.*

If I shall have it let me unshave it; to carry it to him is my task. *Idmon. Yr Iwain, i gylledd.*

**Dyban, s. m.—pl. t. od (pan)** An ant, or emmet.

**Dybanan, s. c. (dyban)** A mechanic, an artist.

*Dybanan celfyddidau*  
*Am ddedwydd dian.*

An ingenious artist for the ingenious would pay, for the prudent certainly. *Taliesin.*

**Dybanon, s. m.—pl. t. an (dyban)** An artist.

**Dybarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (parth)** A separation.

**Dybarthawl, a. (dybarth)** Tending to divide.

**Dybarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dybarth)** A separating, or dividing; separation.

**Dybarthu, v. a. (dybarth)** To separate, to divide.

**Dybel, s. f.—pl. t. au (pel)** A sphere, or ball.

Dybeliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dybel) A forming into a sphere, or ball.

Dybelu, v. a. (dybel) To make spherical.

Dyben, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (pen) Conclusion, termination, or end; intent, purpose.

Tri dyben gwybodaeth; dyled, budd, a phrydferthwch.

The three ends of knowledge: duty, profit, and beauty of appearance.

Dybenawl, a. (dyben) Concludent, decisive.

Dyabendawd, s. m. (dyben) Accomplishment.

Dybenedig, a. (dyben) Accomplished; ended.

Dybeniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dyben) Conclusion, termination; decision; accomplishment.

Dybenrwydd, s. m. (dyben) Conclusiveness.

Dybennu, v. a. (dyben) To conclude, bring to an end, to end; to determine.

Dybenus, a. (dyben) Conclusive; decisive.

Dybi, v. (3. p. *indic. of dyfod*) It will be. *Dybi i ti hynny*, be it so to thee; *ie dybi*, yes to be sure. *Sil.*

Dybiid f'n dyddiau dibon.  
A ddiastel hanesol a hoen.

Let there come to us painless days, and unailing age, and joy.  
*Gormwy Owen.*

Dybleidiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (pleidiad) An espousing a party; confederation.

Dybleidiaw, v. a. (pleidiaw) To espouse a party, to take a part; to confederate.

Dybleidiawl, a. (pleidiawl) Confederating.

Dyblisgaw, v. a. (plisgaw) To take off the shell.

Dyblisgawi, a. (plisgawi) Tending to peel off.

Dyblisgiad, s. m. (plisgiad) A peeling off.

Dyblig, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (plyg) A fold, a plait.

Dyblig, a. (plyg) Double; folded, or plaited.

Cedw allwy; a mawr obrywa  
Bellicion a dyblygion bia.

He will keep them; and awfully he will reward the proud ones with men/fold plagues. *W. Middleton.*

Dybligawl, a. (dyblyg) Duplicative; doubled.

Dybligedig, a. (dyblyg) Doubled, or folded.

Dybligredd, s. m. (dyblyg) Duplicature.

Dybligiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dyblyg) A doubling.

Dybligrwydd, s. m. (dyblyg) Doubleness.

Dybligyn, v. a. (dyblyg) To double, to plait, to fold, to wrap together.

Dyboeri, v. a. (poeri) To spit about, to bespawl.

Dyboeriad, s. m. (poeriad) A bespawling.

Dybori, v. a. (pori) To feed often, to be grazing.

Dyboriad, s. m. (poriad) A grazing, a feeding.

Dyborth, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (porth) Support.

Dyborthadwy, a. (dyborth) Supportable.

Dyborthedig, a. (dyborth) Sustained; carried.

Dyborthi, v. a. (dyborth) To sustain; to bear, to carry.

Dybyrth chwawboos byd rhag pwy poenan.

He will keep the six ages of the world against the danger of torments. *Rin. ab Owain.*

Pob llysefryn i dyborthio had.

Every plant that shall bear seed.

A thwylg odd ar wyneb yr eglion; ac Yabryd yr Argwydd i dyborthiad i'r dyfroedd.

And darkness was on the face of the ocean; and the Spirit of the Lord was borne upon the waters.

*Ancient Paraphrase of Genesis.*

Dyborthiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dyborth) Deportation; supportation; a carrying, a conveyance.

Dyborthwr, s. m.—*pl. dyborthwyr* (dyborth—*gwr*) A sustainer, a bearer, a carrier.

Dybreiddiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (preiddiad) A taking away of herds; depredation.

Dybreiddawl, v. a. (preiddawl) To depredate.

Dybreiddiawl, a. (preiddiawl) Depredatory.

Dybreiddiwr, s. m.—*pl. dybreiddwyr* (preiddiwr) A depredator, a ravager.

Dybry, s. f.—*pl. t. od* (pry) The sea-hen.

Dybryan, s. f.—*pl. t. od* (dybry) The sea-hen.

Dybrych, s. f.—*pl. t. od* (dybry) The sea-hen.

Dybryd, a. (dybr) Sad, melancholy; ugly. *Cyflafan ddybryd*, a horrid deed.

Dybryder, s. m. (pyrder) Pensiveness, sadness.

Dybryderawl, a. (dybryder) Pensive, sad.

Dybryderu, v. a. (dybryder) To be musing.

Nid arweddwy i folawd;  
Dybryderas i waegawd.

His praise is not celebrated; I have sadly remembered his shrouding. *Tallies.*

Dybrydiad, s. m. (pyrdiad) A fixing a time.

Dybrydiaw, v. a. (pyrdiaw) To observe, or fix a time.

Dybryn, s. m. (pryn) A purchase; merit.

Dybrynawg, a. (dybryn) Meritorious.

Pan deli gofyn aruan ai rhyddodn ofnawg  
Rhag gormes cedw'n cad dybrynawg.

When a call shall come upon us, we will not be timid because of the molestation of the mighty ones meritorious in the battle. *Gw. Brycheiniaw.*

Dybrynawl, a. (dybryn) Meritorious.

Dybryniad, s. m. (dybryn) An obtaining, or purchasing; a meriting.

Dybrynu, v. a. (dybryn) To get esteem.

Tri pheth i ddybryn lwyddiant: priodawl ymgais, kywaith ymgais, ac anghyffredia ymgais.

Three things that will obtain success: appropriate exertion, feasible exertion, and uncommon exertion. *Barddas.*

Dybrynwyr, s. m.—*pl. dybrynwyr* (dybryn—*gwr*) One who acquires; a purchaser.

Dyburaw, v. a. (puraw) To purify, to purge.

Dadwyrain o fain, o fedd s'n dybedd  
I an dyburaw o an camwedd.

He will rise again from the tomb, from the grave he will bring us to purge us from our iniquity. *Gr. ab Gergenn.*

Dyburawl, a. (purawl) Purifying, clearing.

Dyburdawl, s. m. (purdawl) A purgation.

Dybredd, s. m. (puredd) Parenance, purity.

Dyburriad, s. m. (puriad) A purifying, a clearing.

Dybyllaw, v. a. (pyllaw) To exert the rational faculty; to persuade; to conduct.

Nad f'n gofyn—  
Ein dybyllaw  
Na'n godwylaw  
Er crybryllaw  
Er crybryllaw.

Suffer not our foe to lead us, nor to deceive us by any intimations into the sloughs. *I. ab Rh. ab Iwan Llwyd.*

Dybywth, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (pwyth) A thrust, a throw forward, or into; a stitch.

Dybywthaw, v. a. (dybywth) To thrust to; or to project; to set in; to stitch.

Dybywth Daw calon  
Yn arfod Mair ei beirawd.

The glorious God sets in the lap of Mary the object of her care. *Tallies.*

Dybywthawl, a. (dybywth) Thrusting; stitched.

Dybyrthiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dybyrth) A thrusting, or throwing forward; a stitching.

Dybyr, a. (pyr) Depressed, or sad; melancholy.

Dybyrdawl, s. m. (dybyr) A melancholy, lowness of spirits, or disheartedness.

Dybyriad, s. m. (dybyr) A depression.

Dybyriaw, v. a. (dybyr) To depress, to sadden.

Dybyriawl, a. (dybyr) Melancholic, sad.

Dych, s. m. (ych) A groan, a sigh.

Dychan, s. m. (dych) An invective; a groan.

Dychaniad, s. m. (dychan) A lamenting for.

Dychanu, v. a. (dychan) To wail; to inveigh.

**Dychanwr, s. m.—pl. dychanwyr (dychan—gwr)**

A complainer, a satirist; a lampooner.

**Dychiad, s. m. (dych)** A sighing, a wailing.

**Dychian, v. a. (dych)** To sigh; to lament.

**Dychianu, v. a. (dychian)** To sigh, to wail.

**Dychiant, s. m. (dych)** A sighing, a wailing.

**Dychiaw, v. a. (dych)** To sigh, to lament.

**Dychiawl, a. (dych)** Sighing, complaining.

**Dychiawr, v. a. (dych)** To utter sighs.

**Dychiorawl, a. (dychiawr)** Sighing, wailing.

**Dychiori, v. a. (dychiawr)** To utter sighs.

Cynon a Chathraeth a chathiau a gadwast;

A minnau o'm cras dychiorant.

Cynon and Cathraeth with songs they will commemorate; and I from my blood they will bewail. *Anwain.*

—Carant

Tra phen leu dychiorant.

Relatives utter sighs round the head of Jesus. *Talliesin.*

**Dychlaig, s. m.—pl. dyshleigion (claig)** A drooping, or sinking.

**Dychlais, s. m.—pl. dychleisiau (clais)** A breaking, or appearing through; an imperfect tint, or trace; a dawn.

Gwelais yn ael dychlais dydd

Freuddwyd

I saw in the verge of the dawn of day, a dream. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dychlam, s. m.—pl. t. au (dych—llam)** A leap, fluter, throb, or bound.

**Dychlamawl, a. (dychlam)** Fluttering; leaping.

**Dychlamgar, a. (dychlam)** Apt to fluter.

**Dychlamiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychlam)** A fluttering, a springing, or leaping.

**Dychlamu, v. a. (dychlam)** To fluter, to leap; to throb, to beat, or to pant.

Rhwng ofni a goethio, mae'n rhaid anturio'r swr,  
A'r enaid fan ddychlamu, tros y cyffwrdd mawr.

Between fearing and hoping, it is necessary to venture now, the soul fluttering, over the swift bounds. *L. Hopcin.*

**Dychleigiad, s. m. (dychlaig)** A sinking in.

**Dychleigiaw, v. a. (dychlaig)** To sink in; to droop.

Eiry mynydd brith bron craig,  
Cryn calaf, alaf dychlaig;  
Gwas wr a graffo ddryg-wraig!

Snowy mountain, variegated is the side of the cliff, dried the milk, the water lily droops; woe to the man who gets a bad wife. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Dychleigiawl, a. (dychlaig)** Apt to sink in.

**Dychleisiad, s. m. (dychlais)** A making to appear through; a marking with weals.

**Dychleisiaw, v. a. (dychlais)** To make to appear through, to mark; to blacken by bruising.

**Dychleisiawl, a. (dychlais)** Apt to mark, or stain through, black from a bruise.

**Dychlud, s. m. (clud)** What is carried; a heap.

**Dychludaw, v. a. (dychlud)** To convey, to carry.

Dychludod teyrnedd teyrnedd iddaw,  
Gwledig Aberffraw a gwlad Ynys.

Let princes convey tribute to him, the sovereign of Aberffraw and the country of Ynys. *Gwalchmai.*

**Dychludawl, a. (dychlud)** Relating to carriage.

**Dychludedd, s. m. (dychlud)** A conveyance.

**Dychludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychlud)** A conveying; or carrying; a heaping together.

**Dychludd, a. (cludd)** Hemmed in, enclosed.

**Dychluddaw, v. a. (dychludd)** To hem in.

Dychyrc h tremud, dychludd anaw.

Since will small the land, it will eclipse the muse. *Gwalchmai.*

**Dychluddawl, a. (dychludd)** Tending to close.

**Dychluddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychludd)** A hemming in, or enclosing.

**Dychrain, s. m. (crafn)** A crawl, or creep.

**Dychre, s. f.—pl. t. au (cre)** A croak; a cawing.

**Dychrëad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychre)** A croaking.

**Dychrëawl, a. (dychre)** Croaking; craving.

**Dychreiniad, s. m. (dychrain)** A creeping along.

**Dychreiniawl, a. (dychrain)** To creep along.

Echrye—

Y dychran gwyr y'ngheulan.

Frightfully men do wail in the bloody plain. *Ll. P. Mech.*

**Dychrëu, v. a. (dychre)** To croak; to crave.

Rhag gelys Brynach brues dychre.

Before the foe of Brynach the flock of ravens croaks. *Ll. P. Mech.*

**Dychrymawl, a. (crymawl)** Apt to bow down.

**Dychrymiad, s. m. (crymiad)** A bowing.

**Dychrymu, v. a. (crymu)** To bow; to decline.

Dychrymynt fy nghyd y'ngnyd fandoedd.

They bowed to my praise under the warm face-worked rock. *Gwalchmai.*

**Dychryn, s. m. (cryn)** A trembling; terror, dread, horror or consternation.

Pan wnel Dew dangwau ei farau,

Dychryn dy duedd araf.

Dychryn twr torfodd yn eban.

When God reddeneth his countenance, the house of earth will uplift itself over us; a panic of the noise of legion in the night. *Cannodyn.*

**Dychrynadwy, a. (dychryn)** Terrible; fearful.

**Dychryndawl, a. (dychryn)** Trembling, quaking.

**Dychryndawd, s. m. (dychryn)** A trembling.

**Dychrynedig, a. (dychryn)** Terrified; frightened.

**Dychrynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychrynedig)**

The act of terrifying; a fearful thing.

**Dychrynf, s. f.—pl. t. au (dychryn)** A quake.

**Dychryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychryn)** Tremulation; a quaking; a frightening.

**Dychrynyld, a. (dychryn)** Apt to tremble; timorous, fearful; awful.

**Dychrynu, v. a. (dychryn)** To make to tremble;

to frighten; to tremble, to quake, to be in fear,

to be amazed.

**Dychrynwyr, s. m.—pl. dychrynwyr (dychryn—gwr)** A trembler; a frightener.

**Dychrys, s. m. (crys)** Haste, speed, or hurry.

**Dychrysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychrys)** Hurrying.

**Dychrysiaw, v. a. (dychrys)** To hasten; to march.

**Dychrysiawl, a. (dychrys)** Hastening, hurrying.

**Dychriawr, v. n. (curiaw)** To be afflicted.

Maeon dychriawr eu bod hi bit.

The populace will be afflicted with their longing that long hath been. *Anwain.*

**Dychwaen, s. f. (chwaen)** A chance, or event.

**Dychwaeth, s. m.—pl. dychweithiau (chwaeth)** A relish, or taste.

De'n' ochel rhag cael dychwaeth

O'i fleg llwyr.

It is good to avoid him for fear of getting a relish of his deep hypocrisy. *T. Llywelyn.*

**Dychwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwant)** An appetite.

A'i dychwant hi, a'i dicheil,

Man da gael myned i gell.

With her craving, and her cunning, it is a good place to get in to a chamber. *Rhys ab Iwer.*

**Dychwantawl, a. (dychwant)** Apt to cause desire.

**Dychwantu, v. a. (dychwant)** To long.

**Dychwardd, s. m. (chwardd)** A laughter.

Addwyn dyddaw dyfr dychwardd gwyrdd wrth echydd,

Ogfanw, a Cegin, a Calydawg drydded.

Charmingly the fresh smiling water glides by at eve, Ogfanw, and Cegin, and thrifty Calydawg. *Gwalchmai.*

**Dychwarddawl, a. (dychwardd)** Laughing.

**Dychwedl, s. m.—pl. dychwedlau (chwedi)** A rumour, a tale, or story; a narrative.

**Dychwedliad, s. m. (dychwedl)** A discoursing.

**Dychwedlu, v. a. (dychwedl)** To discourse.

**Dychweiniaw, v. a. (dychwaen)** To come to pass.  
**Dychweiniawl, a. (dychwaen)** Accidental.  
**Dychwel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (chwel)** A turn, a course.  
**Dychweldaw, a. (dychwel)** Convertible.  
**Dychweldig, a. (dychwel)** Converted, reversed.  
**Dychweldigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychweldig)**  
 Conversion, the act of turning, or returning.  
**Dychwelfa, s. f. (dychwel)** A recurrence, a turn.  
**Dychwelfad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychwel)** A turning, a recurring; a returning; conversion.  
**Dychwelwr, s. m.—pl. dychwelwyr (dychwel—gwr)** One who turns, or returns; a convert.  
**Dychwelyd, v. a. (dychwel)** To turn; to turn back, or to return; to convert.  
**Dychwerthin, v. a. (chwerthin)** To keep up a laugh; to laugh.

**Dychwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwydd)** A swell.  
**Dychwyddaw, v. a. (dychwydd)** To heave up.  
**Dychwyddawl, a. (dychwydd)** Apt to heave up.  
**Dychwyddiad, s. m. (dychwydd)** A heaving up.  
**Dychwyl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (chwy)** A revolve.  
**Dychwylaw, v. a. (dychwyl)** To revolve, to turn.  
**Dychwylad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychwyl)** A revolving; a revolution; a declension.  
**Dychwysawl, a. (chwysawl)** Exudatory.  
**Dychwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwysiad)** Exudation.  
**Dychwysu, v. a. (chwysu)** To exude, to sweat.  
**Dychyfaer, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfaer)** A rencounter, a combating hand to hand.  
**Dychyfaerawd, s. m. (dychyfaer)** A rencounter.  
**Dychyfaeru, v. a. (dychyfaer)** To rencounter.

O bob adfer  
 I dorffroder  
 Dychyfaerodd.

From every return his host of brothers he encountered. *Taliesin.*

**Dychyfal, a. (cyfal)** Agreeing in form.  
**Dychyfalau, v. n. (dychyfal)** To assimilate.

Dychyfal, dychyfan dyfalais;  
 Dyfa-gais dychyfan.

He will be accommodated, he will agree with deep or shallow; a deep cutting he will agree to. *Taliesin.*

**Dychyfarfod, v. a. (cyfarfod)** To come in contact, to meet together.

Rir dychyfarfyddain' o Brydain gofain.

Long they will experience the gratitude of Britain. *Taliesin.*

**Dychyfeiriad, s. m. (dychyfaer)** A coming in contact; a rencountering.  
**Dychyfeiriaw, v. a. (dychyfaer)** To meet in contact; to rencounter.  
**Dychyfeiriawl, a. (dychyfaer)** Apt to come in contact, or in opposition.  
**Dychyfiad, s. m. (cyfiad)** Equalization.  
**Dychyfiaw, v. a. (cyfiaw)** To equalize.

Golod byd dyd, dyddaw,  
 Cyd ymgyngir o honaw;  
 Dychyfiad aegus dychyfiaw;  
 Dyddid hion gwedy gylaw.

The wealth of the world let it go, it will come, as long as there shall be a dealing with it; the sleepy equalizes himself with death; there will be fair weather after rain. *Lleifed.*

**Dychyfiawl, a. (cyfiawl)** Tending to equalize.  
**Dychyfiing, a. (cyfiing)** Straitened, perplexed.  
**Dychyfun, a. (cyfun)** Accordant, agreeing.  
**Dychyfunaw, v. a. (dychyfun)** To accord.  
**Dychyffraw, s. m. (cyffraw)** Agitation, motion.  
**Dychyffroad, s. m. (dychyffraw)** A putting in motion, or disturbing; agitation.  
**Dychyffrowawl, a. (dychyffraw)** Tending to agitate.  
**Dychyffroi, v. a. (dychyffraw)** To agitate, to put in motion; to become agitated or troubled.

Dychyffry gwawd gwaith;  
 Dychyffrydd truch a thrlin.

The spear the blood will cause to flow; the turbulent will be in the way of brother. *Lleifed.*

**Dychymhell, v. a. (cymhell)** To compel, to press.  
**Dychymmrir, a. (cymmrir)** Broken to pieces.  
**Dychymmriraw, v. a. (dychymmrir)** To break together, or one against another.  
**Dychymmrirad, s. m. (dychymmrir)** A breaking, or dashing against one another.  
**Dychymyg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cymyg)** Invention, or devise; a riddle, or intricate sentence; a difficult question.

Dychymyg, nes grebwyll, yw rith a chynllun a wna y meddwl, ac y deall, ac y pywll, ar hethuau sy dyddent yn dwyn arnynt eu hantol o ddil ac aegus y cyfryw rith a chynllun.

Invention, or fancy, is a form, or prefiguration which is made by the mind, the understanding, and the reason, of things that may not have in themselves of truth and necessity such form and prefiguration. *Barddas.*

Nid on dychymyg yn Môn  
 Am wreidd gwr elldig;  
 Pal y mae mewn gwlad arall  
 Am wreidd cyfnewid cali.

There is no surmise in Môn with respect to the wives of jealous ones as there is in another country of domestic and discreet wives. *Id. ab Gwilym.*

**Dychymyg, v. a. (cymyg)** To devise; to conjecture, to conceive, to guess.  
**Dychymygadwy, a. (dychymyg)** Imaginable.  
**Dychymygair, s. m. (dychymyg—gair)** Onomatopoeia, a figure in which the name or word is made to correspond with the thing expressed.  
**Dychymygawl, a. (dychymyg)** Imaginary; problematical; enigmatical.  
**Dychymygedig, a. (dychymyg)** Imagined.  
**Dychymygod, s. m. (dychymyg—bod)** An imaginary being.  
**Dychymygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychymyg)** A devising, or imagining; excogitation.  
**Dychymygiadawl, a. (dychymygiad)** Imaginary, excogitative.  
**Dychymygu, v. a. (dychymyg)** To conjecture, to conceive, to invent, to devise, to guess.  
**Dychymygyr, s. m.—pl. dychymygyr (dychymyg—gwr)** A deviser; an enigmatiser.  
 Gwell dychymygyr no gorchywylwr.

An inventor is better than he that executes. *Adage.*

**Dychymygydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dychymyg)** A deviser, or inventor; an enigmatiser.  
**Dychymysg, s. m. (cymysg)** A commixion. a. Compounded, or blended together.  
**Dychymysgedig, a. (dychymysg)** Commixed.  
**Dychymysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychymysg)** A commixion; a blending together.  
**Dychymysgu, v. a. (dychymysg)** To commix, or to compound together.  
**Dychynaid, s. m. (cynaid)** Growth, or height.

Dychynaid ieuane dychynnydd,  
 Nid echynaid ciod celydd.

The height of the young will increase, lying praise would not be borrowed. *Lleifed.*

**Dychynawl, a. (cynawl)** Tending to grow up.  
**Dychyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyniad)** A growing in height, or elevation.  
**Dychynnen, v. a. (cynnen)** To kindle, to light; to be kindled, or lighted.  
**Dychyrch, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrch)** A coming together; an onset, or attack.  
**Dychyrchawl, a. (dychyrch)** Resorting, or coming together; apt to make an onset.  
**Dychyrchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychyrch)** A resorting to; making an onset.  
**Dychyrchu, v. a. (dychyrch)** To make frequent onsets; to be attacking, or coming on.



**Dychyagogan, v. a. (cyagogan)** To cause a quaking, or trembling; to intimidate.

*Ac ar lles Owain haol haol dille*  
*Dychyagogan Lloegyr haaf fy llaia.*

*And, for the service of generous Owain with the fine wrought band, Lloegyr will be made to tremble before my blade.*  
*Gwenchmau.*

**Dychyalyd, a. (cysyl)** Apt to be drowsy.

**Dychystudd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (cystudd)** Affliction  
*Dychystudd bra bro lld.*

*The affliction of a womb the enemy of a country.* *Lleford.*

**Dyd, interj. (yd)** Hold! avast! heighday! *Dyd, dyd!* Hold, hold!

*Dyd was rhyfedd yu dy ghydd,*  
*Goid wyl tangen north waled;*  
*Ni ddallid di Gai ar dy gwaed.*

*Hold, young men, it is strange to hear thee, except thou art otherwise than thou seemest: thou wouldst not take Cal sidled by a hundred in thy train.* *Ynadd. Arthur a Gwenhwyfar.*

**Dydach, s. m. (tach)** A skulk, or a lurk.

**Dydach, v. a. (tach)** To lurk, to skulk; to avoid.

*Nid wyf—*  
*Na ffruster, na boedwr bach*  
*Na ddoerw ffa'n dydach.*

*I am not either a bravaado, nor a little boaster, nor a tippler that is used to lurk.*

**Dydaniad, s. m. (taniad)** Ignition, kindling.

**Dydaniaw, v. m. (taniaw)** To take fire, to ignify.

**Dydardd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (tardd)** A breaking out.

**Dydarddawl, a. (dyardd)** Apt to break out.

**Dydarddiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (dydardd)** Effusion.

**Dydarddu, v. a. (dydardd)** To appear, effuse, or burst through; to bud.

**Dydawl, a. (tawl)** Separated, or apart.

**Dydechawl, a. (dydech)** Lurking, or skulking.

**Dydechiad, s. m. (dydech)** A lurking, a skulking.

**Dydechra, v. a. (dydach)** To be lurking.

**Dydechwr, s. m.—pl. dydechwyr (dydach—gwr)**

A lurker, a skulker

*Mi yu dydechwr collau*  
*A drit a'i wal moerw ddr gen.*

*I am a lurker of the covert who dwells with his couch in a hole and oak.* *L. G. Cethi, or berru.*

**Dydi, prom. (mutation of tydi)** Thou: thee.

*Dod sweth, dydi a'i ddebyg*  
*Ar gield glas Argwydd y Glyn.*

*Give an edge, for thou art able, on the blue blade of the Lord of the Glyn.* *S. Tudur.*

**Dydolawg, a. (dydawl)** That is separated.

**Dydoledig, a. (dydawl)** Segregated, discrete.

**Dydoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. f. au (dydoledig)** Segregation; separation; severance.

**Dydoleg, s. f. (dydawl)** A diacresis; a divider.

**Dydoli, v. a. (dydawl)** To segregate, to separate; to sever, to put asunder.

*Llaw ddirlid a dydawl o pherchen.*

*A wicked hand will sever its possessor.* *Adage.*

*Deled lle n'n dydolith.*

*Let her come to the place where we shall not be separated.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dydoliad, s. m.—pl. f. au (dydawl)** A separating, segregation, separation.

**Dydoliath, s. m. (dydawl)** A separation.

**Dydoliant, s. m. (dydawl)** A separation.

**Dydolitor, sup. (dydawl)** That is separating.

**Dydolwr, s. m.—pl. dydolwyr (dydawl—gwr)** A separator, or divider.

**Dydolydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (dydawl)** A separator.

*Dily, Daw yw'n dydolodd,*  
*Mawl lldo, a fyny fydd!*

*Of a truth, God is our separator, praise be to him, what he lists will be.* *Goronwy Owain.*

**Dydon, s. f.—pl. f. au (ton)** A peel, a paring.

**Dydonawl, a. (dydon)** Peeled, or stripped.

**Dyddni, v. a. (dydon)** To pare the surface.

**Dyddrawl, a. (törawl)** Tending to break.

**Dyddredig, a. (töredig)** Refracted; broken.

**Dyddori, v. a. (töri)** To be breaking.

*Am sweth gram—*  
*Ym dydyr ddeyr am Dder;*  
*Aclau yno! i alar,*  
*Elyn gryd Alun crydd.*

*Often over the eye-blink my tear breaks out for Tuter; heavy is the grief for him in me, the terror of the foe having the strength of Alun.* *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

*Dydon a dyddori o garchar y brenia diler araf.*

*Persons that shall break from the king's prison let punishment be inflicted on them.* *L. G. Cethi.—Dyddi Rhodri.*

**Dyddriad, s. m.—pl. f. au (töriad)** A refraction.

**Dyddrwr, s. m.—pl. dyddrwr (törrwr)** A breaker.

**Dydreiddiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (treiddiad)** Penetration, pervasion, perforation.

**Dydriddawl, v. a. (treiddawl)** To penetrate.

**Dydriddawl, a. (treiddawl)** Penetrating.

**Dydrön, v. a. (trön)** To bore; to penetrate.

**Dydrwynaw, v. a. (trwynaw)** To follow scent.

**Dydrwyniad, s. m. (trwyniad)** A scenting.

**Dydwylaw, v. a. (twyllaw)** To use deceit.

**Dydwylliad, s. m. (twylliad)** A deceiving.

**Dydwythaw, v. a. (twythaw)** To make elastic.

**Dydwythawl, a. (twythawl)** Tending to be elastic.

**Dydwythiad, s. m. (twythiad)** A making elastic; a becoming elastic.

**Dydynawl, a. (tynewl)** Attractive, drawing.

**Dydyniad, s. m.—pl. f. au (tyniad)** Attraction.

**Dyddyn, v. a. (tynn)** To attract, to draw.

**Dydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (ydd)** A day. *Dydd gwy,*  
*a holiday; dydd gwaith, a work day; dydd*  
*braed, doomsday; dydd y farn, the day of*  
*judgement; dydd coll a chaffael, a day of loss*  
*and attainment, or a day of adjoining causes*  
*at law; dyddiau dyddon, days on which no law*  
*proceedings are held: o dydd i dydd, from*  
*day to day; o ddydd brygydd, from one day*  
*to another; er ys dyddiau, since many days, or*  
*a good while.*

*Bid araf, od af Pr dydd,*  
*Ladd dwyli a chledd Dydd.*

*Let it be my task, if I go to the arlie, to kill two thousand with the sword of Dydd.* *L. G. Cethi.*

**Dyddiad, s. m. (dydd)** A becoming day.

**Dydddawl, a. (dydd)** Becoming day, dawning.

**Dyddamwain, s. f.—pl. dyddamweiniau (dam-**

**wain)** A casualty, an event.

**Dyddamweiniad, s. m. (dyddamwain)** A coming

to pass, or happening.

**Dyddamweiniaw, v. a. (dyddamwain)** To come to

pass; to be happening.

**Dyddamweiniawl, a. (dyddamwain)** Tending to

come to pass, or to be happening.

**Dyddan, a. (dän)** Alluring, charming, fascinating;

amusing, diverting; agreeable, pleasant.

**Dyddanadwy, a. (dyddan)** Capable of being al-

lured, amused, or diverted; consolable.

**Dyddanadd, a. (dyddan)** Alluring; amusing.

**Dyddanawl, a. (dyddan)** Tending to allure, a-

muse, or divert; pleasing.

**Dyddanedig, a. (dyddan)** That is amused.

**Dyddangar, a. (dyddan)** Tending to allure; di-

verting, amusing; pleasant.

**Dyddangarwch, s. m. (dyddan)** Divertingness.

**Dyddaniad, s. m. (dyddan)** A diverting; a com-

forting; or consoling; recreation.

**Dyddanu, v. a. (dyddan)** To divert, to amuse, to

delight, to solace, to comfort; to please.

**Dyddanus, a. (dyddan)** Diverting, or amusing;

consolatory, comforting; tending to mirth.

**Dyddanusrwydd, s. m. (dyddanus)** Divertingness.  
**Dyddanwch, s. m. (dyddan)** Diversion, amusement; pleasantness, comfort, consolation.

**Dyddanwr, s. m.—pl. dyddanwyr (dyddan—gwr)**  
 A diverter, or amuser; a consoler, a comforter.  
**Dyddanydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyddan)** A diverter, a consoler, a comforter.

**Dyddarbod, s. m.—pl. t. au (darbod)** Providence.  
**Dyddarbod, v. n. (darbod)** To anticipate.  
**Dyddarbodawl, a. (dyddarbod)** Provident.  
**Dyddarbodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyddarbod)** A providing before hand; anticipation.  
**Dyddarbodus, a. (dyddarbod)** Provident.  
**Dyddarfod, v. n. (darfod)** To be accomplished.

*Dydderf aneg i'r du gyweithydd.*

Death has been accomplished to the black auxiliary. *Talierin.*

*A fyao Daw dydderf.*

What God wills let it come to pass. *Adage.*

*Pob harogan dydderf.*

Every prediction let it be fulfilled. *Adage.*

**Dyddarnawl, a. (darnawl)** Cutting, carving.  
**Dyddarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darniad)** A cutting in pieces, a carving, or cutting up.

**Dyddarnu, v. a. (darnu)** To cut in pieces.  
**Dyddau, v. n. (dydd)** To become day; to dawn.  
**Dyddawed, v. a. (dawed)** To be coming.

*Dyddoddyw y dydd, Dafydd dywyn-fri*  
*Deudd haol, ym caffel nes ym coll.*

Come is the day, Davydd of blessed pre-eminence in the law of generosity, for me to be obtained, or for me to be lost.

*Ll. P. Moch, gywydd D. ab Owain.*

**Dyddawr, s. m. (dawr)** A concern for.  
**Dyddawr, v. a. (dawr)** To have a concern for.

*Pwybyth a ddallo ygrah, ac a'i dyddawr hyd adref—dylt lawo.*

Whoever that shall find a beast, and that shall safely bring him home is entitled to reward. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dyddaisyf, v. a. (deisyf)** To be imploring.  
**Dyddaisyfawl, a. (dyddeisyf)** Apt to be imploring  
**Dyddaisyfydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyddeisyf)** A continual asking, or suing.

**Dyddaisyfu, v. a. (dyddeisyf)** To be craving.  
**Dyddela, v. n. (delu)** To come, to be coming.

*Cyn mablan—*

*Cyd bwyf drwg, bid drwgur dithan,*  
*Herwydd da gryfydd dagrau ddolwch,*  
*Dyddelwynt yn hydr hyd fy nghruddian!*

Ere I come to the repose of men, though I be evil be thou then merciful, by the good devotion of the tears of repentance, they come trickling over my cheeks! *Ll. P. Moch.*

**Dyddelwad, s. m. (delwad)** A giving form to, a making as an image; a becoming pale.

**Dyddelwaidd, a. (delwaidd)** Tending to become as a statue, or as an image.

**Dyddelwi, v. n. (delwi)** To become as an image; to grow pale; to be confounded.

**Dyddenawi, a. (denawl)** Enticing, alluring.

**Dyddeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deniad)** A drawing after, alluring, or enticing.

**Dyddenu, v. a. (denu)** To be enticing or alluring

*Dyddennat ednaint adnew goedydd.*

The woods of deposits allure the birds. *Dafydd y Coad.*

**Dyddenwr, s. m.—pl. dyddenwyr (denwr)** An enticer, or allurer; a seducer.

**Dyddestlaidd, a. (destlaidd)** Decorative, nice.

**Dyddestliad, s. m. (destliad)** A decoration.

**Dyddestlu, v. a. (destlu)** To decorate, to trim.

**Dyddenedu, v. a. (denedu)** To come; to be coming

*Dyddennat i'to a doctur yn medd.*

They will come to him that shall be in the grave. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

**Dyddfawl, a. (dyddyf)** Tending to be pale.

**Dyddfiad, s. m. (dyddyf)** A becoming pale.  
**Dyddfiawg, a. (dyddyf)** Having paleness.

*P'a ryw anghyfnodd-dra ofnadwy a wnaeth efn ar y ddaiar,*  
*pan yr anfonodd allan ei seithau; ac ei gieddyf niweidiaw,*  
*newyn dyddiaw, ac yr baist ddiwydiaw.*

What a fearful desolation has he caused on the earth, when he sent forth his arrows; namely his devastating sword, pest, famine, and the destructive pestilence! *Jer. Owain.*

**Dyddfu, v. a. (dyddyf)** To grow pale, or wan; to grow faint, to faint. *Dyddfu o newyn, to faint from hunger.*

**Dyddgwaith, s. m. (dydd—gwaith)** A day tide, a certain day. *Ar ddyddgwaith, on a certain day.*

**Dyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dydd)** A becoming day;—a dating; a date;—arbitration.

**Dyddiadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (dyddiad)** A diary.

**Dyddiant, s. m. (dydd)** A settling a day; a date.

*Am fonedd ym a fensalg,*

*Am dyddiant, gwyrgiant gwraig—*

*Ni's coellaf.*

Of birth which he declares to me, of assignation, and the vigor of women, I believe him not. *Gr. Grgg.*

**Dyddiaw, v. n. (dydd)** To become day;—to date; to settle by arbitration.

**Dyddiawl, a. (dydd)** Daily, diurnal, dated.

**Dyddiedig, a. (dydd)** Settled for a day; dated.

**Dyddigiad, s. m. (digiad)** A being disturbed, or displeased; a disturbing, or irritating.

**Dyddigiaw, v. a. (digiaw)** To irritate, to disturb, to displease; to become angry.

**Dyddigiawl, a. (digiawl)** Apt to irritate.

**Dyddiwr, s. m.—pl. dyddwyr (dydd—gwr)** A days-man, or arbitrator.

**Dyddlyfr, s. m.—pl. t. au (dydd—llyfr)** A diary, an almanack, a calendar.

**Dyddisgyn, v. a. (disgyn)** To descend; to abase.

**Dyddisgynawl, a. (dyddisgyn)** Descending.

**Dyddisgyniad, s. m. (dyddisgyn)** A descending.

**Dyddolwch, s. m. (dolwch)** Worship, adoration.

*Gwae hwynt y gethern—*

*Rhag nad oer dyddolwch,*

*Nag ddielfwch*

*Byth wedi yma.*

Woe to the host of fends, lest there is not prayer, nor repentance ever after the present. *Ion. Mynyw.*

**Dyddon, s. m. (dydd)** Light, or white; a blank; a. Pale; blank.

*Dyddas dyddon yw y rhai al ddyllér cyffroli hawi ynddynt.*

Blank days are those when it is not proper to prosecute a suit in them. *Welsh Laws.*

*Hoedl Dafydd megis dydd dyddon.*

The life of Davydd is like a blank day. *D. Benfras.*

*Gwyalydd Elise pan weler teslu*

*A meddon dyddon wag weidydd.*

The happiness of Elise will be when there will be seen the family and children serving the white garment.

*Audli y Coronawg Faban.*

**Dyddoniad, s. m. (doniad)** An endowing.

**Dyddoniaw, v. a. (doniaw)** To endow, to gift.

**Dyddoniawl, a. (doniawl)** Tending to gift.

**Dyddorawl, a. (dyddawr)** Concerned, anxious.

**Dyddordeb, s. m. (dyddawr)** Concern.

*Megis baedd coed y'mhlith tori o'r cwn, efely y cerddwa Hir-*

*tas trwy y geirylaw! dyddonodd o ddwyfedyd redeg y mairch byd y*

*lle y gwelid of arwydd breinin Melf; ac heb ddyddordeb, na*

*meddylaw pa beth a ddamwainia iddo hyd i'r geislad ddial ei*

*cwythr.*

As a wild boar amongst a pack of dogs, so did Hiras go through the hostile ranks by a sudden run of the horses to the place where he saw the banner of the king of Midli; and without concern, or thinking what might happen to him if he could not obtain revenge for his uncle. *Gr. ab Arthwr.*

**Dyddori, v. n. (dyddawr)** To be concerned, to be anxious, to take care for.

*Ni ddyddawr newynawg pa yso.*

The hungry cures not what he devours. *Adage.*

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**Dyddoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyddawr)** A caring for, a being concerned; anxiety.

**Dyddoriant, s. m. (dyddawr)** A caring; anxiety.

**Dyddorus, a. (dyddawr)** Concerned, anxious.

**Dyddosparth, s. m. (dosparth)** Distinction.

**Dyddosparthawl, a. (dyddosparth)** Tending to separate; distinguishing; analytical.

**Dyddosparthiad, s. m. (dyddosparth)** A separating, or distinguishing; an analysing.

**Dyddosparthn, v. a. (dyddosparth)** To distinguish.

**Dyddwyn, a. (dwyn)** Condescending, placid.

*Dyddwyn, ac addwyn  
Cedirn y'nghadwyn.*

*Condescending and mild are the mighty ones in the chain.  
Mighty.*

**Dyddwyn, v. a. (dwyn)** To sustain; to bear away, to carry, to convey.

*Ac wedi dyddwyn yr haul y dydd arall rhag wyneb, Arthur a'i lu a esgyrn pen y mynydd; ac ddisoes yw yr esgyrn hwnnw llawer o'w yr a gollir.*

*And after bringing of the sun the next day forward, Arthur and his army ascended the top of the mountain; and moreover in that ascending many of his men did he lose.* *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dyddwyrain, v. a. (dwyrain)** To arise, to rise.

**Dyddwyraw, v. a. (dwyraw)** To arise, to rise.

**Dyddywrawl, a. (dwyrawl)** Ascending.

**Dyddwyre, v. a. (dwyre)** To arise, to ascend.

*Dyddwyre o Owain, Eingl diddydd,  
Eiddolodd llyw ywre lle igydd;  
Gwelant llyw Powys i bali ogydd.*

*Rising of Owain, the ravager of the Angles, the leader won the plain from one place to the other: they shall see the sovereign of Powys to dismount again.*

**Dyddwysaw, v. a. (dwsaw)** To condensate.

**Dyddwysawl, a. (dwsawl)** Condensing.

**Dyddwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwsyiad)** Condensation; a closing together.

**Dyddyf, s. m. (dydd)** A blank; paleness.

**Dyddysnawl, a. (dyfnawl)** Absorbent. *Dyddysnawdion, absorbents.*

**Dyddysnedig, a. (dyfnedig)** Absorbed, abstracted.

**Dyddysniad, s. m. (dyfniad)** An absorbing.

**Dyddysfnu, v. a. (dyfnu)** To absorb, to abstract.

**Dyddysfod, v. a. (dyfod)** To be existing, to be.

*Dyddysfod gwyrdd ar frys dyfrys lldi,  
A ddaw hyn y Werles, o gas Fflethi.*

*There will be a course, on a sudden there will hasten into it that come the road of the west green island, from the land of the Fflethi.* *Taliesin.*

**Dyddysfodawl, a. (dyddysfod)** Tending to exist.

**Dyddysfodiad, s. m. (dyddysfod)** A coming into existence; a being in existence.

**Dyddysfradwy, a. (dyfradwy)** Irrigulous.

**Dyddysfrawl, a. (dyfrawl)** Irrigulous, humid.

**Dyddysfriad, s. m. (dyfriad)** Irrigation.

**Dyddysfru, v. a. (dyfru)** To irrigate; to water.

**Dyddysgawl, a. (dygawl)** Bearing, carrying.

**Dyddysgiad, s. m. (dygiad)** A bearing, a conveying; deportation.

**Dyddysgyd, v. a. (dygyd)** To bear, to convey.

*Dy dula dyddycawd  
o dyfaweddydd gwawd,  
Nesd anghar cyfandawd.*

*Thy pace that bears thee from the deep of panegyric, doth it not haste unanymity.* *Taliesin.*

**Dyddym, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyn)** A mere nothing.

**Dyddymadwy, a. (dyddym)** That may be annihilated, abrogated, or abolished.

**Dyddymawl, a. (dyddym)** Tending to annihilate, do away, or abolish.

**Dyddymedig, a. (dyddym)** Annihilated; abrogated, abolished, annulled.

**Dyddymedigaeth, s. m. (dyddymedig)** Annihilation; the act of doing away.

**Dyddymgyrch, v. a. (dymgyrch)** To be resorting.

*Fryd mair ffarfawr ar war toman;  
Rhyrch dyddymgyrch lann o glawr balchus;  
M allwyr y lentyr a rwydd ferus.*

*Glorious the appearance of the torrent on the top of the wren; the wren resurging round the ball on the face of the surges; and they in the bound of free trickling drops.* *Taliesin.*

**Dyddymgyrchawl, a. (dyddymgyrch)** Tending to be resorting to, or gathering round.

**Dyddymgyrchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyddymgyrch)** A resorting to; a congregating.

**Dyddymgyrchu, v. a. (dyddymgyrch)** To congregate, to resort together.

**Dyddymiant, s. m. (dyddym)** Annihilation.

*Anawdd anghen ar fawr cerdd yw yr hyn ni's gellir ei heger  
arw herydd banfod ac anfan—ac ni ddichonolant fod angen nos  
y mawr, heb gollu y mesur o lwyrd dillod a dyddymiant.*

*A necessary property in a song metre is what cannot be dispensed with in it with respect to circumstance and nature; and they cannot be otherwise than as they are, without losing the metre through a perfect nullity and annihilation.* *Barddon.*

**Dyddymrwydd, s. m. (dyddym)** A nothingness.

**Dyddymu, v. a. (dyddym)** To annihilate; to do away, to abrogate, to abolish.

**Dyddyrchafawl, a. (dyrchafawl)** Tending to exalt.

**Dyddyrchafiad, s. m.—pl. t. (dyrchafiad)** Ascension, exaltation.

**Dyddyrchafu, v. a. (dyrchafu)** To be elevating.

*I gysyllt Cadwaladr, clod lathr lwn,  
Dyddyrchafu draic o borth deheu,  
Gan was rhydd yd lla yw dydd dyfion.*

*To the combat of Cadwaladr, of splendidly read fame, there arose a chieftain from the south, by a free youth he was slain on a Thursday.* *Taliesin.*

**Dyddyrchawl, a. (dyrchawl)** Sargent, rising.

**Dyddyrchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyrchiad)** A rising.

**Dyddyrchnu, v. a. (dyrchu)** To rise, to arise.

**Dyeinig, a. (dyen)** Full of vivacity; frank, profuse; generous.

*Dewr a doeth bendadr dawl,  
A dyeinig wael Einiaw.*

*A gallant and wise chief of virtue, and of the generous blood of Einion.* *Gr. Gryf.*

**Dyeithr, s. m.—pl. dyeithron (eithr)** That is exterior; that is excepted; a stranger, an alien.

**Dyeithr, a. (eithr)** Outward, or external; excepted, strange, foreign. *adv.* Externally, without. *conj.* Unless, or except. *Dyeithr hyn, moreover.*

*Nid edwir lldo ei han dyeithr aw brian.*

*He left to himself nothing but the name of a king. *Bru. y Sassen.**

**Dyeithrad, s. m. (dyeithr)** Exception, estrangement, alienation.

**Dyeithradwy, a. (dyeithr)** Exceptionable.

**Dyeithraw, v. a. (dyeithr)** To put outwardly; to except; to estrange; to become alienated, to withdraw from company, to keep a distance.

*Pan dyddwysa efo ddisfod darostwng pob pett lldo, y mae yw  
amwng ei fod wodi ei dyeithraw a ddystwygodd hys pett.*

*When he saith that all things are made subject to him, it is evident that he doth except him that subjected all things.* *W. Salisbury.*

**Dyeithrawl, a. (dyeithr)** Tending to except; exceptive; tending to alienate, or to estrange, of a strange nature.

**Dyeithreb, s. f. (dyeithr)** A rule of exception.

**Dyeithredig, a. (dyeithr)** Excepted, estranged.

**Dyeithriad, s. m.—pl. dyeithriad (dyeithr)** Strangers, foreigners, or aliens.

**Dyelw, s. m. (elw)** An appropriate, a right.

**Dyeml, s. m. (eml)** An edging, or shelving.

**Dyen, a. (en)** Briak, active, mettlesome.

**Dyenig, a. (dyen)** Full of briakness; sudden; frank; profuse.

*Yno y cawd, dawl dyneig,  
Delawd o ar frangad frig.*

*There we shall have, liberal the gift, of beverage with a top of gold braggot.* *Ido Gack.*

**Dyerbyn, v. a. (erbyn)** To receive; to oppose.  
**Dyerbyniad, s. m. (dyerbyn)** Reception.  
**Dyerbyniaw, v. a. (dyerbyn)** To receive; to come in contact, to oppose.  
**Dyerbyniawl, a. (dyerbyn)** Recipient.  
**Dyerbynu, v. a. (dyerbyn)** To receive; to come in contact; to go, or come against.  
**Dyerchafadwy, a. (archafadwy)** That may be exalted, elevated, or lifted up.  
**Dyerchafael, v. a. (archafael)** To elevate.  
**Dyerchafawl, a. (archafawl)** Exalting, lifting.  
**Dyerchafiad, s. m. (archafiad)** Exaltation.  
**Dyerchafiaeth, s. m. (archafiaeth)** Exaltation.  
**Dyerchafu, v. a. (archafu)** To exalt, to elevate.  
**Dyerchi, v. a. (erchi)** To demand; to ask.

Can ebrwydded  
 Cawn hir drwydded;  
 Coflawn reydded  
 Calon roddiad:  
 Yn dyfychaf,  
 O ddyfychaf,  
 Et y'n dyfychaf,  
 Wyf angostiad.

So quickly I should have long welcome, we believe how liberal the giver from the heart; most frequently, if I do ask, I am a blunder; the most magnificent is he.

*Idem.*

**Dyestyn, s. m. (estyn)** That is extended to, or conferred. *Tal dyestyn*, admission fine.  
**Dyethol, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ethol)** Delegation.  
**Dyethol, v. a. (ethol)** To delegate; to select.  
**Dyetholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ethol)** Delegation.  
**Dyauraw, v. a. (auraw)** To gild with gold.  
**Dyaurawl, a. (aurawl)** Done with gold.  
**Dyauriad, s. m. (auriad)** A doing with gold.  
**Dyachawl, a. (bachawl)** Tending to grapple.  
**Dyfachiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bachiad)** A grappling, a fastening with hooks.  
**Dyachu, v. a. (bachu)** To grapple, to hook.  
**DyfaIs, s. f.—pl. dyfeisiol (mais)** Device, contrivance, or invention.  
**Dyfal, s. m.—pl. t. on (mal)** A simile; a parable; a riddle; a mock.  
**Dyfal, a. (bal)** That proceeds, or goes on; unceasing; diligent, industrious, painful; tedious

*Tri dyfal gynghen Ysops Prydain; an oedd yn Ysops Afflon; yr all y Nheer Caradawg; a'r trydydd yn Manfor: Yn mhob un o'r tri lle hynny yr oedd 3000 o wyr crefyddawg; ac o'r rhes hynny 100 cyfnewidiawl bob awr o'r ta' yn y dydd a'r nos, yn parhau mewn gredidau a gwasneth i Datn yn ddiffranc delorhwy.*

The three continual choral songs of the Isle of Britain; one was in the Isle of Afflon; the second was at Caer Caradog; and the third in Bangor: in each of those three places there were 3000 religious men; and of those a 100 changeable every hour of the 24 in the day and night, continuing in prayers and the service of God without end and without rest.

*Trioddad.*

**Dyfalad, s. m. (dyfal)** A continuing to go on.  
**Dyfalawl, a. (dyfal)** Tending to be assiduous.  
**Dyfalaid, a. (dyfal)** Similitive; conjectural.  
**Dyfalau, v. n. (dyfal)** To be assiduous.  
**Dyfaladawd, s. m. (dyfal)** Assiduity; unceasingness; continuity; tediousness.  
**Dyfalder, s. m. (dyfal)** Continuedness; diligence.  
**Dyfaled, s. m. (dyfal)** Continuedness; assiduity.  
**Dyfalgan, s. f. (dyfal—can)** Descriptive song.  
**Dyfalgerdd, s. f.—pl. t. i (dyfal—cerdd)** A song of description.

*Dyfalgerdd ysa can yn dyfais rhyw beth hardd ac ardderchawg, neu r'fodd ac angystffrodd.*

*Descriptive poetry is a poem that describes something elegant and noble, or wonderful and uncommon.*

*Barddas.*

**Dyfalad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfal)** A comparing; a describing; a guessing.  
**Dyfalrwydd, s. m. (dyfal)** Continuedness; assiduity, diligence.  
**Dyfaln, v. a. (dyfal)** To make a simile; to compare, to liken; to describe; to conjecture, to guess; to mock.

*Dwy Faelor a'i dyfalynt,  
 I dwt o Gaer Droca gynt.*

The two Maelors have compared him to a tower of ancient Troy.

*L. G. Cwâl.*

*Yr oedd—  
 A'i dyfal y dyfalynt  
 Adail gwaith i hildio gwynt.*

The bird with his house as they describe a structure of art to suit the wind.

*Idith yw yn meddai dyfais pob pryl i chrybryll, a phob amcen o'r ddyfion meddai dyn o'i o'i meddai.*

Language is adequate to describe every motion, and fancy, and every idea that the mind of man is capable of conceiving.

*Barddas.*

**Dyfalwch, s. m. (dyfal)** Assiduity, or diligence; continuedness; tediousness.  
**Dyfanawg, a. (mānawg)** Having locality.  
**Dyfanawl, a. (mānawl)** Tending to localize.  
**Dyfanad, s. m. (mānad)** A localizing.  
**Dyfanu, v. a. (mānu)** To make local.  
**Dyfar, s. m. (bar)** Wrath, fury, or ire.  
**Dyfarawl, a. (barnawl)** Condemnatory.  
**Dyfarwedig, a. (barnedig)** Condemned, adjudged.  
**Dyfarriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (barniad)** A condemning; conviction; adjudication.  
**Dyfarnu, v. a. (barnu)** To condemn, to convict; to adjudge; to pass sentence.

*Ninnan a'ith dyfaraf di yn ddinas i gyd a hwyntau o Ysops Prydain.*

And I do adjudge thee with them also to be without any portion of the Island of Britain.

*Or. ab Arthur.*

**Dyfarwyr, s. m.—pl. dyfarwyr (barnwyr)** One who passeth sentence.  
**Dyfed, s. f. (dwf)** An ancient principality so called, being the western division of South Wales, of which the present county of Pembroke formed the principal part; Dimetia.

**Dyfedwys, s. pl. aggr. (dyfed)** The people of Dyfed, the Dimetæ.

**Dyfedd, s. pl. aggr. (dwf)** Birds, fowls.  
**Dyfeiliorn, s. m.—pl. t. au (meiliorn)** A wrong act; injustice; maltreatment.  
**Dyfeiliornad, s. m. (dyfeiliorn)** A doing a wrong, or injury; a maltreating.  
**Dyfeiliornedd, s. m. (dyfeiliorn)** Iniquity.  
**Dyfeiliorni, v. a. (dyfeiliorn)** To do an injustice, to use wrongfully; to maltreat.

*Idith yn yn poeni, ac yn cael ein dyfeiliornad, herwydd ein bod yn gwir obediaw ar Ddew byw.*

We are suffering, and get to be deeply troubled, on account of our truly trusting in the living God.

*W. Kellybary.*

**Dyfeiliornas, a. (dyfeiliorn)** Apt to do wrong, or unjust acts; iniquitous.  
**Dyfeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfar)** A becoming wrathful; irritation.  
**Dyfeiriaw, v. n. (dyfar)** To become furious.  
**Dyfeiriawg, a. (dyfar)** Full of wrath or anger.

*Eb Emrys, wyddai, ynaledwch yn dyfeiriawg a'r castell new; ac yn ddiffranc rhol tan a cogan y gwyblyc i'r castell.*

Says Emrys, my good fellows, fight furiously against yonder castle; and immediately setting fire was what they did round the castle.

*Or. ab Arthur.*

**Dyfeiriawl, a. (dyfar)** Tending to wrath.  
**Dyfeisiad, s. m. (dyfais)** A devising, or inventing; a conjecturing.

**Dyfeisiaw, v. a. (dyfais)** To devise, to invent; to conjecture, to guess.

**Dyfeisiawl, a. (dyfais)** Inventive; guessing.  
**Dyfeisiwr, s. m.—pl. dyfaiswyr (dyfais—gwr)** A deviser, an inventor; a guesser.

**Dyfeithrin, s. m. (meithrin)** A training up.  
**Dyfeithrin, v. a. (meithrin)** To rear up.

**Dyfelu, v. a. (bela)** To bicker, to wrangle.

**Dyfelad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beliad)** Debellation.  
**Dyfelu, v. a. (belu)** To bicker, to wrangle.

**Dyfer, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mer)** A drop.

**Dyferfa**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (dyfer—ma) A leak.  
**Dyferiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyfer) A dropping.  
**Dyferiawg**, *a.* (dyfer) Dropping; leaking.

*Bid anallwair dyferiawg.*

*Let the leaky be incontinent.*

*Adage.*

**Dyferiawl**, *a.* (dyfer) Dropping, distilling.  
**Dyferlif**, *s. m.* (dyfer—lif) A running sore.  
**Dyferllyd**, *a.* (dyfer) Dropping, leaky.  
**Dyferu**, *v. a.* (dyfer) To drop, or to drizzle.  
**Dyferwad**, *s. m.* (berwad) Ebullition; a boiling.  
**Dyferwedig**, *a.* (berwedig) Decocted, boiled.  
**Dyferwi**, *v. a.* (berwi) To boil often; to concoct.  
**Dyferyn**, *s. m. dim.* (dyfer) A single drop.  
**Dyferyniad**, *s. m.* (dyferyn) A dropping, a falling in drops; a dribbling.  
**Dyferynu**, *s. m.* (dyferyn) To drizzle, to dribble.  
**Dyfeth**, *s. m.* (meth) A falling; destruction.  
*Mynded ar ddyfeth*, to go to nought.

**Dyfethu**, *v. a.* (dyfeth) To bring to nought; to destroy, to ruin; to waste, to squander.

*Lleider a rodder ar feichiau ni ddylir ei dyfetha.*

*A thief that is admitted on bail he ought not to be destroyed.*

*Welsh Laws.*

*Dysg i'f h blyntyn enallu da*  
*Cyn dysgu modd dyfetha.*

*Teach thy child to get wealth before teaching the way to destroy it.*

*T. Owain, Hwadd ei Hador.*

**Dyfeithiad**, *s. m.* (dyfeth) A bringing to failure, or end; a destroying, a wasting; destruction.  
**Dyfethl**, *s. f.* (methl) A snare; a difficulty.  
**Dyfethliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyfethl) A snaring.  
**Dyfethlu**, *v. a.* (dyfethl) To entangle.  
**Dyfethu**, *v. a.* (dyfeth) To bring to nought; to destroy, to ruin; to consume.  
**Dyfeithwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dyfethwyr* (dyfeth—gwr) a destroyer; a waster.  
**Dyfi**, *s. f.* (dwr) The name of several rivers, descriptive of a gentle, or smooth current.  
**Dyflan**, *v. a.* (dwt) To move slowly on.  
**Dyflau**, *s. m.* (dyw—iau) Thursday.  
**Dyfin**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (min) An edging.

*Pwyll Wallawg marchwyr trin,  
 Er eichwydd gwacathur dyflau,  
 Yn ebyri cyrrwydd Eiflin.*

*Owallawg, the knight of tumbel would violently rave, with a mind determined to try the edge against the conflict of Eiflin.*

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Dyfiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyfin) Acuition.  
**Dyfiniaw**, *v. a.* (dyfin) To set an edge.  
**Dyfiniawl**, *a.* (dyfin) Tending to sharpen.  
**Dyfiou**, *s. m.* (dyw—iou) Thursday.  
**Dyflau**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (blaen) A point.  
**Dyflaenawl**, *a.* (dyflaen) Acuminous.  
**Dyflaeniad**, *s. m.* (dyflaen) Acumination.  
**Dyflaennu**, *v. a.* (dyflaen) To acuminate.  
**Dyflan**, *a.* (blan) Resplendant, shining.  
**Dyflanawl**, *a.* (dyflan) Resplendant.  
**Dyflaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyflan) Illumination.  
**Dyflanu**, *v. a.* (dyflan) To shine; to illumine.  
**Dyflisgaw**, *v. a.* (blisgaw) To peel; to pare.  
**Dyflisgawl**, *a.* (blisgawl) Tending to peel.  
**Dyflisgiad**, *s. m.* (blisgiad) A paring, a peeling.  
**Dyflöen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (blöen) A splinter.

*Dyflöen aerlen oer-fâl;  
 Dyfln cam deulflawg cul.*

*A splinter of a war-chariot coldly-bashful; a distorted gobbet two edged and narrow.*

*Iolo Guch, i'r tafnod.*

**Dyfnâd**, *s. m.* (dwfn) A deepening.  
**Dyfnâawl**, *a.* (dwfn) Tending to deepen.  
**Dyfnad**, *s. m.* (dyfn) One that is trained, or accustomed to.

*I anaw, a daw, a dyfnad;  
 I anant i eni by madi.*

*To the minstrel, the visitor, and the accustomed guest; to the munes his birth was a blessing.*

*Ll. P. Meck.*

**Dyfnain**, *a.* (dwfn) Abounding with deeps.  
**Dyfnaint**, *s. f.* (dyfnain) That abounds with deeps; bottoms, or glens. Devonshire.  
**Dyfnawd**, *s. m.* (dwfn) Profundity, depth.

*Gwyr pygawd yn dyfnawd y nant  
 Y parh y can' eu portiaiant.*

*The fishes in the depth of the brook know from whence they have their support.*

*L. Morris.*

**Dyfnawl**, *a.* (dyfn) Tending to draw to, or suck; adherent; accustomed to.  
**Dyfnbwyll**, *s. m.* (dwfn—pwyll) Deep reason.  
**Dyfnuchwilliad**, *s. m.* (dwfn—chwilliad) A closely investigating, or researching.  
**Dyfnuchwillaw**, *v. a.* (dwfn—chwillaw) To search, or investigate profoundly.  
**Dyfinder**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dwfn) Profundity, deepness, depth.  
**Dyfnddawn**, *s. m.*—*pl. dyfnddonion* (dwfn—dawn) Profound gift, or endowment.

*Daw rhen dyfnwydd cymwynas,  
 Ddedd dyfnddawn cyflawn cyrothas.*

*The supreme God will confer on me a favour, the law of profound gift, just and serviceable.*

*Ll. P. Meck.*

**Dyfnddysg**, *s. m.* (dwfn—dysg) Deep experience.  
**Dyfnedig**, *a.* (dwfn) Made to draw to, or adhere; accustomed, wonted.

**Dyfnedd**, *s. m.* (dwfn) Profoundness, depth.  
**Dyfnual**, *v. a.* (dyfn) To train up, to be wont, used, or accustomed.

*Pwyll-dwynn rhag cyrn, rhag caruall cwyg  
 Pwyll dyfn-tryd dafnawl.*

*A potent chief before horns, before the labouring hoofs of stallions, accustomed to deep-barred corns.*

*Cyneddeu, i H. at Owein.*

**Dyfnid**, *s. m.* (dyfn) Absorbing, a sucking; a drawing to; an accustoming.  
**Dyfnig**, *a.* (dyfn) Having a tendency to draw to, imbibe or suck.  
**Dyfnu**, *v. a.* (dyfn) To draw; to absorb; to suck; to be used, or accustomed.

*Parchell o'r pan ei allan hyd pan ato dyfnu dwy gwlwyn a del.*

*A pig, from the time it goes out till when it leaves off sucking,*

*Welsh Laws.*

*Cig perchyll ac wyn tra dwyn yn dyfnu, i ddyfn iestaw y mae da.*

*The flesh of pigs and lambs whilst they are sucking, is good for a young person.*

*Llyfr Meddyg.*

*Gwyddawl Dyfnawl dyfnawl fy mod.*

*The woody repose of Dyfnawl it would suit my pleasure.*

*Cyneddeu.*

*Nedid am ddraig dwfn dyfnid i sŵr!*

*For a chieftain here I not been used to heavy morning!*

*Cyneddeu.*

*Gweddiddilach bellach—*

*Dyfnu dyfroedd no medd meyn.*

*It is more becoming now to drink water than the yellow mead.*

*Einion.*

*Am Owain Gwynedd yd gwynt*

*Mur mored dan wyneb Dyfnad:*

*Dyfnid rodd o'i fodd o'i foddiant;*

*Meddwynt muth a'n muth o'i arian.*

*For Owain Gwynedd they complain to the sea shore of the two sides of Devon; I have enjoyed a gift by his good will of his property; mead profusely nourished us from the silver.*

*Cyneddeu.*

*Dyfnwyd fy ysgwyd yn ysgurde.*

*My shield has been familiarized in derustation.*

*Ll. P. Meck.*

*O enau meibion yn dyfnu y gwacathot foliant.*

*From the mouths of babes sucking thou didst cause prime.*

*Dyfnid Dda.*

**Dwfnwallaw**, *v. a.* (dwfn—gwallaw) To pour, empty, or flow deeply.

*Dyfnwallaw anaw anawig daw.*

*To pour deeply to the poet is a poetic gift.*

*Cyneddeu.*

**Dyfnwedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dwfn—gwedydd) A profound speaker, or orator. *Cyfrun dyfnwedydd*, the requisites of an orator.

**Dyfyd, v. a. (bod)** To be, to exist; to come to pass. *Dyfu, or dybu, he hath been; dyfuan or dybuam, we have been, we came to be.*

*Cyd boed hir-dydd dyfydd echer.*

Though the day be long *there will be evening.* *Adage.*

*Dyfydd rhew i lyfant.*

*There will be frost for the frog.* *Adage.*

*A dyfio can-car of a dyfydd can-dos.*

*He that is a hundred way related will come a hundred nights.* *Adage.*

*Pows dyfyddant dwys y nghyflawdon,*

*Gwyr gorffut gorffut ar eu deddfon.*

The Powsyriau will be emulating in the concordant voice, men that have vanquished they acted on their maxims. *Tullies.*

*Dilyw a dyfio, dyddbrawd a dyfio.*

*A deluge hath been, doomsday will be.* *Gwalchmai.*

*Dei i Ddafydd, dyf dyfyd,*

*I gledd, ac i sion y glod.*

Let the sword come to Davydd, it ought to come, and the praise to Sion. *T. Pryg.*

**Dyfodadwy, a. (dyfodiad)** That may come to be. **Dyfodawl, a. (dyfod)** In state of being.

**Dyfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfod)** A coming to be.

**Dyfoliad, s. m. (boliad)** A guzzling; a bibbing.

**Dyfoliaw, v. a. (boliaw)** To guzzle; to tippie.

**Dyfrad, s. m. (dwfr)** Irrigation; a becoming water; a watering.

**Dyfradwy, a. (dyfriad)** That may be watered; apt to imbibe water; watered. *Coed dyfradwy, trees that drink water.*

**Dyfrân, v. a. (dwfr)** To water; to turn to water; to steep in water.

**Dyfrawl, a. (dwfr)** Aqueous; watery.

**Dyfrbwys, a. (dwfr—pwys)** Hydrostatical.

**Dyfrbwysiant, s. m. (dyfrbwys)** Hydrostatics.

**Dyfrbwysydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyfrbwys)** A person skilled in hydrostatics.

**Dyfrbwysyddiaeth, s. m. (dyfrbwysydd)** The law or science of hydrostatics.

**Dyfrdir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dwfr—tir)** Wet land.

**Dyfrdrig, a. (dywfr—drig)** Dwelling on water.

**Dyfrdonwy, s. f. (dwfr—donwy)** The virtue-giving water: one of the names of the river Dee.

**Dyfrdwy, s. f. (dwfr—dwy)** The Divine water. It is the name of the river Dee.

**Dyfrddarluniad, s. m. (dwfr—darluniad)** Hydrography; or a description of water.

**Dyfredig, a. (dwfr)** Watered; irriguous.

**Dyfrefu, v. a. (brefu)** To be bleating or lowing.

**Dyfrforonen, s. f. (dwfr—moron)** Water parsnip.

**Dyfrfydraeth, s. m. (dwfr—mydraeth)** Hydrometry, or the measuring of water.

**Dyfrfydrai, s. m. (dwfr—mydrai)** Hydrometer.

**Dyfrgi, s. m.—pl. dyfrgwn (dwfr—ci)** The otter. *Cylich dyfrgwn, the otter circuit.*

*Nid egsod ond dyfrgi.*

Nothing so nimble as the otter. *Adage.*

**Dyfrgist, s. f.—pl. t. an (dwfr—cist)** A water cistern, or reservoir; also the place where a water wheel turns.

**Dyfrglawdd, s. m.—pl. dyfrgloddiau (dwfr—clawdd)** A water trench, or dyke.

**Dyfrglwyf, s. m. (dwfr—clwyf)** The dropsy.

**Dyfrglwyfawl, a. (dyfrglwyf)** Dropsical.

**Dyfrgymmlawdd, s. m. (dwfr—cymmlawdd)** A confluence of water.

**Dyfrhynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dwfr—hynt)** A water-course; a dale through which a river runs.

**Dyfri, s. m. (bri)** Dignity, or pre-eminence.

**Dyfriad, s. m. (dwfr)** Irrigation; a watering.

**Dyfriad, s. m. (dyfri)** A dignifying.

**Dyfriar, s. f.—pl. dyfriar (dwfr—iar)** A water hen, or coot.

**Dyfriaw, v. a. (dyfri)** To dignify; to exalt.

**Dyfriawl, a. (dyfri)** Dignifying; exalting.

**Dyfrig, s. m. (brig)** A topping; the top; the top branches. *a. Topping.*

*Ffrw eardo ffrwyo-guo ffrwen dyfrig,*  
*Ffrawdd wallaw anaw anewig.*

A gold covered head chafing the bridle with nostrils rising up, with high spirit he serves the haughty minstrel. *Cynyddw.*

**Dyfrigaw, v. a. (dyfrig)** To top; to prune.

**Dyfrigawl, a. (dyfrig)** Relating to the top.

**Dyfrigrawd, s. m. (dyfrig—rawd)** A skimming along the top. *v. a. To skim on the top.*

*Pell nad hunaw gwen, gogwn na byr*  
*Pan dyfrigrawd blaen blaen ahllyg.*

Far may I be that the fair one slumbers not, I know the impious when the blossoms go forth skimming the top of the apple tree branch. *Gwalchmai.*

**Dyfrigid, s. m. (dyfrig)** A topping.

**Dyfrithaw, v. a. (brithaw)** To variegate.

**Dyfrithawl, a. (brithawl)** Variegating.

**Dyfrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brithiad)** A variegating; a strewing over.

**Dyfriw, a. (briw)** Broken, or crumbled.

**Dyfriwaw, v. a. (dyfriw)** To crumble, to break.

*Cymrawd ewyn dwfr a dyfriw gwyn—*  
*Cyfeir gwrwr dydd pan ddywyr hylt,*  
*Cyflw eiry goryw gorywdd eyn.*

Of the same motion as the foam of the water which is broken by the wind; of the same splendor as the dawn of the day when rising for his course, of the same hue as the supremely white snow on the upland steep is she. *Cynyddw, i Afe f. Madamg.*

**Dyfriwawl, a. (dyfriw)** Tending to crumble.

**Dyfriwiad, s. m. (dyfriw)** A crumbling.

**Dyfrlan, s. f.—pl. dyfrlennydd (dwfr—glan)** A water brink, or water side.

**Dyfrle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dwfr—lle)** The channel, or bed of a river.

**Dyfrlyriad, s. m. (dwfr—lyriiad)** Water plantain.

**Dyfrllyd, a. (dwfr)** Watery, watery.

**Dyfrllydrwydd, s. m. (dyfrllyd)** Wateriness.

**Dyfrllys, s. m. (dwfr—llys)** Pond-weed.

**Dyfrogan, s. m. (dwfr—gogan)** Hydromancy.

**Dyfru, v. a. (dwfr)** To water, to irrigate.

**Dyfrwlydd, s. m. (dwfr—gwlydd)** Blinks, or water chick-weed.

**Dyfrwr, s. m.—pl. dyfrwyr (dwfr—gwr)** A waterer, a waterman, a water carrier.

**Dyfrwraint, s. m. (dwfr—gwraint)** The tetter, or ringworm.

**Dyfrwreiny, s. m. (dyfrwraint)** A tetter.

**Dyfru, adv. (bry)** Above; upward; aloft.

**Dyfryd, s. m. (bryd)** The act of setting the mind upon; grief; longing. *a. Longing.*

*Bardd difro dyfryd heb argiwydd.*

An exile bard is pensive without his lord. *Cynyddw.*

*Dyfryd i'n fetrd byd bod dalar arno.*

It is grief for us bards of the world that the earth is upon him. *L. P. Meek.*

**Dyfryaeth, s. m. (dyfryd)** A longing; grief.

**Dyfrydawg, a. (dyfryd)** Fall of thought, musing, pensive; longing.

*Dyfryd sitam ac chwell dyfrydawg.*  
*Pennachau bychain anodnawg.*

There comes to us a lamentable report, of little chieftains full of perjury. *Myrdain.*

**Dyfrydawl, a. (dyfryd)** Pensive, or sad; longing.

**Dyfrydded, s. m. (dyfryd)** Pensiveness; sadness.

*Dyfrydded yn Lloegria rhag llwybr fy llaw.*

There is mourning in Lloegria from the path of my hand. *Gwalchmai.*

**Dyfyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brydiad)** Effervescence, exuberance.

**Dyfyriaw, v. a. (brydiaw)** To effervesce; to be hot, to wax hot. *Mae fy ngwedd yn dyfyriaw gnef, my blood boils within me.*

**Dyfyriawl, a. (brydiawl)** Effervescent.

**Dyfyrydu, v. a. (dyfyrd)** To muse; to long.

**Dyfyrdwch, s. m. (dyfyrd)** Pensiveness.

**Dyfyrys, s. m. (brys)** Haste, speed, quickness.

*I'r llysoedd dyfyrys ydd af.*

To the court in haste I will go. *Iolo Goch.*

**Dyfyrsagar, a. (dyfyrs)** Bustling, expeditious.

**Dyfyrsagarwch, s. m. (dyfyrs)** Expeditiousness.

**Dyfyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfyrys)** Acceleration;

a hastening, or speeding.

**Dyfyriaw, v. a. (dyfyrs)** To hasten, or to speed.

*Angen a dyfyrs.*

Death will hasten. *Adage.*

*Old cery, old ystrad;  
Dyfyrydd cedrydd i gad;  
Nid did af, ond af a god!*

Let the snow fall, let it cover the vale; let warriors hasten to battle; I shall not go, infantry will not suffer me! *Llywarch Hen.*

*Dyfyrs did delf i drefed Bows,  
i hoes ei hoesed.*

The lilly of the waters will hasten to the mansion of Powys, to the country of his grand sire. *Cyndddu.*

**Dyfyrsiawl, a. (dyfyrs)** Accelerating, speeding.

**Dyfyrsiedig, a. (dyfyrsiad)** Accelerated.

**Dyfu, v. a. (dwf)** To glide, or to move forward; to come.

**Dyfuftlaw, v. a. (bustlaw)** To deal in sarcasm.

**Dyfuftliad, s. m. (bustliad)** The using of sarcasm.

**Dyfwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwriad)** A pouring.

**Dyfwrw, v. a. (bwrw)** To pour, to cast, to eject. *Mae hi yn dyfwrw cenallys, it is pouring hailstones.*

**Dyfwyad, s. m. (mwyad)** Augmentation.

**Dyfwyaw, v. a. (mwyaw)** To increase, to multiply. *Dyfwyago gwlaw, to increase the rain.*

**Dyfwyawl, a. (mwyawl)** Augmentative.

**Dyfwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mwyn)** Satisfaction.

*Dyfwyndirwy ymladd yw deug-ma.*

The compensation for a quarrel fine is ten cows. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dyfwynad, s. m. (dyfwyn)** Satisfaction; a satisfying, or compensating.

**Dyfwynaw, v. a. (dyfwyn)** To satisfy, to requite.

**Dyfwynawl, a. (dyfwyn)** Satisfactory, tending to please, or satisfy.

**Dyfwynedig, a. (dyfwyn)** Satisfied, contented.

**Dyfwyni, s. m. (dyfwyn)** Satisfaction.

*Ona cymeri Dau dyfwyn dyn,  
Cymer Llywelyn i'w cyfeithi.*

Since God will accept amends for men, do thou Llywelyn, prince of accomplished virtues. *Li. P. Moeh.*

**Dyfwyta, v. a. (bwyta)** To be eating often, to be eating.

**Dyfynd, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwf)** A coming to; approximation; a drawing to; a citation.

**Dyfynd, v. a. (dwf)** To draw to; to cite.

**Dyfyndawd, s. m. (dyfynd)** A drawing to; approximation; citation.

**Dyfyndawg, a. (dyfynd)** That is drawn to; that is cited or summoned.

**Dyfyndawl, a. (dyfynd)** Approximate; tending to draw to; citatory.

**Dyfyndig, a. (dyfynd)** Approximate; cited.

**Dyfyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfynd)** A drawing to; a citing; a citation.

**Dyfyriacth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfynd)** The practice, or act of drawing to; citation.

*Talchdrwg ddyfyrwg dyfyriacth Aberffraw.*

The accomplished sovereign of the fortifications of Aberffraw. *Llyged Gwr.*

**Dyfyndu, v. a. (dyfynd)** To draw to; to call in; to cite, or to summon.

**Dyfyndwyr, s. m.—pl. dyfyndwyr (dyfynd—gwr)** One who brings to; a citer.

**Dyfyrawl, a. (byr)** Abbreviative, shortening.

**Dyfyriad, s. m. (byr)** Decurtation; a shortening, or abbreviating.

**Dyfyru, v. a. (byr)** To curtail, or to shorten.

*Daw a dyfyru y discedd o schaws ei etholedd.*

God will shorten the days for the sake of his elect. *Marchwyl Cynydd.*

**Dyfyngawl, a. (myngawl)** Tending to confuse.

**Dyfyngi, s. m. (myngi)** Confusion; a mixing together, chaos, disorder; tumult, combustion.

*Cymmodredd fy llyw Buedd hert;  
Nid oes, rwyf etricsu ser dyfyngi,  
Cymmodd i'w hael-ryr, o hi! Nid hi!  
Yn berydd ei brel.*

The sufficiency of my chief keeps armies together; a prince burning with ire in the furnace of slaughter, there is not a Welshman like for generosity, of the race of the stately Beth, when brought to the trial. *Llyged Gwr, v. 12. ab Iorwerth.*

**Dyfyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (myngiad)** Confusion.

**Dyfyngw, v. a. (myngw)** To mingle, or jumble together; to confound; to make a confusion.

**Dyffestin, a. (ffestin)** Hastening, hurrying.

*Gair fy ngair, o'r pen-iar, yn perthys a hawb*

*O bobloedd dyffestin.*

My word is a word of superior credit in respect to every one of the impatient people. *Li. P. Moeh.*

**Dyffestiniawl, a. (dyffestin)** Tending to hurry.

**Dyffo, s. m. (ffo)** A retreating. v. a. To come off.

**Dyffordd, s. f. (ffordd)** A passage, or a way.

**Dyfforddi, v. a. (dyffordd)** To show the way.

**Dyffwrdd, s. f.—pl. dyffrydiau (ffwrdd)** A torrent.

**Dyffrydan, s. f. (dyffwrdd)** A streamlet, a stream.

**Dyffrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyffwrdd)** Streaming.

**Dyffrydiaw, v. a. (dyffwrdd)** To flow in a torrent.

**Dyffrydiawl, a. (dyffwrdd)** Flowing in a torrent.

**Dyffryn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dyffrynt)** A valley

through which a river runs, a dale.

**Dyffrynaidd, a. (dyffryn)** Of the quality of a dale.

**Dyffrynawl, a. (dyffryn)** Relating to a valley.

**Dyffryndir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dyffryn—dir)** Land

lying on a river side, or in a bottom.

**Dyffrynt, s. m. (dyffrynt)** A valley, or a dale.

**Dyffugliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffugliad)** Ventilation.

**Dyffugliaw, v. a. (ffugliaw)** To ventilate; to search

closely.

**Dyffust, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ffust)** A beat; a cuff.

**Dyffustiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyffust)** A beating; a

cuffing, boxing, or thumping; a battering.

**Dyffustaw, v. a. (dyffust)** To beat; to batter.

*Dyfyrs gwawg, dyffustid trwm;  
Gorffymon gwyli gorffid.*

The wave hasteneth, let it beat the shore; the foot of merr domes apace. *Dyffest.*

**Dyffustawl, a. (dyffust)** Beating, or battering.

**Dyffysg, s. m. (ffysg)** Velocity, hurry. a. Ha-

stening, or hurrying.

*Terfysg ddyffysg ddau ddelfio anio;*

*Terfysg terfysg ych heb terfysg.*

A hurrying tumult are the two of fearless nature; they would range like a whirlwind on the fair lawn. *O. Cyfeiliog.*

**Dygadwy, a. (dygiad)** Portable, portative.

**Dygam, a. (cam)** Crooked, perverse, bent.

**Dygamawl, a. (dygam)** Tending to bend.

**Dygamiad, s. m. (dygam)** A perverting, a bending.

**Dygama, v. a. (dygam)** To pervert, to bend.  
**Dygan, s. f. (can)** A chaunt, a hymn, a song.  
**Dyganied, s. m. (dygan)** A chaunting, a singing.  
**Dyganre, s. f. (canre)** A going with; accompaniment; concomitance.

*Llywarch yn gwlwr lle dyganre  
 Lloegrin ddiabryw ddiawrach ddiawch ddi.*

*Llywarch am I called, that accompanied the host, the destruction of Lleogrion, a tempest that gives no protection nor place.*  
*LL. F. Mech.*

**Dyganu, v. a. (dygan)** To chaunt; to recite.

*Dy gerdd dyganuod, na fferawg;  
 Dy grynnydd dygwyrdd arwydd curawg.*

*Thy song I will chaunt, chief of the numerous train; a golden banner the lot that falls to thee.*  
*LL. F. Mech.*

**Dygarega, v. a. (careg)** To collect stones, as out of a hay-field.

**Dygas, s. m. (cas)** Hatred, or detestation.

*Eryr Tredegyr ar dygas gwlion  
 Aderyn unig a dry'n wyllion.*

*The eagle of Tredegyr, a bird which on account of the animosity of love that burns with rage.*  
*Rhys Brycheu.*

**Dygas, a. (cas)** Detestable, execrable, hateful.

*Dygas gwaith cryfa.*

*Purwark is a hateful employment.* *Adage.*

**Dygashad, s. m. (dygas)** A hating; execration.

**Dygawaw, a. (dygas)** Full of hate; malicious.

*Nid ohanw oed dygawaw,  
 Nid dygaww heb achaww.*

*No one is fearful but the malevolent, no one is malevolent without a cause.* *Adage.*

**Dygashu, v. a. (dygas)** To detest, to execrate.

**Dygawaw, a. (dygas)** Productive of hatred.

**Dygasedd, s. m. (dygas)** Hatred, animosity, malevolence, rancour, inveteracy.

*A gywethu a gant Haearewedd,  
 Frawdau, diwr teyrnedd;  
 Trech acrh o gwir wrth dygasedd.*

*Fast thou heard what Haearewedd sang, the treacherous warrior of royalty; might is better than right towards malevolence.*  
*Engl. y Cyfnewid.*

*Dygasedd yw cadw o ddyn lid guddo, a gweathur yn erbyn ei grynaww o achaww colled, neu gwn a wneid iddo.*

*Animosity is the bearing of anger by a person, and to act against his neighbour in consequence of a loss, or an injury done to him.* *LL. G. Herquet.*

**Dygarwrydd, s. m. (dygas)** Abominableness.

**Dygawl, a. (dwg)** Relating to carriage or bearing.

**Dygegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cegiad)** A gargling.

**Dygegu, v. a. (cegu)** To gargle; to mouth.

**Dygelawg, a. (celawg)** Concealed, secluded.

**Dygeiliad, s. m. (celliad)** A concealing; seclusion.

**Dygein, v. a. (cein)** To conceal, to seclude.

**Dygen, s. m. (cen)** Anger; grudge, or malice.

*Gwiraed Owain lary llawen yd roddir,  
 Yn y tir tu Hafren;  
 A thraul bygar yw hagen,  
 A thraw y daw a dygen.*

*The beverage of mild Owain cheerfully will be given, in the land on the side of Hafren; and it is moreover an agreeable laving, and the check on presumption and malice.*  
*Cynddelw, t. O. Cyfnewid.*

**Dygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwg)** A bearing, or conveying; portation, carriage; deportment, conduct; education.

**Dygiadawl, a. (dygiad)** Relating to deportment, or carriage; decorous.

**Dygiadus, a. (dygiad)** Educated, or trained up; courteous, civil; decorous; elegant.

**Dygiadwy, a. (dygiad)** Portable, that may be borne, or carried.

**Dygiannawl, a. (dygiant)** Conductive, leading.

**Dygiannus, a. (dygiant)** Conductory.

*Gwae dygiannus gwin dy gynnydd.*

*Woe to the oppressed with wine because of thy increase.*  
*Iorw. ab y Cyfnewid.*

**Dygiant, s. m. (dwg)** Carriage, or deportment.

**Dygiawdr, s. m.—pl. dygiadron (dwg)** A conveyer, carrier, or bearer.

**Dygiaw, v. a. (cihaw)** To snatch; to gather, or huddle away things in haste, to gather fast with both hands.

**Dygiawl, a. (ciawl)** Snatching or catching.

**Dygiabiad, s. m. (ciabiad)** A snatching quickly.

**Dygedig, a. (dygiad)** Conveyed, carried.

**Dygleigiad, s. m. (cleigiad)** A sinking in.

**Dygleigiaw, v. a. (cleigiaw)** To sink, to droop.

**Dygleigiawl, a. (cleigiawl)** Apt to sink.

**Dygleisiad, s. m. (cleisiad)** A staining through.

**Dygleisiaw, v. a. (cleisiaw)** To make to appear through, to mark; to bruise.

**Dygleisiawl, a. (cleisiawl)** Apt to mark, or stain; tending to bruise.

**Dygliat, s. m. (cliat)** A kind of clay, or slime; bitumen.

**Dygliatiad, a. (dygliat)** Bituminous.

**Dygludaw, v. a. (cludaw)** To waft; to convey.

**Dygludawl, a. (cludawl)** Wafting, carrying.

**Dygludiad, s. m. (cludiad)** A wafting; a carrying, or conveying.

**Dygluddaw, v. a. (cluddaw)** To hem in.

**Dygluddawl, a. (cluddaw)** Tending to close.

**Dygluddiad, s. m. (cluddiad)** A closing in.

**Dyglyw, s. m. (ciyw)** A hearing. *v. n.* To hear.

*Dyglyw, listen, hear thou.*

**Dyglywed, v. a. (dyglyw)** To hear, to listen.

**Dygn, a. (dwg)** Severe, hard, toiling; painful, irksome, grievous. *Gwaith dygn, hard work; dal ato yn dygyn, to stick closely to it.*

*Yr hyn dygnaf yn y gyflwr oedd roi dwr i'w fford i'w hon y hal elidredd writh.*

*What was the most severe in the law, was the giving water to be drunk to her of whom there was jealousy entertained.*  
*Numbers v.*

*Dygn yw sbaw a garwr.*

*It is painful to leave what is loved.* *Adage.*

**Dygnaw, v. a. (dygn)** To strive; to trouble.

*Y boddau a'u gwlith y gwaw,  
 Gwyr ni orddylmawt (y dygnaw,  
 Cerydd a Chywydd a Chaw.*

*The groves that are bedewed with rain, men that were not accomplished to afflict me, Cerydd, Cywydd, and Chaw.*  
*Engl. y Boddau.*

**Dygnawd, s. m. (dygn)** A striving; affliction.

**Dygnawl, a. (dygn)** Toiling, striving; troublesome.

**Dygnedd, s. m. (dygn)** Anguish; trouble; irksomeness; anxiety.

**Dygnferth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygn—merth)** A severe, or toiling spirit.

*Gwydion ab Don dygnferthau  
 A hawwys wrag o fiodau.*

*Gwydion the son of Don, of toiling spirits, enticed a woman from the fowls.* *Taliesin.*

**Dyngoll, s. f. (dygn—coll)** Severe loss.

**Dygniad, s. m. (dygn)** A striving; a troubling.

**Dygnöad, s. m. (cnöad)** Mastication, a chewing.

**Dygnöawl, a. (cnöawl)** Masticatory, chewing.

**Dygnöedig, a. (cnöedig)** Masticated; chewed.

**Dygnoi, v. a. (cnoi)** To masticate, to chew.

**Dygnu, v. a. (dygn)** To strive, or toil hard; to molest; to trouble, to aggrrieve.

**Dygniad, s. m. (cnüad)** A bundling together.

**Dygnüaw, v. a. (cnüaw)** To bundle together.

*Pan fo'r tr-lle dygnöaw  
 Ar drum fuwr Olier draw,  
 Y tellir, er na's niwedd,  
 I fydd fawd a nos o lydd.*

*When the three hounds sought Olier on the distant top of the mount of Olier, there will be paid, though yet no reward hath been made to Rhys for the quantity of food he hath given.*  
*D. Nanmor.*





Dygywmpiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygywmp) A falling; a tripping.

Dygychwyn, *s. m.* (cychwyn) A setting off.

Dygychwyn, *v. a.* (cychwyn) To begin a course, or motion; to set off.

Dygychwyn, gonad, gan fawrydig dorf  
i deryn Caredig.

Set off, messenger, before the magnificent throne, towards the  
confines of Caredig. O. Cyfiliang.

Dygychwynawl, *a.* (dygychwyn) Tending to put in motion, or to set off.

Dygychwyniad, *s. m.* (dygychwyn) A starting.

Dygyd, *v. a.* (dwg) To bear; to convey, to carry, to take away. *Dygyd enw mawr*, thou hast borne a great name.

A ddycot' wy a ddwg a fo mwy.

He that steals the egg will steal what is greater. *Adage.*

Ni weler dygwr ei ran.

He that is not noon his share will be taken away. *Adage.*

A ddwg angus nid offer.

What death takes he will not restore. *Adage.*

Dygydfod, *s. m.* (cydfod) Accordance.

Dygydfod, *v. a.* (cydfod) To accord together.

Dygyfalâd, *s. m.* (cyfalâd) Assimilation.

Dygyfalân, *v. a.* (cyfalân) To assimilate.

Dygyfarfod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfarfod) A coming together, a meeting.

Dygyfarfod, *v. n.* (cyfarfod) To be meeting.

Dygyfarfodawl, *a.* (dygyfarfod) Tending to meet together, or to assemble.

Dygyfarfodiad, *s. m.* (dygyfarfod) A meeting together, a congregating.

Dygyfarth, *v. a.* (cyfarth) To bark; to bait.

Dygyfarthawl, *a.* (dygyfarth) Barking.

Dygyfarthiad, *s. m.* (dygyfarth) A barking.

Dygyfarwyddaw, *v. a.* (cyfarwyddaw) To make acquainted; to inform.

Dygyfarwyddwn ni in am i harydd.

We would lead on a boat to shure his benignity. *Gw. Brycheiniang.*

Dygyfeiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfeiriad) A coming in apposition; a meeting.

Dygyfeiriaw, *v. a.* (cyfeiriaw) To come in apposition; to meet together.

Dygyfeiriawl, *a.* (cyfeiriawl) Apt to come in apposition; tending to meet.

Dygyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfiad) Equalization; a making, or becoming united.

Dygyfiaw, *v. a.* (cyfiaw) To equalize.

Dygyfiawl, *a.* (cyfiawl) Equalizing.

Dygyfiwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfiwyn) The act of coming to, or approaching.

Dygyfiwyn, *v. a.* (cyfiwyn) To come towards.

Llwyd mil-feindd mli-felch dygyfiwyn;

Llwyd moliant mediant medd anwyn.

For a thousand bards a thousand steeds he will bring to meet;  
the path of peace is the possession of delicious mead. *Cynddelw, Pr argl. Rhys.*

Gwr llwyr lli Lloegrwys dygyfiwyn.

A man towards the host of Lloegrans that goes to meet. *Cynddelw.*

Dygyfnesu, *v. a.* (cyfnesu) To be approaching.

Ni ddgyfnesu i ar fy agwraig drwy bechawd.

I did not approach towards my wife through sin. *Hanes Adda.*

Dygyfodi, *v. a.* (cyfodi) To raise, to be rising.

Dygyfodi gwydd gwyl hwyd;

Dygyfodi hwydd gwyl gwydd hwyd.

Courage will raise bold confidence; the quaking blade will agitate mighty flesh. *Cynddelw, i O. Cyfiliang.*

Dygyfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfodiad) A raising up, or uplifting; an uprising.

Dygyfor, *s. m.* (cyfor) A raising, or swelling; an insurrection; a tumult, a multitude.

Dygyfor, *v. a.* (cyfor) To swell, to rise up; to make a commotion; to be boisterous.

Ac efor dygyforant am dy ben, ac yth laddant.

And to morrow they will rush upon thee, and they will kill thee.

*H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Dygyfor yn eich o chwiri mae Pryderi an cantrif ar againt.

Pryderi is raising up after you one and twenty cantrefi.

*H. P. P. Dyfed—Mabinogion.*

Dygyforawd, *s. m.* (dygyfor) A swelling up; an overwhelming; a tumult.

Dygyforiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygyfor) A swelling up, a commotion.

Dygyforiaw, *v. a.* (dygyfor) To rise up; to make an insurrection.

Dygyfarth pob parth of porthes,

Deu am un of dygyfories.

The hunting of every part he took a share in, ten for one he raised up. *Lt. P. Moch, i Roder.*

Dygyforiawl, *a.* (dygyfor) Tending to rise, or swell up; overwhelming.

Dygyforth, *s. m.* (dygyfor) An overwhelming.

Yn y lliu Madawg mwy dygyforth far:

Mwy safar cad cymorth.

Oedd sawar oia cad forth;

Oedd sawar par yn y porth.

Where did the wrath of overwhelming seas  
Cat Madawg off? grief for the aiding friend  
Remains to me! in ruthless conflict high  
His hate; nor tame was in the gate his spear.

*Cynddelw, m. Ieuan Owen Gwynedd.*

Dygyfranc, *s. m.* (cyfranc) Connection, or dealing with; interposition.

Dygyfranc, *v. a.* (cyfranc) To interpose, to have dealing with.

A dygyfor Lloegr, a dygyfranc i hi,

Ac ei dygyfrw yn amlus.

And Lloegr to raise in a tumult, and to have to do with her, and to overwhelm her in destruction. *Gwalchmai.*

Dygyfwrriad, *s. m.* (dygyfwrw) Condemnation.

Dygyfwrriawl, *a.* (dygyfwrw) Condemnatory.

Dygyfwrw, *v. a.* (cyfwrw) To condemn.

Dillw a ddyllw, dyddbrawd a ddyllw,

i dygyfwrw sawar yu enwerys goll

Yn ngyllestrig dandde.

A deluge hath been, doomday will be, to condemn the iniquitous to fearful perdition in filthy burning. *Gwalchmai.*

Dygyfysgawl, *a.* (cyfysgawl) Tending to confuse or confound together; tumultuous.

Dygyfysgi, *s. m.* (cyfysgi) A confusion, tumult.

I oreagyn lwerddon dirion drefn,

Gweddol rhyf i dyfysgi.

To conquer Ireland of pleasant towns, he made war and tumult. *Myrddin.*

Dygyfysgiad, *s. m.* (cyfysgiad) A confusing.

Dygyfyrw, *s. m.* (cyfyrw) Agitation, emotion.

Dygyfyrwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygyfyrw) A disturbing, or agitating; an emotion.

Dygyfyrwawl, *a.* (dygyfyrw) Disturbing.

Dygyfyrw, *v. a.* (dygyfyrw) To agitate, to disturb.

Dygyhoeddawl, *a.* (cyhoeddawl) Tending to publicity; apt to become public.

Dygyhoeddi, *v. a.* (cyhoeddi) To be publishing.

Pomplun—*a* atebell ac a ddywed, ond oedd of mor wybysur i

gela cyfilyrwy, ag oedd of i dygyhoeddi.

Pomplun answered and said, that he was not so willing to conceal an untruth, as he was to make public. *Marchwyl Crwydrad.*

Dygyhoeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyhoeddiad) A

publishing; a publication, a proclamation.

Dygyhyed, *a.* (cyhyed) Used to contention.

Deon a rhyd dygyhyed,

Diarwyd ar rhyd, arfon guched.

Foreigners loving contention, I set, subjoined in the conflict, with red-stained weapons. *O. Cyfiliang.*

**Dygylchawl, a. (cylchawl)** Tending to surround.  
**Dygylchedig, a. (cylchedig)** Surrounded.  
**Dygylchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchiad)** A surrounding, or encompassing.  
**Dygylchu, v. a. (cylchu)** To encompass, to surround, to encircle, to hem in.

*De-goes i'r do al dygylch;  
 I'r tair Gwent, s'r i'r o gylch.*

*Ten ages to the generation that surrounds it; to the three  
 Gwents, and the land around.*

**Dygylchynawl, a. (cylchynawl)** Surrounding.  
**Dygylchyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchyniad)** A surrounding, or circumscribing.  
**Dygylchynnu, v. a. (cylchynnu)** To circumscribe.

*Mi a ddygylchynais y ddalwr, ac a roddais lawer o lecoed teg.*

*I have encompassed the earth, and I have traversed many pleasant regions.*

**Dygyliaeth, s. m. (cyliaeth)** Separation, a parted state; for anxiety for absence.

*Gawed erof hirach a dygyliaeth ecbeu.*

*For my sake there has been caused longing and the rending of  
 a family.*

**Dygymhell, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymhell)** An impulse, or instigation.  
**Dygymhell, v. a. (cymhell)** To instigate, to urge.

*Ni wroethu on gwad, na gwythlonedd,  
 Namyn o bell dygymhell gwell gwirionedd.*

*He caused not blood, nor angry passions, but keeping aloof  
 proposed more beneficial truth.*

**Dygymhellaui, a. (dygymhell)** Instigating.  
**Dygymhelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygymhell)** Instigation; a proposing or offering.  
**Dygymeriad, s. m. (cymeriad)** Acceptation.  
**Dygymeryd, v. a. (cymeryd)** To accept.  
**Dygymmod, s. m. (cymmod)** An agreement, league, or covenant, reconciliation.  
**Dygymmod, v. a. (cymmod)** To agree with.

*Dygymmydd Duw ag emyn,  
 O awen dda, a wna ddyn.*

*God will be pleased with a hymn proceeding from a plume  
 muse, that a man shall sing.*

**Dygymmodawl, a. (dygymmod)** Conciliatory.  
**Dygymmodi, v. a. (dygymmod)** To covenant, to confederate, to reconcile.  
**Dygymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygymmod)** An agreeing together; reconciliation.  
**Dygymmriw, a. (cymmriw)** Being broken, or dashed together.  
**Dygymmriwaw, v. a. (dygymmriw)** To break against one another, to dash together.  
**Dygymmrodedd, s. m. (cymmrodedd)** Congeniality.  
**Dygymmrwyn, a. (cymmrwyn)** Throbbing, or inflaming together.

**Dygymyrawl, a. (cymyrawl)** Causing respect, esteem, or confidence.

**Dygymyredd, s. m. (cymyredd)** Estimation.

**Dygymyru, v. a. (cymyru)** To be esteeming.

*Dygymyrid halaru hoeddi dyu.*

*The iron let it respect the life of man.*

**Dygymyrus, a. (cymyrus)** Respectful.

*Dygymyrus eu hoed eu hangawar.*

*Respectful their longing and their necessity.*

**Dygymysg, a. (cymysg)** Compound, mixed.  
**Dygymysgawl, a. (dygymysg)** Tending to compound, or blend together.  
**Dygymysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygymysg)** A compounding or blending together.  
**Dygymysgu, v. a. (dygymysg)** To blend together, to compound; to confound.  
**Dygymynawl, a. (cymynawl)** Hewing.

**Dygymyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyniad)** A hewing down, a felling.

**Dygymynu, v. a. (cymynu)** To hew down.

*Paras ryn twygial dygymynau.*

*Spears of awful tearing he would hew down.*

**Dygynawl, a. (cynawl)** Tending to elevate.  
**Dygyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyniad)** Elevation.  
**Dygynnal, v. a. (cynnal)** To be maintaining, upholding, or supporting.

**Dygynnnallad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygynnal)** A maintaining, or upholding; supportation.  
**Dygynnnaliaeth, s. m. (dygynnal)** Maintenance.  
**Dygynne, v. a. (cynne)** To be kindling.

*Dychynne ffam-dra's y dan ffam-dal Lloegr,  
 A phant Eling y'hwander.*

*Kindling the fiery ravage under the flaming houses of Lloegr  
 and the children of the Angles.*

**Dygynnelw, s. m. (cynnelw)** Representation.

*Meddwl serchawl hawl llw ton hwyliad wael,  
 Arddelw dygynnelw heb dy gynaliad.*

*An affectionate mind is possessed by one of the colour of the  
 wave of pale course, claiming representation without thy support.*

**Dygynnelwad, s. m. (dygynnelw)** A representing.  
**Dygynnelwawg, a. (dygynnelw)** Represented.  
**Dygynnull, s. m. (cynnull)** A convention, or general assembly. **v. a. (cynnull)** To aggregate, to collect, to congregate, to assemble.

*I Aber Pryddon id mad ddeustad;  
 Anaelau drethau dychnnullad.*

*To Aber Pryddon they did not come fortunately; grievous  
 taxes they will collect.*

*Meirion eu traethu dychnnullais;  
 Yngbeddion Cymru id oedd a delys.*

*Stewards their taxes they would collect; in the treasures of  
 Wales there was not that would pay.*

**Dygynnnallad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygynnull)** Aggregation; accretion; collection.

**Dygynnywre, v. a. (cynnywre)** To rise up.

*Rhag rhyw Dygynnywre dygynnywre giew;  
 O fon hyd Fynyw i'w llyw llyc agde.*

*Before the Lord of Dygynnywre the valiant will rise up; from  
 Mon to Fynyw be the leader of the conquering host.*

**Dygynnwys, s. m. (cynnwys)** Contenance.  
**Dygynnwys, v. a. (cynnwys)** To be containing.  
**Dygynnwysaw, v. a. (dygynnwys)** To contain.  
**Dygynnwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygynnwys)** A making room; a containing.  
**Dygynnu, v. a. (cynnu)** To rise, or come up; to bear, or to produce.

*Gogwn atrefnawr  
 Rhwng nef a llawr—  
 Pan yw gwyrdd llinos;  
 Pan yw ffusdd egroes;  
 Neu wrwg al dloes  
 Pan dygynnu nos.*

*I know who regulates between heaven and the ground; why  
 the linen is green; why the haws are red; or a woman why rest-  
 less when the night comes on.*

**Dygyngwedd, a. (cyingwedd)** Complying, submissive.

*Oedd dygyngwedd Eling, oedd dygyngwedd Lloegr  
 Llu Pryddon y maddgor.*

*The Angels were submissive, Lloegr was without court,  
 seeking for safety from the host of Britain.*

**Dygrych, s. m. (cyrch)** Aptness of approach.  
**Dygrychawl, a. (dygrych)** Tending to approximate.

**Dygrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygrych)** A being resorting to, or approaching.

**Dygrychu, v. a. (dygrych)** To be apt to approach.

*Eisiau s'm dygrych i'm dygrych afa.*

*Want assails me to my severe misfortune.*

**Dygryhaedd, v. n. (cyrhaedd)** To attain.

**Dygyrhaeddawl, a. (dygyrhaedd)** Attaining.  
**Dygyrhaeddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dygyrhaedd) A reaching, attaining, or obtaining.  
**Dygyrhaeddyd, v. a. (dygyrhaedd)** To attain.  
**Dygysgawl, a. (cysgawl)** Slumbering, drowsy.  
**Dygysgiad, s. m. (cysgiad)** A slumbering.  
**Dygysgodawl, a. (cysgodawl)** Adumbrant.  
**Dygysgodi, v. a. (cysgodi)** To adumbrate.  
**Dygysgodiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cysgodiad) Adumbration, a shading over.  
**Dygysgu, v. a. (cysgu)** To doze, to slumber.  
**Dygystudd, s. m. (cystudd)** Oppression of mind.  
**Dygystuddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dygystudd) A tending to grieve; a tendency to become afflicted.  
**Dygystuddiaw, v. a. (dygystudd)** To oppress, to afflict, to grieve, to trouble.

Ystafell Cyndylan ystywyll heno,  
 Heb dan, heb gerddau;  
 Dygystudd drurud draugan!

The hall of Cyndylan is gloomy this night, without fire, without song: tears oppress the cheeks! *Llywarch Hen.*

**Dygystuddiaw, a. (dygystudd)** Oppressive.  
**Dygythrudd, s. m. (cythrudd)** Trouble of mind.  
**Dygythrudaw, v. a. (dygythrudd)** To ruffle, to agitate, to disturb.  
**Dygythruddawl, a. (dygythrudd)** Agitating.  
**Dygythruddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dygythrudd) A disturbing, or agitating the mind.  
**Dygywain, v. a. (cywain)** To carry about.  
**Dyhaedd, s. m. (haedd)** A reach; an attainment.  
**Dyhaeddawl, a. (dyhaedd)** Meritorious.  
**Dyhaeddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dyhaedd) A reaching, or attaining; a meriting.  
**Dyhaeddu, v. a. (dyhaedd)** To attain; to merit.

A ddycu y dorth ei dyhaedd.

He who takes the loaf deserves it.

*Adage.*

**Dyhaen, s. f.**—*pl. t. ion* (haen) A stratum.  
**Dyhaenawl, a. (dyhaen)** Tending to spread.  
**Dyhaeniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dyhaen) A spreading over; a sprinkling over.  
**Dyhaenn, v. a. (dyhaen)** To spread abroad.  
**Dyhaer, s. m. (haer)** An affirmation, assertion.  
**Dyhaerawl, a. (dyhaer)** Affirming, asserting.  
**Dyhaeriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dyhaer) An affirming, or asserting; affirmation.  
**Dyhaeru, v. a. (dyhaer)** To affirm, to assert.  
**Dyhaith, v. a. (haith)** To reach, to merit.

A ddycu i dorth a'i dyhaith;  
 Ef a ddwydd a wnel ei waith.

He that will come to a loaf deserves it: and he will who doth his work. *Adage.*

**Dyhawr, v. a. (hawr)** To obstruct to frustrate.  
**Dyhead, s. m. (head)** A panting, or puffing.  
**Dyheb, s. m. (heb)** A response, an answer.  
**Dyhebawl, a. (dyheb)** Respondent, responsive.  
**Dyhebor, v. a. (hebor)** To suffer to go; to be tending to dispense.

Llwyd gwarthaf mynydd, bran brig on;  
 O ebyr dyhebyr ion befr!  
 Pell chwertbin o'm calon.

Gray is the summit of the mountain, brittle the top of the ash;  
 from the confluence of water the fair wave is made to go, far is  
 laughter from my heart. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Dyhebiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dyheb) A responding.  
**Dyhebu, v. a. (dyheb)** To respond, to discard.  
**Dyhaedawl, a. (hedaw)** Hovering, flying.  
**Dyhedeg, v. a. (hedeg)** To hover, to fly about.  
**Dyheidiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (heidiad) A hovering.  
**Dyhedd, s. m. (hedd)** A calm, a tranquillity.

A gwedy dyhedd anhedd yn mhob mewn  
 Gwyr gwyrch yn trydar casnar drngyn.

And after tranquillity commotion is every place, heroic men  
 raising a tumult of fierce contention. *Tetterin.*

Ef digawn dyhedd a heddwch.

He can cause tranquillity and peace. *Ll. F. Moch.*

**Dyhedd, v. a. (hedd)** To enjoy tranquillity or peace  
 Oedd tramawr tra-mawr yn dyhedd.

Awful was the immense excess of the dead entering into rest.

**Dyheddawl, a. (dyhedd)** Pacificatory, peaceable.  
**Dyheddiad, s. m. (dyhedd)** A pacification.  
**Dyheddu, v. a. (dyhedd)** To pacify, to calm.  
**Dyheiddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dyhaedd) An attaining, or reaching; attainment; a meriting.  
**Dyheiddiaw, v. a. (dyhaedd)** To attain; to merit.  
**Dyheiddwch, s. m. (dyhaedd)** Meritoriousness.

Tangneffed amnawdd annferwch ryw Riwallu dyheiddwch.

Tranquillity with the surrounding protection in every sort of way  
 of the host of merit. *Cynddelw.*

**Dyheiddyd, v. a. (dyhaedd)** To attain, to merit.  
**Dyhenydd, s. m. (hann)** That gives existence.  
*Yr hen ddyhenydd*, the ancient of days.  
**Dyheu, v. a. (heu)** To breathe, to respire; to pant, to breathe with difficulty.  
**Dyheu, v. a. (heu)** To scatter, to shed about.

A'i gledyd ffam-ddur ei glod dy re;

Mab medel dygryn helyru dyhe.

With his sword of gleaming steel his fame will run abroad; the  
 son of the trumpet reaping will scatter iron.

*Ll. F. Moch, i. r. ab C. ab Owain.*

**Dyhenad, s. m. (dyheu)** Anhelation; a panting.  
**Dyhenaw, v. a. (dyheu)** To pant, or to puff.  
**Dyhenawl, a. (dyheu)** Panting, respiring.  
**Dyheuddawl, a. (dyhaedd)** Meritorious.  
**Dyheuddiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dyhaedd) A reaching, or attaining; a meriting.  
**Dyheuddyd, v. a. (dyhaedd)** To attain, to merit.  
**Dyheuddyd pen**, to search the head.  
**Dyheued, v. a. (dyheu)** To breathe hard.  
**Dyheneg, s. f. (dyheu)** A sigh, or a wish.

Dyheueg Gwenabwy fab Gwen.

The sigh of Gwenabwy the son of Gwen. *Anararn.*

Doddyw i Dewl y dyheueg.

Goa borthi Dewl porthi dyw y ddiatirg.

There came to Dewl as a wish, by the help of God, the ready  
 help of man. *Gw. Brycheiniog.*

**Dyheuraw, v. a. (dyhaer)** To affirm, to assert.  
**Dyheurawl, a. (dyhaer)** Affirmative, asserting.  
**Dyheuredig, a. (dyhaer)** Affirmed, asserted.  
**Dyheuriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dyhaer) An affirmation or assertion.  
**Dyheurwr, s. m.**—*pl. dyheurwyr* (dyhaer—gwr)  
 An affirmant, an assertor.  
**Dyhewydiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (hewyd) The affection,  
 inclination, or desire; devotion, meditation.

Ei chred a roes—

O ddwywyd bryd a brach.

Her troth she gave by the devotion of the will and the hand.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Ef roddal i Dewl ei ddwywyd.

He would give to God his affection. *D. Benfras.*

**Dyhewydiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dyhewyd) A setting  
 the inclination or affection; a devoting.  
**Dyhewydiaw, v. a. (dyhewyd)** To fix the affection,  
 inclination, or desire.  
**Dyhewydiawl, a. (dyhewyd)** Having the affection  
 or inclination fixed.  
**Dyhewydiwr, s. m.**—*pl. dyhewydwyr* (dyhewyd  
 —gwr) One fixed in his resolution.  
**Dyhewydus, a. (dyhewyd)** Desirous, earnest, devout.  
*Gredidiau dyhewydus*, devout prayers.  
**Dyhewydd, s. m. (hewydd)** Maturity, autumn.  
**Dyhewyn, s. m. (hewyn)** What is mature or ripe.

Angau angen dyhewyn dir.

The death of necessity is certainly a thing that is mature.

*Adage.*

**Dyhidlad, s. m. (dyhid)** A shedding, a distilling.

**Dyhidlaidd, a. (dyhidl)** Of a dropping nature.  
**Dyhidlaw, v. a. (dyhidl)** To shed; to drop; to drip, to distil.

*El dyhidl o' a'ur yn arfod ffrwd-feldd  
 Fâl ffrwyth coed llawn addod.*

*He sheds his gold in the lap of the lively birds, like the fruit of trees fully matured.* *L. P. Moch, i R. Gryg.*

**Dyhidlion, s. pl. aggr. (dyhidl)** Refuse; drip.  
**Dyhinedd, s. m. (hinedd)** A tempest, a storm.  
**Dyhir, a. (hir)** Loitering; worthless, base.

*Cas genyf—  
 Gynalliaidfa dyhir.*

*Hateful to me the wicked congregation.* *W. Middleton.*

**Dyhiriad, s. m.—pl. dyhiariaid (dyhir)** A worthless one, or an evil-doer.

**Dyhiraw, v. n. (dyhir)** To linger; to become trifling, worthless, or bad.

**Dyhirawg, a. (dyhir)** Full of delay; destitute of industry; worthless. *s. f.—pl. dyhirogod, a.* worthless one; a sorry baggage, a strumpet.

**Dyhiriad, s. m. (dyhir)** A loitering, or lingering; a becoming worthless.

**Dyhiariant, s. m. (dyhir)** Prolongation.

**Dyhiraw, v. n. (dyhir)** To tarry, to loiter.

**Dyhirawl, a. (dyhir)** Apt to linger, or delay.

**Dyhirwaith, s. m. (dyhir—gwaith)** An unprofitable work, or occupation.

*Dyfydd dyhirwaith araw.*

*It will be an unprofitable business to stop.* *Adage.*

**Dyhirwch, s. m. (dyhir)** A loiteringness; worthlessness; roguishness, knavery.

**Dyhirwr, s. m.—pl. dyhirwyr (dyhir—gwr)** An idler; a good for nothing man.

**Dyhiryn, s. m. (dyhir)** A loiterer; a worthless, or good for nothing fellow; a rascal; a rogue.

*O chyrch dyfira, dech' dyn,  
 Daw i'w harsall ddyhiryn.*

*Should she, the falsest nymph, resort to an assembly, there will come to watch her a rascal.* *D. ab Owlym.*

**Dyhoddiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (hoddiaid)** Facilitation, a rendering easy.

**Dyhoddiaw, v. a. (hoddiaw)** To facilitate, to forward; to dignify.

**Dyhoddiawl, a. (hoddiawl)** Facilitating; exalting.

**Dyholi, v. a. (holi)** To investigate, to examine.

**Dyholiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (holiad)** Investigation.

**Dyhorawl, a. (dyhawr)** Obstructive, frustrating.

**Dyhoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyhawr)** An obstructing, or frustrating; obstruction.

**Dyhoryd, v. a. (dyhawr)** To be obstructive.

**Dyhudd, a. (hudd)** Covered over; appeased.

*Dyhudd o' beth bod gwr crystal a thi bob gydymdaith. Dias,  
 wrta, y mae i'ni gydymdaith, ehai Cal.*

*It is a mysterious thing that a man so good as thou art should be without a companion. Truly, good man, I have a companion, said Cal.* *H. C. ab Cilydd—Mabinogion.*

*Trwy arwyrain,  
 Treiddid Owain  
 Dihallu dyhudd.*

*With honour, Owain would pass through without pain and composed.* *Idyll.*

**Dyhuddai, s. c. (dyhudd)** One who covers over; an appeaser, or pacifier; a comforter.

**Dyhuddaw, v. a. (dyhudd)** To cover over; to appease, to quiet, to pacify; to reconcile. *Dyhuddaw tan*, to cover the fire.

*Goiwg dyn ar a'i dyhudd.*

*The eyes of a person upon the one that cherishes him.* *Adage.*

*Eithr Morfodd n'f'm dyhudd dyn.*

*Except Morfudd there is not a person that will comfort me.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dyhuddawl, a. (dyhudd)** Tending to cover over; appeasing, pacifying, expiatory.

**Dyhudded, s. m. (dyhudd)** Consolation, comfort.

*N'i'm bydd bonn, n'i'm hudd dyn dyhudded.*

*The maid will not be mine, she dares not offer me comfort.* *Gwaelchmai.*

**Dyhuddedig, a. (dyhudd)** Covered over; pacified.

**Dyhuddedigawl, a. (dyhuddedig)** Pacificatory.

**Dyhuddgar, v. a. (dyhudd)** Pacific, or placable.

**Dyhuddgarwch, s. m. (dyhuddgar)** Placability.

**Dyhuddiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyhudd)** A covering over; a pacifying; pacation.

**Dyhuddiant, s. m. (dyhudd)** A being covered over; an appeasing; pacification.

**Dyhuddoldeb, s. m. (dyhuddawl)** Coveredness; a pacified, or comforted state.

**Dyhuddwr, s. m.—pl. dyhuddwyr (dyhudd—gwr)** One who covers over; an appeaser.

**Dyhynt, s. f.—pl. t. ian (hynt)** A journey.

**Dyhyntiad, s. m. (hyntiad)** A taking a course.

**Dyhyntiaw, v. a. (hyntiaw)** To take a course.

**Dyhybydd, s. m. (hybydd)** Drained, dry.

**Dyhybyddadwy, a. (dyhybydd)** Exhaustible.

**Dyhybyddawl, a. (dyhybydd)** Emptying.

**Dyhybyddedig, a. (dyhybydd)** That is emptied.

**Dyhybyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (dyhybydd)** An exhausting; depletion, avoidance.

**Dyhybyddu, v. a. (dyhybydd)** To evacuate, to drain, to dry up; to exhaust.

**Dyhybyddwr, s. m.—pl. dyhybyddwyr (dyhybydd—gwr)** An emptier; a drainer.

**Dyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yl)** Identity, what is one's own; a due. *Cael fy nyl*, to obtain my due.

**Dylad, s. m.—pl. t. an (dwl)** A fluxion, a flowing.

*Terfyrig ton ddylus dylad aber,  
 Dylad sawnastad ni oherer.*

*The tumult of the impelling wave it fills the bay, a swelling stream not to be silenced.* *Einion ab Gwaelchmai.*

**Dyladawl, a. (dylad)** Tending to flow; fluent.

**Dyladu, v. a. (dylad)** To flow on, to proceed.

**Dyladwy, a. (dylad)** Proper; seasonable.

**Dylafwch, s. m. (llafwch)** The act of rubbing, or scratching; the itch. *Cainc o dylafwch.*

**Dylaith, s. m.—pl. dyleithian (laith)** What runs, or flows; dissolution; death; also what is deprived of life, a carcase. *a. Flowing.*

*Nid wyf ffridd dylaw, wyf dylaith ar gwrdd,  
 Wyl dilaith yn mhob laith.*

*I am not a hard of obligation, I am fluent on the song; I am without obstacle in every language.* *Cyffwrdd, i O. ab Maelgwyn.*

*Dial di arnaf oni wrypyrfa pa dylaith sydd yn dawns fy chalon.*

*Wreck thy vengeance on me if I do not know what sort of death is taking away my coils.* *H. P. P. Dyfed—Mabinogion.*

**Dylamawl, a. (llamawl)** Bounding, skipping.

**Dylamiad, s. m. (llamiad)** A rebounding.

**Dylamu, v. a. (llamu)** To bound, to skip.

**Dylan, s. m. (dyl)** The fluid; the ocean, the sea.

*Enys llaw llam-hir a dan llamau—  
 Eitw pygodd glas efedid dylan.*

*Sealions with long-striking limbs bearing a standard, of the colour of the blue falcon, the salmon of the ocean.* *Cyffwrdd.*

*Dewinials fy ngherdd ydyghyffwrdd cymyl  
 O du llaw a llif a lliet dylan.*

*I have chosen my course in the front rank of tumult, by the side of flood, and torrent, and noise of the ocean.* *Llywelyn Fardd, i Dwygyn.*

**Dylanwad, s. m. (llanwad)** The act of filling.

*Y mae yma dylanwad neu effeithiolrwydd oddi uchel.*

*There is here a completion or effectuation from above.* *Idyll.*

**Dylanwawl, a. (llanwawl)** Tending to fill.

**Dylathr, a. (llathr)** Polished; shining.

**Dylathrawl, a. (dylathr)** Shining; polished.

**Dylathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dylathr)** A making smooth, or polished; a planing.

**Dylathru, v. a. (dylathr)** To plane; to polish; to make to shine or to glitter.

**Dylaw, s. m. (dyl)** Due; obligation; interest.

**Dylaw, v. n. (dyl)** To own; to have duty; to be interested; to be obliged.

*Gwaed i ddydd dylaw dyllf ni we.*

It often happens for a man to own a warp which he shall not wear. *Ll. F. Moch.*

**Dylawch, s. m. (llawch)** Reception; protection.

**Dylawd, s. m. (dyl)** Obligation; due.

**Dylawg, a. (dyl)** Having a due, or title to.

**Dylechawl, a. (llechawl)** Apt to hide aside.

**Dylechiad, s. m. (llechiad)** A skulking.

**Dylechu, v. a. (llechu)** To skulk, to hide.

**Dyled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dyl)** Obligation; debt.

*Y mae Daw i'n ddiol ni o'n garedig i, n'n gwir dyled.*  
God takes us away from our native place, and our true right. *Han. Genedlaedd Ynys Prydain.*

**Dyledawg, a. (dyled)** Having a due, or interest in; entitled to property; noble. *s. c.—pl. dyledogion.* A proprietor, one entitled to a heritage; a nobleman.

*Un fili ar ddeg o ferched dyledogion—a aethant ymhlith.*

Eleven thousands of women noble ones went from hence. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dyledgar, a. (dyled)** Duteous, or dutiful.

**Dyledgarwch, s. m. (dyledgar)** Dutifulness.

**Dylediach, s. pl. aggr. (dyled)** Dribbling debts.

**Dyledoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyledawg)** A peeress.

**Dyledogrydd, s. m. (dyledawg)** Illustriousness.

**Dyledogryw, s. m. (dyledawg—rhyw)** A noble race. *a. Of noble descent, high-born.*

**Dyledawydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyled—swydd)** Obligation, duty.

*Tair dyledawydd bardd: lloer gau, lloer ddygw, ac lloer farn*  
The three duties of a bard; to sing justly, to instruct justly, and to judge justly. *Barddon.*

**Dyledu, v. a. (dyled)** To make due; to be due.

**Dyledus, a. (dyled)** Obligatory, incumbent.

**Dyledwr, s. m.—pl. dyledwyr (dyled—gwr)** One under obligation; a debtor.

**Dylefain, v. a. (llefain)** To clamour; to cry.

**Dylefawl, a. (llefawl)** Clamorous; crying.

**Dylefiad, s. m. (llefiad)** A clamouring.

**Dylenwad, s. m. (llenwad)** The act of filling.

**Dylenwawl, a. (llenwawl)** Tending to fill.

**Dylenwi, v. a. (llenwi)** To fill, to replenish.

*Awen a gnaaf,  
O dderw y dygaf;  
Afon cyd beryd,  
Gogwn ei gwrdd;  
Gogwn pan ddifetow:  
Gogwn pan ddylenw:  
Gogwn pan ddyllw:  
Gogwn pan werydd.*

*A mae i sing, from the deep it is I bring it. A river, whilst I see its outlet I know its extent; I know when it disappears; I know when it fills; I know when it overflows; I know when it shrinks.* *Taliesin.*

**Dylen, v. n. (dyl)** To be incumbent; to be a duty; to owe; to be obliged, to be bound in duty, ought, or should.

**Dyli, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyl)** Constitution, temperament, habit of body, or condition.

*Un dyll, dau newydd len,  
Y dy llw a ddiu ywen.*

Of the same condition, under the new veil, is thy complexion as the leaves of the yew. *D. Nannor.*

*Hyn a wneff dyn pan y dygwyllo ef ar ei weithredodd oddi-  
sian, fwl y maeu hyn yn deillaw oddiwrth ddiogel weithredad ei  
feddwl, megis yn deillaw oddiwrth ddyllus o ddawn yddo, ac ar  
y dyllan o ddawn yddo megis yn deillaw oddiwrth ei gyflawniad*

*This will a man do when he relies upon his outward actions, as they are proceeding from the secret working of his mind, as springing from impulses of grace in him, and upon the impulses of grace in him, as springing from his justification.* *S. Trefedyn.*

**Dyliad, s. m. (dyl)** A rendering constitutional; a becoming habituated.

**Dyliaw, v. a. (dyl)** To render constitutional.

**Dyliawl, a. (dyl)** Temperamental; habitual.

**Dyldid, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyl)** Duty, or obligation.

*Gwneft eu perion—  
Gwneft eu dyldau  
Yn oes oes.*

*They would do their commands; they would do their duties for age of age.* *Taliesin.*

**Dylif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llif)** A flow; a flood; a fresh, or landflood; the warp. *Dylif cad*, the pouring in of battle.

**Dylifad, s. m. (dylif)** A flowing, a fluxion; a warping, in weaving.

**Dylifaw, v. a. (dylif)** To have a flowing tendency; to flow, or glide on; to warp yarn.

**Dylifiannawl, a. (dylifiant)** Defluxious, flowing.

**Dylifiannu, v. a. (dylifiant)** To be flowing.

**Dylifiant, s. m. (dylif)** The act of flowing; defluxion; emanation.

**Dylog, a. (dyl)** Having obligation, or duty.

**Dyliniad, s. m. (gliniad)** The act of kneeling.

**Dyliniaw, v. a. (gliniaw)** To go upon the knees.

**Dyliniawl, a. (gliniawl)** Kneeling, on the knees.

**Dyliw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lliw)** A shadow, a colour.

*Ar deula Brynach he ch barnawu,  
Dylw dyn y fyw ni's gadawu.*

*Of the Brynach tribe if I had judged you, not a shadow of a man alive would I have left.* *Aneurin.*

**Dylochawl, a. (dylawch)** Protecting, guarding.

**Dylochi, v. a. (dylawch)** To give an asylum.

*A ddy ddrwg felhig llaw gymau,  
Fai dau-law y'n dylochawl.*

*And two-dragon chiefs of honoured resort, like two lions as they did protect.* *Ll. F. Moch.*

**Dylochiad, s. m. (dylawch)** A hiding; a protecting.

**Dolochitor, sup. (dylawch)** To be protecting.

*Oddi gyr ban brofed cyfod cyfor;  
Graid golych dytych dylochitor.*

*There was a chasing when the metal run of the multitude was tried; there was the gleaming heat of inspection in folding to protect.* *Cynadlin.*

**Dylod, s. m. (llod)** A clear or shrill utterance. *Dylod gywair*, the key of *D* in music; called also, *Dylor gywair*; so called from its confined and shrill nature.

**Dylofedig, a. (llofedig)** Stroked with the hand; assnaged, or appeased.

**Dylofedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dylofedig)** The act of handling, or stroking.

**Dylofi, v. a. (llofi)** To stroke with the hand, to handle; to assuage, to appease, to allay.

**Dylofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llofiad)** A handling gently, a stroking; the act of allaying.

**Dylofyn, s. m. dim. (llofyn)** A handful, a grasp.

*Dylofyn o wlan*, a handful of wool.

**Dylor, s. m. (llor)** Extreme or exerted utterance.

**Dylos, s. m. (llog)** What is calcined; charr.

**Dylosgadwy, a. (dylos)** Calcineable; ignitable.

**Dylosgawl, a. (dylos)** Tending to calcine.

**Dylosgi, v. a. (dylos)** To calcine; to charr.

**Dylosgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dylos)** Calcination.

**Dyia, v. n. (dyl)** To be incumbent, to be bound in duty; to owe, ought, or should. *Dyl barch*,

he deserves reverence. *Dylw dau iddo*, I

ought to pay to him.

*NPs gwyrt—  
Hw o'r ddyg hanner a dyl.*

*This one knows not of the science half what he ought.* *T. Fyfe, i Eiddig.*

**Dyluch, s. m. (lluch)** A throw, or impulse.

**Dyluchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyluch)** A throwing.

**Dyluchiaw, v. a. (dyluch)** To throw about.

**Dylud, v. a. (glud)** To adhere; to follow.

*Y bardd a fo perchas awen o Ddew, a esyd ei fryd bob amser ar ddydd cyflawn ffyrddaw.*

*The bard who is possessed of a genius from God, will act his mind at all times on purifying upright meditation.* *Barddas.*

**Dyludaw, v. a. (dylud)** To adhere to; to follow, to tease. *Dyludaw yd*, to bind corn.

**Dyludawl, a. (dylud)** Pursuing; teasing.

**Dyludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dylud)** Adhesion.

**Dyluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (luniad)** Delineation.

**Dylunniaw, v. a. (lunniaw)** To delineate.

**Dylunniawl, a. (lunniawl)** Delineatory.

**Dyluniedig, a. (luniedig)** Delineated, formed.

**Dyluniwr, s. m.—pl. dylunwyr (lunniwr)** A delineator, a former, a representer.

**Dylusg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dylwg)** What is drifted, or drawn; a drawing, or haling; what is cast ashore by floods, the wreck on the shore. *Dylusg y mor*, neu *ynoden y mor*, sea weeds; but in  *Môn*, a particular sort of edible alga, called dulse.

**Dylusgaw, v. a. (dylusg)** To drag, to trail.

*Awn i'rh—*

*Dylusg srnad i'r dell-iwya.*

*I would go to entice thee to the leafy grove. D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dylusgawl, a. (dylusg)** Dragging, or trailing.

**Dylw, s. m. (dyl)** Obligation; duty; right.

**Dylwch, s. m. (llwch)** A fluid state; a deluge.

**Dylwed, s. m. (dylw)** Obligation, incumbency, *Dylwed folawd*, the right of the sword.

**Dylwif, s. m.—pl. dylfion (llwf)** A whip.

**Dylwr, s. m. (llwr)** The back, or hinder part. *a. Hinder, or hindmost. Chwarthor rhag, a chwarthor dylwr*, a fore quarter and hinder quarter. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dylwyf, s. m. (llwyf)** Fire-wood, or fuel.

**Dyly, v. n. (dyl)** To be bound in duty; to be interested in; to claim; to merit.

*Ni ddyl cyfrith ni's gwael.*

*He has no right to law who doth not observe it. Adage.*

**Dylyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyl)** A rendering obligation; a becoming due.

**Dylyaw, v. n. (dyl)** To be obligatory or due.

**Dylyawd, s. m. (dyl)** Obligation, incumbency.

**Dylyawdr, s. m.—pl. dylwodron (dylawd)** One who owns, or has interest in; a creditor.

**Dylyed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dyl)** Obligation, duty; debt, behoof; claim, demand. *Mae yn dyllyed arno*, it is a duty on him.

*O hir ddyllyed ni ddylir dim.*

*From a long debt nothing is due. Adage.*

*Cymer ferch Eilied brein Llychiyn yn wraig it, hyd pan fo trwy borth hwnu, a'i nerth y gollych dithau gaffael dy delyngawd a'hi dyllyd a gollaf.*

*Take thou the daughter of Eilied king of Llychiyn for a wife to thee, so that through the help of him, and his power, thou mayest be able to obtain thy dignity and thy due which thou hast lost. Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dylyedawg, a. (dyllyed)** Having interest, or title to, entitled to property; noble. *s. c.—pl. dyllyedogion*. A proprietor; a noble man.

*Pwy bynag a gynallio dir dair oes gwyr yn un wlad, a'r dynion cya bont dyllyedogion oes tad, a brawd, a gorhennad, heb hawl, a heb arhawl, heb loeg ty, heb dor aradr, ni wrthebir llydnt byth o'r tir hwnu.*

*Whosoever that shall hold land for three lives of men in one country, and whilst those men shall be proprietors during the life of the father, and grandfather, and great grandfather, without action or claim, without burning of house, and without breaking of plough, they shall never be disturbed with respect to that land. Welsh Laws.*

**Dylyedawl, a. (dyllyed)** Behoovable, appropriate. **Dylyedig, a. (dyllyed)** That is appropriated; ennobled, become ennobled.

**Dylyedigaeith, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyllyedig)** The state of being entitled to; ennoblement.

**Dylyedigaeith, s. m. (dyllyedawg)** The state of being entitled to, or that has a right to nobility.

**Dylyedig, v. a. (dyllyedawg)** To render entitled; to ennoble; to become ennobled.

**Dylyfawl, a. (llyfawl)** Licking with the tongue.

**Dylyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llyfiad)** A licking, a turning the tongue over. *Dylyfiad gen*, a yawning.

**Dylyfu, v. a. (llyfu)** To lick, to pass over with the tongue. *Dylyfu gen*, to yawn.

**Dylymawl, a. (llymawl)** Tending to sharpen.

**Dylymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llymiad)** A sharpening; a making bare.

**Dylymu, v. a. (llymu)** To make bare; to make sharp; to impoverish.

**Dylynawl, a. (glynawl)** Adherent, adhering.

**Dylyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (glynaiad)** A cleaving to, or adhering; adhesion.

**Dylynnu, v. a. (glynnu)** To adhere, to cleave to.

**Dylyawr, s. m.—pl. dylunwyr (glynwr)** One who cleaves to, an adherent.

**Dylyriiad, s. m.—pl. dyllyriiad (dylwr)** The hindmost one, one that lags behind.

**Dylyu, v. n. (dyl)** To be incumbent; to be bound in duty; to be interested in; to deserve, ought, or should, to claim. *Ni ddyllyf i ti ddim*, I am not obliged to thee in any thing, or I owe thee nothing.

*Or dawsweiniad da ddyra fod cyfrith y rhyddedat, ac y mull onddynt yn galw am fach ar yfrith; a'r hall yn ddylyd, ac ydyl roddi mach ar yfrith, nannu dyllyu o baso ei oed with a borth; a ddylyd o'r hallwyr, dloer, mach a dyllyd; ni ddylly fach ni ddylly ddim. Dloer, eby hall, ni mach ni fo mach ar ddim, ac i mi ni ddyllyr dim; canys addedydd gennyd i dy wen na't dylly; ac nid dyllyd dim. Y yfrith a ddylyd na dylly ei fach ar yfrith, can ardderwys y hall o oed with borth.*

*If two persons should happen to be at law with one another, and the one of them calling for bail on the action, and the other saying, that he ought not to give bail on the action, but that there should be to him a delay for his defence; and that the claimant should say, Certainly bail I am entitled to: he that is not entitled to bail is entitled to nothing. Certainly, quoth the other, he is no bail that is bail upon nothing, and to me nothing is due for it is acknowledged with thee thyself that thou art not entitled; and a nothing is no claim. The law saith he is not entitled to bail upon the action, since the other has claimed a delay for defence. Welsh Laws.*

**Dylla, v. a. (dwl)** To pour over, to overwhelm; to overshadow, to cast a gloom over.

*Am dired Eall Dyf dylles,*

*Dyrchawr llongwyr ar glawr schen.*

*Around the lands of Eall the Dyf hath poured, raising the ships upon the surface of the plain. Taliesin, i'rh. Llyr.*

**Dyllest, s. f. (dwl)** An overwhelmed state.

*Drud-lwyr ei dra-fyr i ar dra-fun fêch*

*O'i draffwrth rhag Flôrion;*

*Secon saug dyllest y'Nghweston.*

*Altogether daring his vehemency upon his over-fuming steeds from his tolling before Forston; the Saxons a trodden over-whelmed keep in Gweston. Cynddelw, i O. Cynddelw.*

**Dylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwl)** An overwhelming; a shadowing over.

**Dylliaw, v. a. (dwl)** To overwhelm; to cast a gloom over, to overshadow.

**Dylliawg, a. (dwl)** Overwhelmed, gloomy.

**Dyllu, v. a. (dwl)** To overwhelm, to overshadow

**Dylluan, s. f.—pl. t. od (dylun)** An owl. *Dylluan wen*, the white owl; *dyllyuan frech*, the tawny owl; *dyllyuan rudd*, the brown owl; called also *aderyn y corff*; *dyllyuan gormiawg*, the long-eared, or horned owl; *dyllyuan giustiawg*, the short-eared owl; *coeg dyllyuan*, the little owl.

**Dyllwng, v. a. (llwng)** To let go, to liberate.

*Un gwaw a ddyllyngws Arthur o'r tri charchar hwy.*

*One young man liberated Arthur from those three prisoners. Triadd.*

*Yr dell Taliesin yn dyllywng Eilfa.*

*In the manner of Taliesin in liberating Elphin. Ll. P. Moch.*

Dyll yngain, v. a. (dyllwng) To let go, to loosen.  
 Dyll yngawl, a. (dyllwng) Tending to loosen.  
 Dyll yngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyllwng) A loosening, a letting go; liberation.  
 Dyll yngiaw, v. a. (dyllwng) To let go, to loosen.

Dwfn darogan dewin drywon—  
 Teg law dyll yngiaw Conarogion.

Profound the prediction of the druid seer; fair the honour to liberate the Cornians.

Dyllr, s. m. (dwl) What overwhelms; the abyss, or the deep.

Dy ffinon llydan dyleinw dyllr;  
 Dy smeth dychyrch, traeth dwg dybyr.

Thy ample spring will replenish the deep; thy arrow will fly to the sand, fair and sad.

Dym, prefix in composition (dy—ym) It implies the iteration of a reflective and mutual action.

Dym, s. m. (dim) A nothing. a. Nothing.

Rhyneuthym o dym, o ddwrw wethrad.

I achieved it from nothing, from an evil deed.

Dyma, adv. (yma) Here; lo here. *Dyma hi*, here she is; this is she; *dyred yma*, come here, *mae yma rywun*, there is somebody here.

Dymborthawl, a. (porthawl) Tending to give mutual support or assistance.

Dymborthi, v. n. (porthi) To be aiding mutually; to be supporting one's self.

Dymborthiad, s. m. (porthiad) A being mutually helping, or supporting; a helping one's self.

Dymchwali, v. a. (chwal) To be mutually spreading or dispersing.

Dymchwal, v. a. (chwal) To overturn, to reverse.

Dymchweledig, a. (dymchwal) Overturned.

Dymchweledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymchweledig) The act of overturning; subversion.

Dymchwelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymchwel) A turning over, or overturning; subversion.

Dymchwelyd, v. a. (dymchwel) To turn over, to overturn, to turn down, to subvert.

Dymchwelydr, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymchwelyd) A mould-board of a plough.

Dymchwydd, s. m. (chwydd) Intumescence.

Dymchwyddaw, v. a. (dymchwydd) To tumefy.

Dymchwyddawl, a. (dymchwydd) Apt to tumefy.

Dymchwyddedig, a. (dymchwydd) Tumefied.

Dymchwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymchwydd) A tumefaction, a swelling, or puffing up.

Dymdaru, v. n. (taru) To be about spreading one's self; to be mutually spreading.

Dymdarddu, v. n. (tarddu) To be breaking, or springing out.

Dymddadlu, v. a. (dadlu) To be mutually disputing, debating, or contending.

Dymddennu, v. a. (dennu) To be alluring.

Dymddwyn, v. n. (dwyn) To bear with; to bear, or go with young, to conceive.

Dymeiliaw, v. a. (eliaw) To be plaiting together.

Dymestyn, v. a. (estyn) To be extending.

Dymfod, v. n. (bod) To be existing. *Dymbi*, it will be to me.

Dymfoddiaw, v. n. (boddiaw) To be pleasing, or enjoying, one's self.

Dymgadw, v. n. (cadw) To keep one's self.

Dymgaia, s. f.—pl. dymgeisiau (caia) Exertion.

Dymgaru, v. a. (caru) To be mutually loving.

Dymgeisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymgaia) An attempting, or exerting one's self; exertion.

Dymgeisiaw, v. a. (dymgaia) To self-exert.

Dymgeisiawl, a. (dymgaia) Apt to exert one's self.

Dymgelu, v. a. (celu) To conceal one's self.

Dymgilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ciliad) A receding.

Dymgillaw, v. a. (ciliaw) To be receding.

Dymgodi, v. a. (codi) To be lifting one's self.

Dymgoddli, v. a. (coddli) To be vexing one's self;

to be mutually vexing.

Dymgofiaw, v. a. (cofiaw) To be remembering.

Deuddeg gwyr Israel dyngofa o genad Iesu.

Twelve men of Israel bore record of the mission of Jesus.

Dymgofydd, s. m. (cofydd) A rememberer.

Addwyn lloer llewyschawd yn eifydd;  
 Arall addwyn pan fydd da dymgofydd.

Charming is the moon, a luminary in the heavens; again charming when there is one who remembers well.

Dymgrafu, v. a. (crafu) To be scratching, scraping, or rubbing one's self.

Dymgredu, v. a. (credu) To confide mutually.

Dymgroesi, v. a. (croesi) To cross one's self.

Dymgrwydraw, v. a. (cwyddaw) To be wandering, straying, or strolling.

Dymguddiaw, v. a. (caddiaw) To be hiding, secluding, or concealing one's self.

Dymguraw, v. a. (curaw) To be beating one's self; to beat mutually.

Dymgyddaw, v. a. (cwyddaw) To be falling; to be falling mutually.

Dymgyfarch, v. a. (cyfarch) To be congratulating mutually.

Dymgyfarch pawb yn mhob lleoedd  
 Fwy gorau gwledig yn y gwladioedd.

Every body will greetingly ask me in all places, who is the best prince in the countries.

Dymgyfarchiad, s. m. (dymgyfarch) A being congratulating mutually.

Dymgyrch, s. m. (cyrch) Gravity, gravitation.

Dymgyrchawl, a. (dymgyrch) Having a tendency to approximate; gravitating.

Dymgyrchriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymgyrch) A mutually approaching, drawing, or tending together; a gravitating; gravitation.

Dymgyrchiant, s. m. (dymgyrch) Gravitation.

Dymgyrchu, v. a. (dymgyrch) To be approaching; to be mutually drawing together; to gravitate.

Dymhaddu, v. a. (heddu) to be tranquillizing.

Ag emys hywedd-frya hywedd  
 A minnau o'm doniau dymhaddu.

With comely steeds of tractable alacrity me for my talents Ae will offer to please.

Dymhunaw, v. a. (hunaw) To be hushing, or lulling one's self to sleep.

Dymhunau ton wydd wrth Aberffraw:  
 Dygyrch i'r tremud, dychlad anaw;  
 Dylsyd yd gan ednan arnaw.

The green wave by Aberffraw lulled me to sleep, it approaches the silent land, wafting music; void of pain the bird sings upon it.

Dymladaeth, s. m. (lladaeth) A self-blessing.

Dymladau, v. a. (lladu) To be self-blessing.

Dymnawdd, s. m. (nawdd) A taking refuge.

Dymnoddi, v. a. (dymnawdd) To take refuge.

Dymoddeu, v. a. (goddeu) To be hearing with.

Dymgoddeu Deheu dyhynt breiddloedd;  
 Dygyrmyd fy nghlod.

The south, a region of herds, will be teasing me; they will bow to my praise.

Dymolwch, v. a. (golwch) To be praying, or intreating.

Dymgolwch goddeu gwerydd lloedd;  
 Dymgoddeu Deheu dyhynt breiddloedd.

The North, of puny hosts, will be intreating me; the South a region of herds will be teasing me.

Dymollwng, v. a. (gollwng) To let one's self drop down; to precipitate one's self.



**Dymollyngawl, a. (dymollwng)** Apt to be letting go, or loosening; precipitate.

**Dymollyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymollwng)** A letting one's self down; precipitation.

**Dymorllwydd, v. a. (gorllwydd)** To be making very prosperous, or flourishing.

*Dymorllwydd arlywydd arlywydd, dyr Gwafudd;  
Dadenhudd anghudd Angered Owain.*

*A lord supreme, the nephew of Gwafudd, will be causing me access of prosperity; the conspicuous free heir of Owain.*  
*Gwalchmai, t. Rodri.*

**Dymostwng, v. a. (goatwng)** To lower, debase, or submit one's self; to be subject.

**Dymostyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymostwng)** Self-debasement; a submitting one's self.

**Dymranu, v. n. (rhann)** To be separating.

**Dymroddawl, a. (rhoddawl)** Ready to give up.

**Dymroddi, v. a. (rhoddi)** To be giving one's self up; to resign one's self.

**Dymroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhoddiad)** A giving up one's self; resignation.

**Dymruthraw, v. a. (ruthraw)** To be running headlong; to be driving furiously into.

**Dymrwmaw, v. a. (rhwymaw)** To be binding one's self; to be mutually binding.

**Dymrwmiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwymiad)** A being binding one's self; mutual obligation.

**Dymrwystraw, v. a. (rhwystraw)** To be loitering.

**Dymunaw, v. a. (unaw)** To beseech, to intreat, to desire, to wish. *Dymuned a dymuno*, let him desire what he likes.

*Ar ni roddo a garo  
Ni chafai a dymuno.*

*He that will not give what he delights in, shall not obtain what he wishes.*  
*Adage.*

**Dymunawl, a. (unawl)** Desirable, delectable.

**Dymundeb, s. m. (undeb)** Wish, or desire.

**Dymuneb, s. f. (neub)** Delectation; intreaty.

*Dymuneb sydd un a rywne dirilis.*

*Delectation is one of the sorts of emphasis. H. Ferri.*

**Dymuned, v. a. (uned)** To beseech, to desire.

**Dymunedig, a. (unedig)** That is desired.

**Dymunedigaeth, s. m. (dymunedig)** The act of intreating, or desiring.

**Dymunedigawl, a. (dymunedig)** Optative.

**Dymuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (uniad)** The act of wishing; intreaty, desire, wish.

**Dymuniannawl, a. (dymuniant)** Optative.

**Dymuniant, s. m. (uniant)** Delectation, wish.

**Dymunoldeb, s. m. (dymunawl)** Desirableness, delectableness; eligibility.

**Dymunwr, s. m.—pl. dymunwyr (unwr)** One who intreateth, or desireth; a wisher.

**Dymwadawl, a. (gwadawl)** Selfdenying, refraining

**Dymwadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwadiad)** A selfdenying; a refraining from.

**Dymwadw, v. n. (gwadu)** To deny one's self.

**Dymwaddoli, v. a. (gwaddoli)** To be self-endowing

*Dymwaddoli Duw dwyn bywiliadoedd,  
Dymgwalloes bodd bodd.*

*God has endowed me with profound faculties; he has supplied me the pleasure of wealth.*  
*Gwalchmai.*

**Dymwallof, v. a. (gwallof)** To be supplying.

*Yn llys Owain hir hywr deilad  
Dymgwallofod ei win o'i wen udd udd.*

*In the court of Owain the tall, the harber of jewels, I have been supplied of his wine from his white noble hand.*  
*Gwalchmai.*

*Dymgwallofwy Duw dda-dawna awen,  
Andi urdded amgen angali digawn  
Yn adduniaw ger gwirid-fer digawn.*

*May God give me the undebted gift of the Muse, the varied and dignified ode, sufficiently circumpect, honouring a man of fury like the ocean.*  
*Cynddelw, m. Cadwallawn.*

**Dymwared, v. a. (gwared)** To be delivering.

*Addwys rhin rhyddid i'wred,  
Arall addwys pan fydd Ddew dymwared.*

*Pleasing the secret when the sword time to divulge it is come;  
another pleasing thing is when God is delivering us. Taliesin.*

**Dymwaredawl, a. (dymwared)** Apt to be delivering; self-extricating.

**Dymwarediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymwared)** A being delivering or freeing one's self.

**Dymwared, v. a. (gweled)** To be visiting.

**Dymwellaad, s. m. (gwellaad)** A being mending. **Dymwellaw, v. a. (gwellaw)** Apt to be mending or bettering one's self.

**Dymwellan, v. n. (gwellan)** To be mending, or bettering one's self.

**Dyn, s. c.—pl. t. lon (dy—yn)** A person, a human being; a man, or woman; a man. *Dyn bach*, an infant; *dyn mwyd*, a kind man; *dyn fwyd*, a kind woman; *dyn byw*, man alive! wonderful! *gwared dyn* / man's blood! zounds! *myn dyn* / by man! by heavens!

*Tri angen-orlod dyn : dyddod, newid, a deis; a chas all deis ni wydder au y deis arall cys dygydd.*

*The three necessitated destinies of man; suffering, change, and choosing; and, from being able to choose, the one others are not known before they come to pass.*  
*Bardde.*

*Gosydwylth dyn a'i rhan.*

*God will distribute what is to support men.*  
*Adage.*

*Ni wyr dyn dalar y llall.*

*One man knoweth not the pain of another.*  
*Adage.*

*Y dyd twyn addwys fela-wel—*

*Andrew ff.*

*Those kind women, with pleasing delicate eyelids, later to me.*  
*Is. Daulys.*

**Dyna, adv. (yna)** There, lo there. *Dyna hi*, there she is. *Daliaf a hi rhybedd mudi dyna hi*, I will lay thee something that there it is. *Dyna ben* / Done! or, *Dyna ben am dani*, there's an end of it; *Dyna fal y mae*, in that way it is, or so it is. *Dyna hi allan yn deg*! There it is out fairly—that is very surprising indeed.

**Dynaidd, a. (dyn)** Like man, relating to man.

**Dynan, s. f. dim. (dyn)** A little woman, a girl.

*Ni he dnyan fechan foch—  
A fal mor wastad.*

*There never was a tiny little girl that named so pert.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dynawg, a. (dyn)** Abounding with virility.

**Dynawl, a. (dyn)** Human, relating to man. *Agweddiad dynawl*, human economy; *enwyddau dynawl*, human passions.

**Dyndawl, s. m. (dyn)** Humanity; manhood.

*Tri chydwyr hanod bywedigion : cyfwr sbect yn new, cyfwr rhyddyd yn nydwad, a chyfwr cariad, sef gwyrdd, yn y sel.*

*The three states of existence of living beings; the state of inclination in the lowest point of existence, the state of liberty in humanity, and the state of love, which is happiness in heaven.*  
*Bardde.*

**Dyndeb, s. m. (dyn)** Manhood, manliness.

**Dyndid, s. m. (dyne)** Manhood, manliness.

**Dyne, s. m. (ne)** A pouring; effusion; panting.

*Dyne mawr am y peth*, a great panting for the thing.

**Dyniad, s. m. (dyne)** A pouring; effusion.

**Dynawl, a. (dyne)** Tending to effuse, or shed.

**Dynes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyn)** A woman, a female.

**Dynesiad, s. m. (nesiad)** Approximation; an approaching; an accosting.

**Dynesawl, a. (nesawl)** Approximating.

**Dynesau, v. a. (nesau)** To approach, to draw near, to approximate.

**Dynesawl, a. (nesawl)** Apt to draw near.

**Dynesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nesiad)** Accession.

**Dynesu, v. a. (nesu)** To approximate, to approach, to draw near.

**Dynëu, v. a. (dyne)** To pour, to shed, to effuse.

**Dynëu gwaed, to spill blood.**

**Dynenad, s. m. (dynëu)** A pouring, effusion.

**Dyneuaw, v. a. (dynen)** To pour, to effuse.

**Dyneuawl, a. (dynen)** Pouring, effusive.

**Dyngar, a. (dyn—car)** Philanthropic, humane.

**Dyngarwch, s. m. (dyngar)** Philanthropy.

**Dyngas, a. (dyn—cas)** Misanthropic.

**Dyngasedd, s. m. (dyngas)** A mysanthropy.

**Dyniad, s. m.—pl. t. on (dyn)** Humanity.

*Dyn mawr emherawdr dyniaelon,  
Dyflwyd dy walch i terwyn-falch drion,  
Dewr Owain.*

*Great God supreme of human beings, liberate thy kind fiercely  
haughty hero, the gullant Owain. H. Forl ab Grifri.*

**Dyniadawl, a. (dyniad)** Tending to humanize; relating to humanity.

**Dyniadu, v. a. (dyniad)** To humanize.

**Dyniawed, s. c.—pl. dyniewyd (iawed)** A yearling calf, a steer.

**Dyniolaeth, s. m. (dynawl)** Humanity.

*Yadd gan unbryn un-barch dyniolaeth,  
Yadd unbeneith unbeneu.*

*The monarch has the united reverence of mankind; he has the  
monarchy of princes. Gw. Brycheiniaw, i. Dacwt.*

**Dynion, s. aggr.—pl. t. au (dyn)** Men, mankind.

**Dynionach, s. pl. aggr. (dynion)** Mean, or sorry fellows; the rabble.

**Dynionos, s. pl. aggr. (dynion)** Little folks.

**Dyniorn, s. m. (dyn—iorn)** The putting in personal fear; to be intimidated.

**Dyno, s. f. dim. (dyn)** A little delicate person.

**Dynodawl, a. (nodawl)** Discriminating.

**Dynodi, v. a. (nodi)** To remark, to discriminate.

**Dynodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nodiad)** A remarking.

**Dynodiant, s. m. (nodiad)** Discrimination.

*Tair rhagor-gramp ar gurdawr: cyfawn dynodiant ar bob  
peth, cyfwrth fyneuant, a chyfwrth gualiaeth.*

*The three excellent feats of a minstrel: perfect discrimination  
of every thing, a full and clear enunciation, and a thorough-  
ly pure music. Burdass.*

**Dynoddawl, a. (noddawl)** Tending to transpire.

**Dynoddi, v. a. (nodi)** To transpire; to ooze.

**Dynoddiad, s. m. (noddad)** An oozing through.

**Dynoddiant, s. m. (noddiant)** Transpiration.

**Dynoethawl, a. (noethawl)** Tending to expose.

**Dynoethi, v. a. (noethi)** To denude, to make bare, to expose; to disclose.

*Noethwch, dynoethwch, modol rhai's,  
Ei maru't osia i'r ddolau.*

*Make naked, expose, said they, her walls and her stones to the  
earth. T. Fry.*

**Dynoethiad, s. m. (noethiad)** Denudation; a making bare, or exposing; a disclosing.

**Dynoli, v. a. (dynawl)** To make man-like.

**Dynoliad, s. m. (dynawl)** A humanizing.

**Dynoliaeth, s. m. (dynawl)** Humanity, manhood.

*Gwell dynoliaeth da no drych.*

*Good manhood is better than show.*

*Adage.*

**Dynoliant, s. m. (dynawl)** Human nature.

**Dynos, s. pl. aggr. (dyn)** Little people; a rabble.

*Eidrych lle gwelych y gwaelion dynos  
Yt o gas agwars dyngogion.*

*Behold where thou seest the mean rabble, towards thee from  
meer hate that are sorry ones. W. Muddifort.*

**Dynsawd, s. m.—pl. dynsodion (dyn—sawd)** A person, what is personified.

**Dynsodawl, a. (dynsawd)** Tending to personify.

**Dynsodi, v. a. (dynsawd)** To personify a thing.

**Dynsodiad, s. m. (dynsawd)** A personifying.

**Dynsodiant, s. m. (dynsawd)** Personification.

**Dynsodwedd, s. m. (dynsawd—wedd)** The prop-  
sopoeia, or personification of abstract ideas.

**Dynward, v. a. (gward)** To imitate; to mock.

**Dynwardadwy, a. (dynward)** That may be imi-  
tated, imitable.

**Dynwardawl, a. (dynward)** Imitating, mimical.

**Dynwardedig, a. (dynward)** Imitated, copied.

**Dynwardgar, a. (dynward)** Apt to mimic.

**Dynwardiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dynward)** Imita-  
tion; a taking off, or acting a character.

**Dynwardig, a. (dynward)** Full of mimicry.

**Dynwardigawl, a. (dynwardig)** Imitative.

**Dynwardoldeb, s. m. (dynwardawl)** Imitability.

**Dynwardolrwydd, s. m. (dynwardawl)** Imitableness.

**Dynwardwr, s. m.—pl. dynwardwyr (dynward  
—gwr)** An imitator; a mimic.

**Dynwardydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dynward)** A  
mimick, an imitator.

**Dynwedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwedydd)** That  
treats of man generally.

*Dynwylawd sywedydd  
Am ddiolus dynwedydd;  
Am wr gwad gedydd.*

*The reasoning of the astrologer about the tarn describes man;  
about men well versed in phrase. Taliesin.*

**Dynyddawl, a. (nyddawl)** Twisting, spiral.

**Dynyddiad, s. m. (nyddiad)** A winding, a twisting.

**Dynyddu, v. a. (nyddu)** To intort, to wind round.

**Dynygawl, a. (nygawl)** Trying to reach; thriv-  
ing, getting forward; prospering.

**Dynygiad, s. m. (nygiad)** A getting on; a thriv-  
ing, a prospering.

**Dynygu, v. a. (nygu)** To make effort; to try  
to reach; to come on; to thrive.

**Dynyn, s. m. dim. (dyn)** A little fellow, a dap-  
perling.

**Dyochrawl, a. (ochrawl)** That is squared, or sided.

**Dyochri, v. a. (ochri)** To square, to make sides to.

**Dyochri gwydd, to square timber.**

**Dyochriad, s. m. (ochriad)** A making into sides.

**Dyodor, s. m. (godor)** A tumult, or confusion.

*Aer rhag dimes Caer, caer dyodor,  
Cadarn gyfarfod—*

*A battle before the city of Chester, a strong tumult, a mighty  
reconnoiter. Cynddelw.*

**Dyodrefn, s. m.—pl. t. au (godrefn)** Furniture.

**Dyodrefnawl, a. (dyodrefn)** Tending to furnish.

**Dyodrefniad, s. m. (dyodrefn)** A furnishing.

**Dyodrig, s. m. (godrig)** A loitering, or delay.

**Dyodwrf, s. m. (godwrf)** Increase, or augmenta-  
tion in part.

**Arian dyodwrf, a term in the laws  
for money advanced with any chattel below the  
current value, to bring it to the maximum.**

**Thus it was necessary to advance eight-pence  
with a cow which had calved the second time,  
as the arian dyodwrf, or equalizing increase  
money. It was also called arian mydywydd.**

**Dyoddef, s. m. (goddef)** A bearing, or suffering;  
sufferance, patience.

**Dyoddef, v. a. (goddef)** To suffer, to bear; to  
endure, to abide, to undergo; to give way to,  
to allow, or to let.

*Tri rhagor newid cyfwr yn y gwynydd; addysg, harddwch, a gor-  
pwy rhag anallu dyoddef y cogaent ac y tragwyddau.*

*The three excellent changes in the state of happiness: knowl-  
edge, beauty, and rest from the inability to endure the circle of  
certainty and eternity. Burdass.*

*Ni cheiff dda ni ddwyddelo ddwyr.*

*He will not obtain good that will not suffer evil. Adage.*

**Dyoddefadwy, a. (dyoddef)** Sufferable, bearable.

**Dyoddefaint, s. m. (dyoddef)** Passion, suffering.

**Dyoddefawl, a. (dyoddef)** Suffering, passive.

5 S



**Dyrānaw!**, *a.* (rhānaw!) Partitioning.  
**Dyrāniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (rhāniad) A partitioning, or dividing; an allotment.  
**Dyrann**, *v. a.* (rhānu) To be partitioning.  
**Dyrathawl**, *a.* (rathawl) Rubbing, chafing.  
**Dyrathiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (rathiad) A smoothing; a rubbing, a chafing.  
**Dyrathu**, *v. a.* (rathu) To make clear, or smooth; to burnish; to scrub; to chafe. *Mae yr hydd yn dyrathu ei ben*, the stag is burnishing his head  
**Dyrawl**, *a.* (dyr) Tending to move, or impel.  
**Dyrawr**, *s. m.* (dyr) Impulse. *a.* Impelling.

*Rhyddirwy dyrawr i bolos;*  
*Rhyddirhach circhid ac circhion.*

He raises contributions urgent his claims; he safely protects the petitioner and the gifts. *Cyneddau, i O. Gwynedd.*

*Rhybe Ercwif mawr rwyg dyrawr dur,*  
*Rhyfys angeridaw! graiddawl grotter.*

The mighty Hercules has been, in the career of the impelling steel, furious was his appetite composed of fiery matter. *Ll. P. Moch.*

*A Dafawr dyrawr dirfawr y dyra*  
*Arwynaw! grawl, nid gwr sackwyrn.*

With the impelling blade terribly he strikes, vehement and mae-ty, not a person void of vivacity. *Sin. ab Gwnechmael, i Llewelyn I.*

**Dyrch**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (dyr) A rising upon, a mounting upon; an assault.

*Gwneuthur dyrch a gowadw ar y dyredodig Eliston, a'i darw a gwaw o dder a balarn ei ben—a org.*

Making an assault and outset on the mid Eliston, and striking him with a spear with a head of steel and iron was what he did. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dyrchaf**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *ion* (dyrch) An assault.

*Rhoi dyrchaf a gowadw arno a org.*

Give an assault and outset upon him was what he did. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dyrchafedwy**, *a.* (dyrchaf) That may be lifted.

**Dyrchafael**, *s. m.* (dyrchaf) Exaltation; ascension

**Dyrchafael**, *v. a.* (dyrchaf) To elevate; to lift up.

*Dyrchafael hwy!*, to hoist a sail.

**Dyrchafawd**, *s. m.* (dyrchaf) Exaltation; a lifting

**Dyrchafawl**, *a.* (dyrchaf) Elevating, or rising.

**Dyrchafedig**, *a.* (dyrchaf) Elevated; elated.

**Dyrchafedigaeith**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (dyrchafedig)

The act of lifting up; advancement.

**Dyrchafedigawl**, *a.* (dyrchafedig) Tending to become elevated.

**Dyrchafedigwydd**, *s. m.* (dyrchafedig) An elevated state; eminence.

**Dyrchafiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (dyrchaf) A lifting up;

elevation; advancement; a getting up.

**Dyrchafiaeth**, *s. m.* (dyrchaf) Elevation; promotion.

**Dyrchafeddydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *ion* (dyrchafiad) One

who lifeth up; an advancer, a promoter.

**Dyrchafu**, *v. a.* (dyrchaf) To lift up, to elevate;

to advance; to increase; to ascend.

**Dyrchafwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *ion* (dyrchafwyr) (dyrchaf—gwr)

An elevator; a promoter; one who ascends.

**Dyrchafydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *ion* (dyrchaf) Elevator.

**Dyrchawd**, *s. m.* (dyrch) The act of exalting.

**Dyrchawl**, *a.* (dyrch) Surging, apt to rise up.

**Dyrchiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (dyrch) A lifting up.

**Dyrchu**, *v. a.* (dyrch) To exalt, to elevate, to rise.

**Dyre**, *s. m.* (rhe) Emotion; wantonness, lust.

*Caseg a dyre arni*, a mare that is proud.

*Gwertyu y he bob wodd*  
*Gan ddyre, neu gwyddred.*

He was neighing out of all order, from wantonness, or madness. *T. Alt, i ames.*

*Neu'm dug metch myr-fawr dyrawr dyre.*

Was I not borne by fair-grown steeds of impelling wantonness. *Ll. P. Moch.*

**Dyre**, *v. a.* (rhe) To move on; to come; and

*imperatively*, come thou. *Dyre yma*, come thou here; *dyry hi yno*, she will come there.  
**Dyred**, *v. a.* (dyre) To move on; to come; and *imperatively*, come thou.

*Gwyddam pob amser dalwr dyred.*

We know that at all times the earth is moving on. *Ll. P. Moch.*

*Dy dderwedd di a ddyrd*  
*I'r tan gwyllt a'r tanau gyl.*

Thy prowess will come into the wild fire with all the strings. *Rhys Brycheu.*

**Dyredawl**, *a.* (dyred) Tending to run onward.

**Dyreddeg**, *v. a.* (dyred) To run to and fro.

**Dyreidiad**, *s. m.* (dyred) A running onward.

**Dyreidiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (rheidiad) A necessitating; a becoming necessary.

**Dyreidiaw**, *v. a.* (rheidiaw) To necessitate.

*Uffern—*

*A llys afriad gwyrs yn guryddw ei phaid,*

*A llawr canid yn dyreidiaw;*

Hell and the court of lavish vehemency fiercely ailing, and may a soul taking its fate. *Sin. ab Gwnechmael.*

**Dyres**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* *ion* (rhes) A flight of steps.

**Dyrewi**, *v. a.* (rhewi) To be freezing, to freeze.

*Na's del o'r awyr ond dyrewo,*

*Tra fo na bys nac ewin bob ei waelio.*

May he not come from the sky until he shall freeze, so that there shall not be a finger, nor a nail without dropping off. *L. Morgannwg.*

**Dyri**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* *au* (dyrif) A free and flowing kind of metre, adapted for lyric compositions.

*Mesur cyn col yr dyri*, or ei bod wedi bod ar gundall yn hir-fod corodd.

The *Dyri* is a metre from time immemorial, though it has been under a misconception for a number of ages. *Bardas.*

**Dyriaidd**, *a.* (dyri) After the manner of a *Dyri*.

**Dyriawl**, *a.* (dyri) Relating to the *dyri*.

*Dyrian o gylwau anawdd a fyddant byth drwy ymdal ar scan*

*wasted dyriawl.*

The song metres, according to their just properties do always depend upon an even and flowing accent. *Bardas.*

**Dyrif**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (rhif) What is according

to number; in prosody, an easy metre.

**Dyrisaw**, *v. a.* (dyrif) To number, to count.

**Dyrisawl**, *a.* (dyrif) Numeral, counting.

**Dyrisiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (dyrif) Numeration.

**Dyrlidd**, *v. a.* (lild) To cause, to effuse out.

*Ni ddant cuddant rwy coddes*

*Yn dyrlidd moliant mai ydd es*

*Yn mol mawr faranaw.*

They know not where they shall go that shall insult them that are producing praise in the manner that the van of the warrior's host is celebrated. *Ll. P. Moch, i Redri.*

**Dyrllydd**, *a.* (llydd) Deserving, meriting.

*Llywelyn a'i blant, blencar frodorion,*

*A'i nacellon wyrion, oer eu galur;*

*Dyddodaf ym be baidawr wasgar,*

*Dafydd giod ddyrllydd arllwybr canar.*

Llywelyn and his sons, forward citizens, and his generous grandsons, severe their mourning; the host in levelling costly things on me will be the flame deserving David the devoted of angry fate. *Bladdyn Fardd.*

**Dyrllyddawl**, *a.* (dyrllydd) Meritorious, deserving

**Dyrllyddiad**, *s. m.* (dyrllydd) A meriting.

**Dyrllyddu**, *v. a.* (dyrllydd) To deserve, to merit.

*Dyrllyddid fy noddaf fy newinaw*

*Ynghadellu fro Dyrllydd.*

My institute, let it merit the choosing of me in the Cadellian region of Tyellio. *Gwnechmael.*

*Rhys Derllys dyrllyddu i gad;*

*Rhys rebudd af dyrllydd Dydd.*

Rhys of Derllys I should deserve his reward; Rhys the protector Dyred he merits. *Ll. P. Moch, i H. Gwyg.*

*Molawd a ddyrllydd cewidwydd cad;*

*lawn yw molu rhi a fo rhoddad.*

The tutelar guardian of the battle deserves praise; it is just to celebrate a lord that is a benefactor. *Llywelyn Fardd, i Gadfan.*

**Dyrnaid**, *s. m.*—*pl. dyrneidiau* (*dwrn*) A handfal.  
**Dyrnawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. dyrnodia* (*dwrn*) A box.

*A gyweli a gant Gildas  
 Mab Caw, mliwr adgar;  
 Dyrnawd gwas hir d'gae.*

Didst thou hear what Gildas sang, the son of Caw, a wily warrior: a blow to a servant is long remembered.

*Engl. y Clywed.*

**Dyrnawl**, *a. (dwrn)* Belonging to the fist.  
**Dyrnchwith**, *a. (dwrn—chwith)* Left-handed.  
**Dyrnddol**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (dwrn—dol)* The ring, ear, or handle of a vessel.  
**Dyrnddolawg**, *a. (dyrnddol)* Having handles.  
**Dyrnfedd**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i (dwrn—bedd)* A hand-breadth, a hand, or measure of four inches. It is called *dyrnfedd foel*, or *moelldyrnfedd*, to distinguish it from a measure of six inches with the thumb erect, which is called *dyrnfedd bica*, *dyrnfedd gornau*, or *dyrnfedd a bawd yn syth*.  
**Dyrnfaidd**, *s. m.*—*pl. dyrnfaiddiau* (*dwrn—blaidd*) A kind of iron club having spikes on the striking end; a halbert.

*Chwaren, dog i ben, ni blaidd, na twa,  
 Na bysall, na dyrnfaidd.*

A whurler, fair his head, that the bow will not dare, nor battle-ax, nor the handspike. *D. Nanmor, i B. Ierri Riemant.*

**Dyrnfol**, *s. f.*—*pl. dyrnfyf* (*dwrn—bol*) A gauntlet, or aplint; mitten; hedging mitten.

*Dyrnfolau'r drio a fela.*

*Gawdllets of the combat made of steel. L. G. Cothi.*

**Dyrnfolawg**, *a. (dyrnfol)* Wearing gauntlets.  
**Dyrniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (dwrn)* A fisting, a threshing.

**Dyrnodfa**, *s. f. (dyrnawd)* A boxing match.  
**Dyrnu**, *v. a. (dwrn)* To use the fist; to thresh. *s. m.* A threshing. *Llaer dyrnu*, a threshing floor; *cei dy ddyrnu*, thou shalt be threshed.  
**Dyrnwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dyrnwyr (dyrn—gwr)* One who beats with his fist; a thresher.  
**Dyröad**, *s. m. (rhöad)* A conceding, a giving.  
**Dyröawl**, *a. (rhöawl)* Conceding, yielding.  
**Dyrodawl**, *a. (rhöawl)* Conceding, giving.  
**Dyrodol**, *v. a. (rhodol)* To give, or to bestow.

*Ac am derfyn Prydain, cain ei thref,  
 Calat rhag ddyrnedd uch medd lestri  
 Yng heneilion deon, s'u dyrodol.*

And about the boundary of Britain, whose towns are fair, the song is sung before princes over the mead cups in the festivals of the supreme, and giving them about. *Taliesin.*

**Dyrodol**, *s. m. (rhodol)* A bestowing.  
**Dyröi**, *v. a. (rhoi)* To concede, or to yield.

*Oddi a ddyry ateb.*

Scarcely is there one that gives an answer.

*Adage.*

*Goreu ar hen ei gynghor;  
 Dyro i'w well ei ragor.*

The best of the aged is his counsel; give to thy better his prominence. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Dyrraith**, *s. f.*—*pl. dyrrreithian* (*raith*) Law of impulse, or necessity, fate, jeopardy.

*Arddyledawg canu clac orchorddon,  
 A chwedl dyrraith dyledaw afaon.*

It is incumbent to sing splendid retinue; and after impulsion, the river will be replenished. *Aneurin.*

**Dyru**, *v. a. (dyr)* To impel, or to drive on.

*Bydd yn—*

*Dyru o'i faen deira afonydd.*

He will be driving unruly bulls before him. *D. Ph. Bach.*

**Dyrwn**, *s. m. (grwn)* A hollow, or murmuring noise. *s. m.* Murmuring, deep-sounding.

*Owain—*

*Ni ffly rhag terfysg, rhag tair y'agosgordd,  
 Tarw tewlor dor dyrwn.*

Owain, he will not retreat from a tumult, or because of a panic in a retinue, the ample fronted bull of the clattering shield.

*Cynddelw.*

*Blaid blaengar ber dyr dyrwn,  
 Beirdd gwallawr, beirdd blaengar oedaw.*

The forward wolf of wrath of deep-murmuring din, the upholder of hands, to him I was a bard.

*Cynddelw, m. E. ab M. ab Iddon.*

**Dyrwyddaw**, *v. a. (rhwyddaw)* To accelerate.  
**Dyrwyddawl**, *a. (rhwyddawl)* Accelerating.  
**Dyrwyddiad**, *s. m. (rhwyddiad)* Acceleration.  
**Dyrwyn**, *s. m. (rhwyn)* A winding up. *Ysglodd dyrwyn*, a winding reel.  
**Dyrwyn**, *v. a. (rhwyn)* To wind up, to twist round.  
**Dyrwynawl**, *a. (dyrwyn)* Winding, twisting.  
**Dyrwynedig**, *a. (dyrwyn)* That is wound.  
**Dyrwyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (dyrwyn)* A winding up, or a twisting round.  
**Dyrwyniedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion (dyrwyniad)* A winder, or twister.  
**Dyrwynlath**, *s. f. (dyrwyn—lath)* A windlass.  
**Dyrwynwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dyrwynwyr (dyrwyn—gwr)* One who winds yarn, a winder.  
**Dyrwynydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion (dyrwyn)* A winder.  
**Dyrynawl**, *a. (rhyawl)* To wind up, to twist.  
**Dyryniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (rhyriad)* A winding.  
**Dyrynu**, *v. a. (rhyu)* To wind up, to twist round.

*O dyryu Dwr'r cludon,  
 Awr eud na i wr eud oed.*

Should God wind up the thread of life, only the present hour is there for a man.

**Dyrys**, *a. (rhys)* Intricate, puzzling, entangled, or twisted together, unmanageable. *Dyn dyrys*, a mischievous person.

*Afrwydd pob dyrys.*

Every thing intricate is unexpeditions.

*Adage.*

**Dyrysawl**, *a. (dyrys)* Tending to entangle.  
**Dyrysblyg**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion (dyrys—plyg)* An intricate doubling; the doubling of a hare.  
**Dyrysfa**, *s. f.*—*pl. dyrysfeydd (dyrys—ma)* An intricate place; a maze, a labyrinth.  
**Dyrysgar**, *a. (dyrys)* Apt to entangle together.  
**Dyrysi**, *s. m. (dyrys)* Intricacy, brambles, briars.  
**Dyrysiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au (dyrys)* An entangling.  
**Dyrysiedig**, *a. (dyrys)* Entangled, perplexed.  
**Dyrysienn**, *s. f. (dyrysi)* A briar. *Dyrysienn ber*, sweetbriar.

*Archaf it na mynych wrag hyd pan welch ddyrysienn dechawg ar fy medd.*

I charge thee that thou takest not a wife until thou shalt see a two-headed bramble upon my grave. *H. Culuch—Mairion.*

**Dyrysl**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd (dyrys—lle)* An intricate place; a place full of brambles.  
**Dyryslwyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i (dyrys—llwyn)* A brake of brambles.

**Dyrysn**, *s. m. (dyrys)* Intricacy, perplexity; a place full of brambles.  
**Dyryswydd**, *s. m. (dyrys)* Intricacy, perplexity.  
**Dyrysu**, *v. a. (dyrys)* To make intricate, to entangle; to perplex; to be confounded.

*Dyrysu y garthen.*

The sheet has become entangled.

*Adage.*

**Dyryswch**, *s. m. (dyrys)* Intricacy, perplexity.  
**Dyrywiad**, *s. m. (rhywiad)* A harmonizing, a becoming congenial.  
**Dyrywiad**, *v. a. (rhywiad)* To become congenial, to assimilate, to harmonize.

*Nid yw y llw glaw yn dyrywiad ag un llw arall o'r byd, namu y gwyl, ac y da.*

The azure colour doth not assimilate with any other colour in the world, except the white and the black. *Tradit. Arwydd.*

**Dyrywiad**, *a. (rhywiad)* Tending to assimilate.  
**Dys**, prefix in composition (*dy—ys*) It denotes the iteration of an action, and also its being continued, or carried on.

**Dysail, s. f.—pl. dyscilia (ail)** A foundation.  
**Dysathrawl, a. (sathrawl)** Apt to be trampling.  
**Dysathriad, s. m. (sathriad)** A trampling.  
**Dysathru, v. a. (sathru)** To be trampling.  
**Dysbaddawl, a. (ysbaddawl)** Castrated, or gelt.  
**Dysbaddiad, s. m. (ysbaddiad)** A castration.  
**Dysbaddu, v. a. (ysbaddu)** To geld, to castrate.  
**Dysbaid, s. m. (paid)** A cessation, intermission, respite, or breaking off.  
**Dysbaidd, s. m.—pl. dysbaiddai (ysbaidd)** An ennach.  
**Dysbaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysbaid)** Cessation.  
**Dysbaidiaw, v. a. (dysbaid)** To cease, to desist, to leave off, to discontinue.  
**Dysbaidiawl, a. (dysbaid)** Tending to cease.  
**Dysbelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peiliad)** A taking out, or unsheathing. *Dysbelliad cleddyf*, drawing of a sword.  
**Dysbelliaw, v. a. (peiliaw)** To take out, to unsheath; to brandish.  
**Dysbelliawg, a. (peiliawg)** Exposed; unsheathed.  
**Dysbeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peiniad)** Stripping.  
**Dysbeiniaw, v. a. (peiniaw)** To divest of, to make naked; to pillage, to spoil. *Dysbeiniawo rhydd*, to take fish out of a net; *dysbeiniawo ffia*, to shell beans.  
**Dysbeiniawl, a. (peiniawl)** Tending to strip.  
**Dysbeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peithiad)** A bringing to view, a bringing into prospect.  
**Dysbeithiaw, v. a. (peithiaw)** To bring to view.  
**Dysbeithiawl, a. (peithiawl)** Prospective.  
**Dysbelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pelliad)** A taking out, drawing, or unsheathing.  
**Dysbelliaw, v. a. (pellaw)** To unsheath.  
*Gwedi cyhoeddi o barb onyddent y ragdyfnewidg arwydd, dysbellaw eu cleddyfau a orugnt.*  
*When every one of them had heard the beforementioned signal, drawing their swords was what they did. Gr. ab Arthur.*  
**Dysbelliawg, a. (pellawg)** Exposed; unsheathed.  
**Dysbenawl, a. (penawl)** Conclusive; final.  
**Dysbeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peniad)** A concluding, or settling; determination.  
**Dysbennu, v. a. (pennu)** To conclude, to determine.  
**Dysbleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pleidiad)** A joining, or espousing a party.  
**Dysbleidiawl, v. a. (pleidiawl)** To take a part.  
**Dysbleidiawl, a. (pleidiawl)** Auxiliary; aiding.  
**Dysbleiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pleiniad)** Radiation, a casting rays, or glare.  
**Dysbleiniaw, v. a. (pleiniaw)** To cast rays.  
**Dysbleiniawl, a. (pleiniawl)** Resplendent.  
**Dysborthawl, a. (porthawl)** Helping; supporting.  
**Dysborthi, v. a. (porthi)** To assist, to support.  
**Dysborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (porthiad)** Supportation; a helping, or assisting.  
**Dysbrychu, v. a. (brychu)** To become rusty.  
*Cylllell wedi dysbrychu, a knife become rusty.*  
**Dysbwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwriad)** Verberation.  
**Dysbwyaw, v. a. (pwriaw)** To verberate, to beat.  
**Dysbwyawl, a. (pwriawl)** Verberating, beating.  
**Dysbwyil, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pwyl)** Discretion; consideration: soundness of mind.  
*Yn ym—*  
*Cawyd dysbwyil a doethrth.*  
*He is the lamp of discretion and investigation. Guto y Glyn.*  
**Dysbwyil, v. a. (pwyl)** To use reason; to reason; to convince; to make discreet; to think of, or to remember.

*Oe gofys Deheubarth na Gwynedd o un parth  
 Pwy gawyd y doethrth i'ch dysbwyil rang i'g.*  
*If any part of the South country, or Gwynedd should ask who  
 rang this direction to put you on your guard against danger.—*  
*P. R. Prichard, o Lanymddyfri.*

**Dysbwyllaw, v. a. (dysbwyll)** To make prudent, or considerate; to cure of weakness of intellect, to bring to reason; to exert the reason; to think of, to remember.

**Dysbwyllawd, s. m. (dysbwyll)** Ratiocination.

*Deuthwr grif gelfyddig  
 Dysbwyllawd  
 An ym ddyfyll.*

*The wise man of the primary science, the reasoning of the astrologer respecting the agency of the solvent. Talleis.*

**Dysbwyllawg, a. (dysbwyll)** Considerate, rational.  
**Dysbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysbwyll)** The exertion of reason; a making rational.  
**Dysbwyddawl, a. (ysbwyddawl)** Tending to empty.  
**Dysbwyddiad, s. m. (ysbwyddiad)** Depletion.  
**Dysbwyddu, v. a. (ysbwyddu)** To drain, to empty.  
**Dysdyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dwil)** A dropping, or trickling; the ebb, or low water. *Lygad y dysdyll*, the turn of the ebb.  
**Dysdyllawdy, a. (dysdyll)** That may drop or filter; distillable.  
**Dysdyllidig, a. (dysdyll)** That is ebbd; distilled.  
**Dysdylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysdyll)** An ebbing; a distillation; a filtering.  
**Dysdylliaw, v. a. (dysdyll)** To ebb; to distil.  
**Dysdyllu, v. a. (dysdyll)** To ebb; to distil.  
**Dyselliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysell)** A founding.  
**Dyselliaw, v. a. (dysell)** To lay a foundation.  
**Dysel, s. m. (sel)** A kenning, or beholding.  
**Dysenawl, a. (senawl)** Apt to be chiding.  
**Dyseniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (seniad)** Vituperation.  
**Dysennu, v. a. (sennu)** To vituperate; to chide.  
**Dyserenawl, a. (serenawl)** Glittering, spangled.  
**Dysereniad, s. m. (sereniad)** A bespangling.  
**Dyserenu, v. a. (serennu)** To bespangle; to sparkle, or to glitter.  
**Dyserth, s. m.—pl. t. au (serth)** A desert.  
**Dyserthawl, a. (dyserth)** Tending to be abrupt.  
**Dyserthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyserth)** Abruptness; a becoming abrupt, or declivous.  
**Dysenthawl, a. (senthawl)** Tending to shoot.  
**Dysenthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (senthiad)** Jaeculation; a being shooting out.  
**Dyseuthu, v. a. (seuthu)** To jaculate, to shoot.  
**Dysg, s. m. (ysg)** Learning, erudition, scholarship, instruction, tuition.  
*Ni wyddom o lawr addysg.  
 Nes i ddyw, ddisia ei ddyg.*  
*We know not of just knowledge until his being taken away, the want of his instruction. Gr. ab I. ab Ll. Pychan.*

**Dysgad, s. m. (dyg)** Instruction, or tuition.  
**Dysgadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (dygad)** One instructed, or taught, a learned person.  
**Dysgadwy, a. (dygad)** Capable of instruction.  
**Dysgaeth, s. m. (dygad)** Endowment, tuition.  
**Dysgaid, a. (dyg)** Having instruction. *Dysgeidiau Cymru*, the learned ones of Wales.  
*Tarlunogion torf, terfysg dygaid,  
 Tricron fawr traw arwydd.*  
*The shield bearing ones of the host, instructed in the twauk, a hard tolling through and forward ones in restraint. O. Cyfelliawg.*

**Dysgamur, a. (cam)** Spread, or thrown about.  
**Dysganawl, a. (canawl)** Recitative, recited.  
**Dysganlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (canlad)** Recitation.  
**Dysganu, v. a. (canu)** To recite, to relate.  
**Dysgarthawl, a. (carthawl)** Cathartic, purgative.  
**Dysgarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (carthiad)** A purgation, or cleansing.  
**Dysgarthu, v. a. (carthu)** To purge, to cleanse.  
**Dysgawd, s. m. (dyg)** The act of learning.  
**Dysgawdwr, s. m.—pl. dysgawdwyr (dygawd)** An instructor; a learned man.

**Dysgawdr, s. m.**—*pl.* **dysgodrion** (**dysgawdr**) An instructor, or teacher; a learned man.

*Darfa f'r gwybodaiddigol ddygodrion hwy oicki a ddiŵe ang-hred trwy holl Ynys Frydain.*

*Those blessed teachers did wash and do away infidelity throughout all the island of Britain.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dysgawl, a. (dysg)** Apt to teach, instructive.

**Dysgedig, a. (dysg)** Learned, instructed. **Dysgedigion**, learned ones, or literati.

*Atab araf gan ddygedig.*

*A gentle answer from the learned.*

*Adapt.*

**Dysgedigawl, a. (dysgedig)** Intuitive, instructive.

**Dysgedydd, s. m.**—*pl.* *t.* **lon** (**dysgad**) Instructor.

**Dysgedyddawl, a. (dysgedydd)** Pupillary, docile.

**Dysgeidiaeth, s. m. (dysgeid)** Instruction.

*Plenydd a Gwron phiaut i'w plith ddygeidiaeth i'w piaut.*

*Plenydd and Gwron will implant amongst them learning for their children.*  
*Dr. W. Glyn.*

**Dysgethrain, v. a. (cethrain)** To importune.

**Dysgethrin, a. (cethrin)** Rough hewed, rude.

*—Bid dysgethrin drud.*  
*Bid chwannawg yafyd i chwerthin.*

*Let the bold be rude, let the fool be of laughing.*

*Llywarch Hen.*

*Y du 'athrogr dysgethrin.*

*The rough-hewn tusk black one.*

*T. Prye.*

**Dysgeulad, s. m. (ceulad)** Coagulation, curdling.

**Dysgeulaw, v. a. (ceulaw)** To coagulate, to curdle.

**Dysgeulawg, a. (ceulawg)** Coagulated, curdled.

**Dysgliad, s. m. (dysg)** A learning, a teaching.

**Dysgliar, s. f.**—*pl.* *t.* **au** (**ysgliar**) A spear.

**Dysgliawr, s. m. (ysgliawr)** A cutting level, a slicing.

*Dysgliawr braint fu i ladd ar gagen.*

*It was the levelling of privilege to kill him on the breach.*  
*Aneurin.*

**Dysgliolin, a. (dysgawl)** Disciplinary, pupillary.

**Dysgl, s. f.**—*pl.* **dysglau** (**ysgl**) A dish, a platter.

**Dysglær, a. (clær)** Splendid, glittering, shining.

**Dysglaid, s. f.**—*pl.* **dysgleidian** (**dysgl**) A dishful.

**Dysglaid, a. (dysgl)** Discous, like a dish.

**Dysglain, s. m.**—*pl.* **dysgleinion** (**glain**) A glare.

**Dysgleidiad, s. m. (dysglaid)** A setting in a dish.

**Dysgleidiaw, v. a. (dysglaid)** To put in a dish.

**Dysgleiniaw, v. a. (dysglain)** To glitter, to glare.

**Dysgleirdeb, s. m. (dysglær)** Brightness.

**Dysgleiriad, s. m. (dysglær)** A glittering.

**Dysgleiriaw, v. n. (dysglær)** To glitter, to shine.

**Dysgleiriawl, a. (dysglær)** Glittering, shining.

**Dysgloen, s. f.**—*pl.* *t.* **au** (**ysgloen**) A splinter.

*Dysgloen awdi tafawd-lyw.*

*Dysgloen o awen yw.*

*A sad and pensive song of the guiding tongue is a radiation of the muse.*

*Madawg Benfras.*

**Dysgloffi, v. a. (cloffi)** To make lame or halting.

**Dysglu, v. a. (dysgl)** To dish, to put in a dish.

**Dysgodawl, a. (codawl)** Tending to rise up.

**Dysgodi, v. a. (codi)** To be rising up, to elevate.

*Gwr a lefaru yn y bodd.*

*A ddygwyd cyn saith mlynedd.*

*A man that is speaking in the grave will arise before seven years.*  
*Myrddin.*

**Dysgodiad, s. m. (codiad)** A rising, or elevation.

**Dysgodres, s. f.**—*pl.* *t.* **au** (**dysgawdr**) A tutor-

ess, a female teacher, a school-mistress.

**Dysgogan, s. f.**—*pl.* *t.* **au** (**gogan**) A prediction, or prophesy; divination.

**Dysgogan, v. a. (gogan)** To predict; to divine.

*Orian porcheilan, neud blodas drain.*  
*Gorba can fywyd, elfydd neud caln.*  
*A m ddygogawd cad coed Llywain.*  
*A gelawr rhuddion rhag rhuthr Owain.*

*Listen, little pig, are not the thorns in bloom, the blossoms along the mountain!—And I will predict the conflict of the west of Llywain, and red-stained biers from the seat of Owain.*

*Myrddin.*

**Dysgoganawl, a. (dysgogan)** Predicting, divining.

**Dysgoganiad, s. m. (dysgogan)** A prediction.

**Dysgogant, s. m. (dysgogan)** Prediction.

**Dysgogann, v. a. (dysgogan)** To predict.

**Dysgogawr, s. m.**—*pl.* **dysgogawyr** (**dysgogan**—**gwr**) A predictor; a diviner.

**Dysgogawl, a. (ysgogawl)** Tending to agitate.

**Dysgogi, v. a. (ysgogi)** To agitate; to tremble.

*Cyn ymarwar Ludd a Lleisly.*  
*Dysgogawr perches y Wn Ynys.*  
*Elwg penauh o Bafin cais at echnys.*

*Before the reconciliation of Ludd and Lleisly the possessor of the fair island trembled because of the chief of Rome of splendid terror.*  
*Tallies.*

**Dysgogiad, s. m.**—*pl.* *t.* **au** (**ysgogiad**) Agitation.

**Dysgor, s. m.**—*pl.* *t.* **au** (**ysgor**) Any building for shelter, a hut, or cot; a tabernacle.

*Gwydon ab Don ddyga-ferthas.*  
*Can ni be lldo ddygogras.*  
*A rillawg gwyddon.*

*Gwydon the son of Don of telling qualities, since he had no sheltering cot he took the form of a horse.*  
*Tallies.*

**Dysgorawl, a. (dysgor)** Tending to enclose.

**Dysgori, v. a. (dysgor)** To enclose, to encircle.

*Crimled glaw dew dorf.*

*Am dy gorf ddygorydd.*

*The active one at fests in the thick throng around thy body a circle was made.*  
*Cynddel, i H. ab Owain.*

**Dysgoriad, s. m.**—*pl.* *t.* **au** (**dysgor**) Encircling.

**Dysgrain, s. m. (crain)** A creeping along, a Humble.

*Caeog cynhorawg bledde maro—*

*M gwrthodas gwyg gwyg dysgrain.*

*Caeog the supporter of the depredated rank, he declined the wrath of humble men.*  
*Aneurin.*

**Dysgreiniad, s. m. (dysgrain)** A glancing along.

**Dysgreiniaw, v. a. (dysgrain)** To sweep, or glance along.

*Mawr ddygreiniawr hafawr am led.*

*Awfully the blades are glancing around the countenance.*  
*Tallies.*

**Dysgreiniawl, a. (dysgrain)** Skimming along.

**Dysgreth, s. f.**—*pl.* *t.* **au** (**creth**) A broken, or

trembling cry; lamentation, wailing.

**Dysgrethain, v. a. (dysgreth)** To wail, to moan.

*Buyn ym ymfestaw oul ytoedd y rhaf byw yn collu en ywyr o dostar clywed y rhaf meirw yn dysgrethain, ac yn dilyysa eidd o bob parh.*

*They had been combating together until the living ones were losing their senses from the pity of hearing the dying ones uttering broken moans, and liberating the soul on all sides.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dysgrethawl, a. (dysgreth)** Dolorous, moaning.

**Dysgrethiad, s. m.**—*pl.* *t.* **au** (**dysgreth**) Moaning.

**Dysgrethu, v. a. (dysgreth)** To utter broken cries.

**Dysgri, s. m.**—*pl.* *t.* **on** (**cri**) A clamour, outcry.

**Dysgriad, s. m. (dysgri)** A clamouring loudly.

**Dysgriaw, v. a. (dysgri)** To clamour, to cry aloud.

**Dysgriawl, a. (dysgri)** Clamorous, crying aloud.

**Dysgu, v. a. (dysg)** To instruct; to learn.

*Cas a ddygo lawer ac ni wyddo ddim.*

*Despicable is he that learns much and knows nothing.*  
*Adapt.*

*Angen a ddyg i ben rodeg.*

*Necessity will teach the old to run.*  
*Adapt.*

**Dysgubaw, v. a. (ysgubaw)** To be sweeping.

**Dysgubell, s. f.**—*pl.* *t.* **i** (**ysgubell**) A besom; a

slattern, or great maulkin.

**Dysgwedawl, a. (gwdawl)** Recitative; vocal.

**Dysgwedyd, v. a. (gwdedyd)** To say, to recite.

**Dysgwein, v. a. (gwein)** To administer.

*Dysgwiliad cynd cyndiad cyndiad*  
*Cyd folaest gwr gormast gormestiad.*

The united in movement and chorus songs let them perform the joint praise of the man that is the most dignified ravager.  
*Cyndiad, i. O. Cyndiad.*

**Dysgweiniad, s. m. (gweiniad) Ministration.**  
**Dysgweiniawl, a. (gweiniawl) Administrative.**  
**Dysgweyd, v. a. (gweyd) To say, to recite.**  
**Dysgwr, s. m.—pl. dysgwyr (dysg—gwr) A teacher or instructor; a learner.**  
**Dysgwrthawl, a. (gwrthawl) Adversative.**  
**Dysgwrtheb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrtheb) Response**  
**Dysgwrtheb, v. a. (gwrtheb) To response.**

*Dysgwrtheb gwrthawd, gwrthod on honi,*  
*Hwaw yw Rodri reydd ar colodd.*

The opposing throng, whose ascriptions are used to run adversely, reply that he is Rodri the rival of wealth. *Gwelchmai.*

**Dysgwrthebawl, a. (dysgwrtheb) Responsive.**  
**Dysgwrthebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgwrtheb) A replication, a responson.**  
**Dysgwrthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthiad) A coming in opposition; opposition.**  
**Dysgwrthu, v. a. (gwrthu) To come adversely.**  
**Dysgwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyl) Watch; expectation.**  
**Dysgwyl, v. a. (gwyl) To be looking, viewing, or beholding; to look for, to expect; to wait for.**  
*Dysgwyl wrth, to expect from.*

*Tri dyn y dyfai hawb odrych yn holl amyt; saf a dysgwyl yn serchawd ar wyneb y ddalar, ar ymbwyl celfydd, ac ar blaen bychia.*

Three persons whom every body should look upon with respect; namely, he that looks with delight on the face of the earth, on the exertion of art, and upon little children. *Bardde.*

*Mi—*

*A dysgwyl am fein-wyl ferch.*

It is me who is expecting for the delicate and beautiful maid.  
*D. ab Owisyl.*

**Dysgwylfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (dysgwyl—ma) A prospect place; a watching place.** *Dysgwylfa fawr a Dysgwylfa fach, mountains in Caredigion.*  
**Dysgwylgar, a. (dysgwyl) Watchful; expecting.**  
**Dysgwylgarwch, s. m. (dysgwyl) Watchfulness.**  
**Dysgwyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgwyl) A looking for; expectation, expectancy.**  
**Dysgwyliadwy, a. (dysgwyliad) That may be looked for, or expected; expectable.**  
**Dysgwyliaeth, s. m. (dysgwyl) Expectancy.**  
**Dysgwyliaeth, s. m. (dysgwyl) A prospect.**  
**Dysgwyliaw, v. a. (dysgwyl) To look for; to be expecting.**  
**Dysgwylidig, a. (dysgwyl) That is looked for.**  
**Dysgwylidwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dysgwyliad) One who looks for or expects.**  
**Dysgwylwr, s. m.—pl. dysgwylwr (dysgwyl—gwr) An expectant, one who looks for.**  
**Dysgwylydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dysgwyl) Expectant, or one who looks for.**  
**Dysgybl, s. m.—pl. dysgyblon (gwbl) A disciple.**  
**Dysgyblaidd, a. (dysgybl) Like a disciple.**  
**Dysgyblaeth, s. m. (dysgybl) Discipline, pupilage.**  
**Dysgyblaethawl, a. (dysgyblaeth) Disciplinary.**  
**Dysgyblu, v. a. (dysgyblu) To discipline.**

*Cedaw a wnal pawb cyffelytu a dysgybit wrth lly Arthwr.*

Every body endeavoured to be like and to copy from the count of Arthur.  
*Gr. ab Arthwr.*

**Dysgyfrith, s. m. (cyfrith) Appropriate form.**

*Bum y llawr rhith*  
*Cyn bum dysgyfrith.*

I have been in various forms before I was my congenial shape.  
*Talliesin.*

**Dysgymmod, s. m. (cymmod) Agreement.**  
**Dysgymmodadwy, a. (dysgymmod) Concurrable.**  
**Dysgymmodi, v. a. (dysgymmod) To concur.**

**Dysgymmodiad, s. m. (dysgymmod) A concurring**  
**Dysgymon, s. m. (ysgymon) Fuel, combustible.**

*Cai, rhag maint ei angerdd, a phan fiai myfyr ei anwyd, ar ei gysymmodion dysgymon fyddai byn llydus i gynnen haw.*

Cai, from the greatness of his vehemency, and when he was coldest, on his companions that would be a combustibility for them to light a fire.  
*H. Cuthbert—Mabingion.*

**Dysgyr, s. m. (ysgyr) A scream; a wailing.**

*Be gwrail Gwrthawl byddai gwan,*  
*Hoddyr byddai ban ei dysgyr.*

The wife of Gwrthawl if she were weak, to stay her wailing would be loud.  
*Llywarch Hen.*

*Dwys ym bryd, hordd byd be wnant,*  
*Dysgyr gwy am en gwrnat.*

Oppressed is my mind, the hards of the world what will they do, men lament for their protection.  
*Frydddd Dycheu, m. C. ab Hywel.*

*Twrff a dysgyr a styru.*

*A tumult and a screaming he should hear.*

*H. P. F. Dyfed—Mabingion.*

**Dysgyrchawl, a. (cyrchawl) Apt to gravitate.**  
**Dysgyrchiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrchial) Gravitation.**

**Dysgyrchiant, s. m. (cyrchiant) Gravitation.**

**Dysgyrchu, v. a. (cyrchu) To gravitate; to approach to a centre.**

**Dysgyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgyr) A screaming**

**Dysgyrian, v. a. (dysgyr) To groan, to scream.**

**Dysgyriaw, v. a. (dysgyr) To groan; to scream.**

*Llad y naw portwr heb dysgyriaw na gwr, a dawed rhag-ddyn a orgynt, ac f'r neuadd.*

Kill the nine porters without the crying out of one man, and come forward into the hall was what they did.  
*H. Cuthbert—Mabingion.*

**Dysgyriawl, a. (dysgyr) Screaming loudly.**

**Dysgyrnawl, a. (ysgyrnawl) Grinning, apt to shew the teeth.**

**Dysgyrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgyrniad) A grinning, a shewing the teeth.**

**Dysgyrnu, v. a. (ysgyrnu) To shew the teeth.**

**Dysgywen, a. (ysgywen) Splendid, clear, manifest; excellent, renowned.**

*Yd lletyrat llaenwr ar laenwr dysgywen.*

The blades they would glitter on the bright helmets. *Talliesin.*

*Rhyddwylat dysgywen feiddon;*

*Rhyddwylat y gwlad amryson.*

I shall be to instruct renowned birds; I shall be left the chair of disputation. *Cynaddeu.*

**Dysghwylid, s. m. (hwylid) A performing.**

**Dysghwylaw, v. a. (hwylaw) To accomplish.**

**Dyslincawl, a. (llyncawl) Gulping, gorging.**

**Dyslinciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llynciad) A gulping.**

**Dyslincu, v. a. (llyncu) To gulp, to swallow.**

**Dysmalad, s. m. (ysmalad) A becoming fickle.**

**Dysmaladwch, s. m. (ysmaladwch) Fickleness, levity.**

**Dysmalrwydd, s. m. (ysmalrwydd) Indifference.**

**Dysmegawl, a. (megawl) Enunciative.**

**Dysmegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (megiad) Utterance.**

**Dysmegu, v. a. (megu) To enunciate, to utter.**

**Dysmwrth, a. (mwrth) Sudden, quick, abrupt.**

**Dysmythawl, a. (dysmwrth) Quickly vanishing.**

**Dysmythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysmwrth) A moving suddenly; a vanishing.**

**Dysmythu, v. a. (dysmwrth) To vanish, to disappear suddenly.**

*Oddyda y dysmythu Joseph a Mair ac Iesu, ac a ddyrnt i Capernaum dref yr wfordrodd.*

From thence Joseph and Mary and Jesus disappeared, and came to Capernaum through the maritime regions. *H. Salisbury.*

**Dystain, s. m.—pl. dysteiniau (tain) An officer in the prince's court, to superintend the decking out, or laying things in order; a steward of the household.**



Y dybsin a ddyr rann y lletyrs; kido ei hun ya nofai i'r llys,  
ac yr holl swyddwyr y gyd ag ef; Efe y dydd hen ar yr holl  
swyddwyr.

The steward of the household ought to distribute the lodgings;  
to himself next to the court, and all the officers with him: he is  
head over all the officers. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dystaw, a. (taw) Silent; calm, or tranquil.**

Tad plannod wastad, tad niwl dystaw gwyn,  
Tad i'r gwyn, gwaith ei law.

The father of the regular planet, the father of the white silent  
mist, the father of the wind, the works of his hand. *L. G. Collet.*

Angen a ddaw, dystaw don,  
I'w dawns o fng i ddydd.

Death will come, silent the sound, to take him from amongst his  
people. *Iolo Goch.*

**Dystawedig, v. a. (dystaw) Silenced, hushed.**

**Dystewi, v. a. (dystaw) To silence; to be silent.**

Godafwy fy nhyssawg i mi orphwys peth drachefn; ac ya hyn  
o seiliant dygwddal i'r tarann ac y corwyntodd croch ddysew  
groys.

My conductor suffered me to rest awhile again: and in that in-  
terval it happened that the lambs and the hoarse whirlwinds  
silenced for a little. *Elia Wyn, B. Cwag.*

**Dystawiad, s. m. (dystaw) A silencing, or calm-  
ing, a becoming silent, still, or quiet.**

**Dystawrwydd, s. m. (dystaw) Silence, stillness,  
calmness, quietness, tranquillity.**

**Dystawydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (dystaw) A silencer.**

**Dysteinlaeth, s. m. (dystain) Stewardship of the  
prince's household.**

**Dystraw, s. m. (ystraw) A sudden impulse.**

**Dystrawch, s. m. (dystraw) A sudden impulse.**

**Dystreuliad, s. m.—pl. f. au (treuliad) A shedding  
about; a washing out, or rinsing.**

**Dystreullaw, v. a. (treullaw) To shed, or throw  
about; to wash out, to rinse.**

**Dystrew, s. m. (ystrew) A sneeze, or sneezing.**

**Dystrewi, v. a. (dystrew) To sneeze; to snort.**

**Dystrewiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (dystrew) A sneez-  
ing, sternutation.**

**Dystrewiaw, s. f.—pl. f. ian (dystrew—llys) A  
sternutative, sneeze-word, or yarrow.**

**Dystroâd, s. m.—pl. f. au (troâd) A whirling.**

**Dystroâwl, a. (troâwl) Whirling, going in eddies.**

**Dystroi, v. a. (troi) To whirl, to turn in eddies.**

**Dystru, s. m. (tru) Plty, or concern for.**

**Dystrych, s. m. (ystrych) Spume, or froth. Cân  
wyned â dystrych y don, as white as the foam of  
the wave.**

Owen, gwybach oedd ei enwad no dystrych ôn.

Owen, whiter was her foam than the foam of the wave.

*H. Culiach—Mabington.*

**Dystrychawl, a. (dystrych) Foaming, spuming.**

**Dystrychiad, s. m. (dystrych) A foaming.**

**Dystrychu, v. a. (dystrych) To foam, to spume.**

**Dystryw, s. m. (ystryw) Destruction, or ruin.**

**Dystrywgar, a. (dystryw) Given to destroying.**

**Dystrywiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (dystryw) A destroy-  
ing; ruination.**

**Dystrywiaw, v. a. (dystryw) To destroy, to ruin.**

**Dystrywiawl, a. (dystryw) Destructive, ruinous.**

**Dystrywiedig, a. (dystryw) Destroyed, demolished**

**Dystrywiedigaeth, s. m. (dystrywiedig) Ruination**

**Dystrywiwr, s. m.—pl. dystrywiwr (dystryw—  
gwr) A destroyer, or demolisher.**

**Dystwyth, a. (ystwyth) Pliant, springing.**

**Dystwythaw, v. a. (dystwyth) To make pliant;  
to become pliant, supple, or elastic.**

**Dystwythawl, a. (dystwyth) Pliant, springing.**

**Dystwythiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (dystwyth) A ren-  
dering, or becoming pliant.**

**Dystyr, s. m. (ystyr) Destruction, devastation.**

Dystyr gwall swyr a llyf.

The ravage of the lapsing of the sky and a flood.

*L. ab Gwilym.*

**Dysudd, a. (sudd) That is immersed, or plunged.**

**Dysuddaw, v. a. (dysudd) To be immersing.**

**Dysuddawl, a. (dysudd) Tending to immerse.**

**Dysuddiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (dysudd) Immersion.**

**Dysychawl, a. (sychawl) Delicative, desiccant.**

**Dysychiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (sychiad) Delicaction.**

**Dysychu, v. (sychu) To desiccate, to exsiccate.**

**Dysylawg, a. (sylawg) Compact, substantial.**

**Dysyliad, s. m.—pl. f. au (siliad) Substantiation.**

**Dysylin, v. a. (syla) To make substantial.**

**Dysyllawg, a. (sillawg) Having quick sight:**

**Dysyllgar, a. (syllgar) Of quick observation.**

**Dysylliad, s. m.—pl. f. au (siliad) A gazing.**

**Dysyllu, v. a. (syllu) To gaze; to observe.**

Dysyllid trech tra manon,

Dysyllidawg ac archawg talchoch.

The victor would gaze towards the queen, of bright and pro-  
minent uplifted front. *Talchwr.*

**Dysymwth, s. m. (symwth) A quick flying off.**

**Dyt, interj. (dyd) Hold! stop! avast! dyt, dyt**

**ddym! hold, hold man!**

Dyt dyt! abai Robin Dôn, ac ef ar ei glaw yn Llywlyth, fe

syrtodd y mawr addwya.

Hold! hold! quoth Robin Dôn, and he being at his dinner in

Llywlyth, the peevish man he dropt.

**Dywn, a. (un) United, accordant, agreeing.**

Ni bydd dywn dau Gymro.

Two Welshmen will never be unanimous. *Adag.*

**Dyunaw, v. a. (dyun) To agree, or to unite.**

Pan gygyl Gwynaw a Melwne rhydd Gritan, sef a crygyn

dyneaw ag lwynt y Gwyddyl, yr Ysglaid, sef y Llychlywyr.

When Gwynaw and Melwne had heard that Gritan was slain,

what they did was to unite with them the Gwyddyls, and the

Scots, and the Llychlyn men. *Gr. at Arthur.*

D'wawch ar heddwch roddiad.

Agree upon the giving of peace. *Iwan Tre.*

**Dyunawl, a. (dyun) Tending to agree; accordant.**

**Dyundeb, s. m. (dyun) Concord, accord, consent,**

**agreement, union; unity, confederacy.**

**Dyuniad, s. m.—pl. f. au (dyun) A uniting, or**

**agreeing; a confederating, or joining together.**

**Dyuniant, s. m. (dyun) Concordance, consent,**

**union; confederation.**

**Dyw, s. m.—pl. f. ian (yw) A being; that exists**

**in the present time, that is; a day.**

**Dywad, s. m. (gwad) A denial; a renunciation.**

**Dywadawl, a. (dywad) Renouncing.**

**Dywadawl, a. (dywad) Denying; renouncing.**

**Dywadiad, s. m. (dywad) A denying; a refusing.**

**Dywadnawl, a. (gwadnawl) Using the feet.**

**Dywadniad, s. m. (gwadniad) A using the feet.**

**Dywadnu, v. a. (gwadnu) To use the feet; to**

**take to the heels, to run away.**

**Dywadu, v. a. (dywad) To deny; to renounce.**

Y nrb a dywadw good a mawr, rhoddod lw dengwyr a deugwyr

bes gaeith a hwb allied, a thri o honyat yn dalioyngw o farhag-

aeth, lliain, a gwrwg.

He that would deny wood and field (prove an able) let him pro-

duce the oath of fifty men, without a slave or a foreigner, and

three of them under a vow of restraint from riding, from lires, and

from a woman. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dywadwr, s. m.—pl. dywadwyr (dywad—gwr)**

**One who denies, a denier; a refuser.**

**Dywaes, s. f. (gwaes) A warrant; an assertion.**

**Dywaesawl, a. (dywaes) Warranted; asserting.**

**Dywaesiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (dywaes) An asserting.**

**Dywaesu, v. a. (dywaes) To warrant; to assert.**

Er yn arb ei dywaes nos

hag uchel na hanc.

He answering insisted not upon a high refusal nor an expla-

nation. *L. P. Mack.*

Dywal, *a. (gwai)* Fierce, ferocious, furious.

*Y ger o odd gynt yn amsbwrwag megis llew dywal llyched-  
emaf anwar—Oodd fai oen gwar.*

*The man who had been formerly amerciful like the fierce lion  
wildly darting, was like a gentle lamb.*  
*H. Cor. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

Dywalâd, *s. m. (dywal)* A becoming fierce or fu-  
rious; a becoming fierce.

Dywalâwl, *a. (dywal)* Tending to make fierce.

Dywalân, *v. n. (dywal)* To become fierce.

*Mal yr oedd Ninlaw ar y wedd hōno yn dywalu yn arbyn at el-  
ysion, carchaf Labennus i'w ymwyg yn cyfarfod ag ef; se yn y lle  
ar y cyfrant cyntaf Ninlaw a'i llaiddw.*

*As Nino was in that manner maddening against his foes, be-  
hold Labennus a leader meeting with him, and on the spot at the  
first onset Nino slew him.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dywalder, *s. m. (dywal)* Fierceness; cruelty.

*Gwedi gwled o naddyst and oedd un gwlad a allai wrthwnebu  
i ddyrdder a chymrodder Bell a Bran, o gydysiddigweth senedd-  
wyr Rhufain a ddoynt i erchi tangwedd ddyndeb y gaddyst.*

*After they had seen that there was not one country which could  
withstand the fierceness and cruelty of Bell and Bran, by universal  
consent the senate of Rome came to demand peace and agree-  
ment of them.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dywaedd, *s. m. (dywal)* Fierceness, or ferocity.

Dywallad, *s. m. (dywal)* A becoming enraged.

Dywalrwydd, *s. m. (dywal)* Fierceness, ferocity.

Dywalu, *v. n. (dywal)* To become furious.

Dywall, *a. (gwai)* Apt to shed or pour; prodigal.

*Ni phell gwydd afal o afall  
Ni chynnydd dywal a dywal.*

*The apple will not drop far from the apple tree; the fierce and  
the lavish will not increase.*  
*Taliesin.*

Dywallaw, *v. a. (dywal)* To pour out, to shed.

*Daw dewin gwerthedd gwythian,  
Dywallaw atan ran o'li radan;  
Dyndanod defnyddiat i'w odden,  
Dywallaw doyn doniwag wyf ffinas.*

*God the divine sovereign of wonders, pour out towards us a por-  
tion of thy blessings; the children of men thou didst form to thy  
good purpose a human being am I, and greatly gifted.*  
*Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Dywalledig, *a. (dywal)* Poured, or shed abroad.

Dywalliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (dywal)* A pouring.

Dywalltrain, *v. a. (dywal)—train* To scatter  
about, to lavish, to waste, to destroy.

Dywan, *s. m. (gwan)* A parting off, severance.

Dywanawl, *a. (dywan)* Tending to part off.

Dywanfa, *s. f.—pl. t. au (dywan)* A digression, a  
wandering, or straying.

Dywaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (dywan)* A digressing,  
a wandering, or coming by chance.

Dywanu, *v. a. (dywan)* To part off; to digress;  
to go by chance, or unawares.

*Dywanu wrth ladd dyn.*

*To come by accidentally when a man is slain.* *Welsh Laws.*

—Dyred,

*A dywan atag ateb ced.*

*Come and draw onwards to me with an answer of bliss.*

*Cynddelw, i Rfe f. Meddew.*

*Dygychwyn, gonad gair ardal teulu  
Teflwg medd o fal,  
A dywan Dyuo Bedwal,  
A dywed an dawl fal.*

*Set off, thou messenger of the powerful region of the tribe mer-  
iting the mead from the horn, and depart from Tyuo Bydwyl,  
and announce our coming to fal.*  
*G. Cyfeiliog.*

Dywarth, *s. m.—pl. t. au (gwarth)* A covering.

*Mor fydd dywarth deilion!*

*How great the veil of the blind ones!* *Llywarch Hen.*

Dywarthawl, *a. (dywarth)* Tending to cover.

Dywarthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (dywarth)* A cover-  
ing over, or enveloping; a being uppermost;  
a being conveyed; a carrying.

Dywarthu, *v. a. (dywarth)* To cover over, or be  
uppermost; to be borne; to carry. *Dywarthu  
dyn i'r bedd, to carry a person to the grave.*

*De genyf ei digonedd  
Dywarthu ei byd wrth ei bodd.*

*I am well pleased that her abundance should support her living  
agreeable to her wish.* *L. Mon.*

Dywasg, *s. m. (gwasg)* A constriction.

Dywasgar, *s. m. (gwasgar)* A dispersion.

Dywasgarawl, *a. (dywasgar)* Scattering.

Dywasgaru, *v. a. (dywasgar)* To scatter about.

Dywasgawl, *a. (dywasg)* Compressive, restrictive.

Dywasgiad, *s. m. (dywasg)* A constriction.

Dywasgodawl, *a. (gwasgodawl)* Sheltering.

Dywasgodfa, *s. f. (gwasgodfa)* A place of shelter.

*Afallen beren brwn all wyddis.*

*Can oedd cyrch ei gwralld dywasgodfa.*

*The apple tree a fragrant wood like a towering hill, the wild  
dogs resort to its root for a shelter.* *Myrddin.*

Dywasgodi, *v. a. (gwasgodi)* To be sheltering.

Dywasgodiad, *s. m. (gwasgodiad)* A sheltering.

Dywasgryn, *s. m. (gwasgryn)* Agitation.

Dywasgrynawl, *a. (dywasgryn)* Agitating.

Dywasgryniad, *s. m. (dywasgryn)* A being agitat-  
ing, or shivering.

Dywasgrynu, *v. a. (dywasgryn)* To be agitating;  
to cause trembling.

*Dywasgryn drudwya drudwyr Llundain.*

*The bold impassioned one will cause a trembling on the brava-  
dous of London.* *Gwalchmai.*

Dyrawd, *v. a. (grawd)* To utter; to speak.

*Gwir a ddyrawd Gwion Gwd.*

*It is true what is said by Gwion Gwd.* *Adage.*

Dywedawl, *a. (gwedawl)* Talkative; talking.

*Eneas, gwr coch pedrogi, hyawdi, dywedawl, a chadarn, a  
gwar; cyngorff hyawas oedd ganddo; a hyawd duon lion oedd iddo.*

*Eneas, he was a red man, square built, eloquent, loquacious,  
and mighty, and gentle; he was amiable in counsel; and he had  
lively black eyes.* *H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

Dywededig, *a. (gwededig)* Said, spoken, uttered.

Dywedgar, *a. (gwedgar)* Loquacious, talkative.

Dywedgarwch, *s. m. (dywedgar)* Loquaciousness.

Dywediad, *s. m. (gwediad)* A saying; diction.

*Deallwn ni Rhyddwyllys, yr hyn beth dywediad yr athrawon nid  
ydyw ya ddin angen oed rhydd farnedigwch y moddiwl a'r awlyti.*

*Let us understand few will, the which manner of expression of  
the learned is nothing more than a free exertion of the mind and  
the will.* *Marchwyl Crwydrad.*

Dywedwst, *s. f. (gwedwst)* The mumps; a disor-  
dered utterance.

Dywedwyd, *v. a. (gwedwyd)* To speak, to say.

Dywedwydawl, *a. (dywedwyd)* Talkative, talking.

*Dywedwydawl, nid ydyw,  
Dydwyl yn addaw i'n wyd.*

*Talkative thou art not, silent thou art in promising to me.*  
*D. Llywyl, Gwilech.*

*Diomedes, gwr cadarn pedrogi, a chorff gweddus iddo; a  
gwyth yn ymdded; a dywedwydawl, se cynnydd gwreswag, a  
dygallus oedd, a glew.*

*Diomedes, he was a powerful square man, and he had a comely  
body; and he was gullible in fighting; he was loquacious, and of  
a warm brain, and passionate, and skilful.* *H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

Dywedyd, *v. a. (gwydyd)* To speak, to say.

*Llawer gwir drwg ei ddywedyd.*

*Many a truth is bad to tell of.* *Adage.*

*Dywed llaflar ni wydd.*

*The loquacious will say what he doth not know.* *Adage.*

*Er ied i dywedol,  
Hywel rhoi' a uchel a wnal.*

*Though he should speak so low, Hywel would highly give.*

*H. Cor Llywyl.*

Dyweddwyl, *a. (gwedd)* Apt to unite or to join.

Dywededig, *a. (gwedd)* Joined, united together

Dyweddi, *s. m.—pl. t. au (gwedd)* Affiance, es-  
pousal, or marriage contract.

*Ou hapia yn hen boen neu haint,  
Ar anghedd gwa haint,  
Y hi, y ddyweddi dda,  
I'w dydd i'w a'w ddyddiam.*

When old if pain or disease should happen, and restlessness from great age, she, the good *helpmate*, would comfort thee in thy day of affliction. *S. Phyllis.*

Dyweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyweddi) Espousal.  
Dyweddiaw, v. a. (dyweddi) To yoke, to couple together, to join in marriage, to espouse.

Dyweddiawl, a. (dyweddi) Conjugal, espousal.

Dyweddiwedg, a. (dyweddi) A affianced, betrothed.

Dyweddiwr, s. m.—pl. dyweddiwyr (dyweddi-gwr) An affiancer, one who joins in marriage.

Dyweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gweiniad) A ministering to, a bringing onward.

Dyweiniaw, v. a. (gweiniaw) To bring onward.

Yr hon fydd a ddyweiniad gyntaf i yna Prydain gan Sion.

The which faith was conveyed first to the island of Britain by Joseph. *Llywelyn, o Langwydd.*

Dyweiniawl, a. (gweiniawl) Forwarding, helping.

Dyweiniwr, s. m.—pl. dyweiniwyr (gweiniwr) One who brings forward, a forwarder.

Dyweinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gweinydd) A promoter, or one who forwardeth.

Dyweilyg, a. (dywall) Falsitious, failing.

Dyweilygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gweilygiad) A making a lapse, or failing.

Dyweilygiaw, v. a. (gweilygiaw) To cause a lapse

Dyweilygiawl, a. (gweilygiawl) Apt to fail.

Dywen, s. f. (gwen) A smile; glad mien.

Dywenawl, a. (dywen) Apt to be smiling.

Dyweniad, s. m. (dywen) A being smiling.

Dywenu, v. a. (dywen) To be smiling; to smile.

Maen uchel medel ei sion

Dywen ar warchan Adebon.

Maen, his elsin heap of foes is high, he smiles on the incantation of Aeddon. *Tallorin.*

Dywenydd, s. m. (dywen) Joy, delight, pleasure.

Ni thawn bel byddwn celfydd

O folt Mab Dwr dywenydd.

I would not be silent, if I were skilful of praising the Son of God our happiness. *Llongorm Maw.*

Dywgwener, s. m. (dyw-gwener) Friday.

Dywiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwiriad) A verifying.

Dywiariant, s. a. (gwiariant) Verification.

Dywiariaw, v. a. (gwiariaw) To verify, to assert.

Disrheb yw hon, dywirir yw mro,

A laddo a loddir.

This is a proverb, it will be verified in a country.—“He that slayeth will be slain.” *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dywiariawl, a. (gwiariawl) Tending to verify.

Dywiariwr, s. m.—pl. dywiariwyr (gwiariwr) A verifier, an assertor.

Dywisgaw, v. a. (gwisgaw) To array, to dress.

Dywisgawl, a. (gwisgawl) Arrayed, ornamented.

Dywisgiad, s. m. (gwisgiad) A dressing out.

Dywllun, s. m. (dyw-llun) Monday.

Dywmawrth, s. m. (dyw-mawrth) Tuesday.

Dywmerchyr, s. m. (dyw-merchyr) Wednesday.

Dywod, v. a. (dywawd) To utter, to speak.

Ond ddaw'r man a ddawod

Chaf o'n aly cyfyr fy mod.

If she comes not to the place she mentions, she will hear of my being sick at my heart. *H. D. Llyw.*

Dywrtheb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrtheb) A response

Dywrthebawl, a. (dywrtheb) Responsive, replying.

Dywrthebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywrtheb) Response; altercation, contradiction.

Dywrthebu, v. a. (dywrtheb) To be replying.

Dywrthred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwrthred) Adversity.

A heddyw ym daw dywrthred o'i ddwyn;

Handwyl dir-rwyr rwy'n o'i fraw golled.

And this day I shall experience distraction for his being taken off; and am I not all agitated with tumult for the sad loss of him. *Cynddew, m. Cod. ab Meddyr.*

Dywrthredawl, a. (dywrthred) Going adversely.

Dywrthrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywrthred) A going in opposition to; a distracting.

Dywrthredu, v. a. (dywrthred) To go adversely.

Dywsadwrn, s. m. (dyw-sadwrn) Saturday.

Dywsul, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dyw-sul) Sunday.

Dywthiad, s. m. (gwrthiad) Protrusion, propulsion

Dywthiaw, v. a. (gwrthiaw) To protrude, to propel

Dywthiawl, a. (gwrthiawl) Propellant, impulsive.

Dywy, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwy) Vapour, fog.

Dywydd, s. m. (gwydd) A being made conspicuous; the swelling of the milk vessels in animals near the time of bringing forth their young.

Dywyddawl, a. (dywydd) Tending to fill out.

Dywyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywydd) The springing of the milk vessels.

Dywyddu, v. n. (dywydd) To make apparent; to fill out; to swell with milk before having young, or to spring, as the udder of a cow.

Ystafell Cynddylan ystyryll ei na

Gwedi Gwne dywyddiad;

Gwne ni wna da ni dywydd!

The hall of Cynddylan gloomy is its roof after the ready helper of Gwen, alas, he that fills it will no more do good! *Llywelyn Maw.*

Dywyddiawn, a. (dywydd-llawn) Fully conspicuous; full of springing.

Nam doddwy deffnydd ddiad dywyddiawn,

Dyffod i gyfno i Gwralhawn!

Is there not come to me a subject for a day terming with tears, that the appointed period should come to Calafell! *Cynddew, m. C. ab Meddyr.*

Dywyll, a. (gwyll) Of a dark or gloomy hue.

Ou gwartheg dywyllion dyddau, taw dywyll with bob ca-maw

o meddynt.

If they shall be dark cows, then a dark bull with every hindmost cow of them. *Wick Llew.*

Dywylliad, s. m. (dywyll) A darkening.

Dywyllaw, v. a. (dywyll) To darken over.

Dywyllu, v. a. (dywyll) To darken, to blacken.

Dywyn, v. a. (gwyn) To make fair or bright; to make white; to make blessed; to bless.

‘Arthur y sy gelfidurw if’ Doi at Arthur i ddywydd yd willy;

ac gwybys hwy i ddo yd gwybys if—Dywyn dy llywedd i fion;

—‘Ti a gell hwy. Gwyddwch erio aro o Arthur, a gwyddwch i ddo

arist i ddo, a chithaw ei ben a oreg, i gwybys yd ddo a oreg a ddo

dw—Mae fy arfawen yd ddo willy; mae fy arfawen yd ddo

gwed; dywed i ddo willy—Cithaweb mab Cithaweb mab Cithaweb

wiedig o Olenddydd mabw Awlawd willyd fy maw—Ole yd

hwy, o ddo Arthur; cithaweb willyd i ddo; nod a nwyd, a

thi a’ cith.

‘Arthur is a cousin of mine:’ Go to Arthur to converse with

him, and so shalt thou make that as a present for thee.—‘To some-

erate my hair is what I seek for.—‘Thou shalt have that—Ar-

thur, taking a golden comb, and scissors with dyw handles, com-

bed his head, and Arthur asked him who he was.—‘My heart grow-

eth warm towards thee: I know that thou art of my blood; tell me

who thou art!’—Cithaweb the son of Cithaweb, the son of Cithaweb,

the prince, by Goleuddydd the daughter of the prince Awlawd, my

mother.—‘That is true, said Arthur; thou art also a cousin to my

brother.—‘That is true, said Arthur; thou art also a cousin to my

brother.—‘That is true, said Arthur; thou art also a cousin to my

brother.—‘That is true, said Arthur; thou art also a cousin to my

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brother.—‘That is true, said Arthur; thou art also a cousin to my

brother.—‘That is true, said Arthur; thou art also a cousin to my

**Dywyni, s. m. (dywyn)** A brightening, making fair; expiation; a blessing.

*A chymryd gwa Ddew ddywyni,  
A Chymaro ddiro ddiro weddi.*

And to accept from God a blessing, and an exiled Welshman of upright prayer.

**Dywyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywyn)** A brightening, a making fair, or clear; a blessing.

**Dywyniant, s. m. (dywyn)** The act of making fair, or clear; a beatification.

**Dywynid, s. m. (dywyn)** Splendour; apparency.

**Dywynig, a. (dywyn)** Splendid, shining, bright.

**Dywynu, v. a. (dywyn)** To make bright, or apparent; to whiten; to make blessed; to bless.

**Dywynwr, s. m.—pl. dywynwyr (dywyn—gwr)**

One who makes clear or apparent; a blesser.

**Dywynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dywyn)** Brightener.

*O faen afonydd oedd dywynydd,  
Ef a wna lonydd oia ei tinos.*

Before the restless he was a brightening one, the dread of his ashes shall would make him quiet. *It. ab D. ab I. ab Rhys.*

**Dywynyg, v. a. (dywyn)** To make apparent; to shine.

*Mae yn dywynyg arno ei faeth.*

His shining is shown upon him.

*S. D. Rhys.*

**Dywynygawl, a. (dywynyg)** Brightening.

**Dywynygial, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywynyg)** Shining.

**Dywynygu, v. a. (dywynyg)** To make clear or glittering; to shine; to glitter.

*Dywynyg dy wir yn wynias.*

Thy truth shines glowingly. *LL. F. Moch, Fr haearn twymyn.*

**Dywynrawd, s. m.—pl. dywynrodau (gwyn—rawd)** The flowing of light; a day.

*Gwas a, gloddyl gwa gtoew-drdad i'm llaw,  
O'r llachar ddywynrawd!*

Woe to me, with the fair brightly-daring sword in my hand, because of the gleaming day! *Cynddeio, m. teulu O. Gwynedd.*

*Urdwra Dew ddywynrawd Owain!*

God has ordained the day of Owain!

*Cynddeio.*

**Dywystlaw, v. a. (gwystlaw)** To give a pledge.

*Owain—*

*Dychiad ciod Brydain bedrydanas;*

*Dygywstlir iddo o Ddin Aiclyd gogledd.*

Owain, he gathers the praise of Britain's four quarters, homage will be given to him from Din Aiclyd in the north.

*Gwalchmai.*

**Dywystlawg, a. (gwystlawg)** Holding a pledge.

**Dywystliad, s. m. (gwystliad)** A pledging, a giving security; a doing homage.

**Dywywiad, s. m. (gwywiad)** A fading away.

**Dywywiad, v. a. (gwywiad)** To fade; to wither.

*Glas y bennaf llw canolig—yn dechreu o wyn, ac yn dywywiad mewn di.*

Amare is the chief median colour, originating from white, and dying away into black.

*Trech. Arwyddion.*

**Dywywiad, a. (gwywiad)** Fading; withering.

**Dyrrthryn, s. m. (gyrrthryn)** A repulsion.

**Dyrrthrynawl, a. (dyrrthryn)** Repulsive.

**Dyrrthryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyrrthryn)** A coming in opposition; repulsion.

**Dyrrthrynu, v. a. (dyrrthryn)** To repulse.

*Dyrrys gwanog, dyrrthryna gro.*

The wave hastens onward, the beach repels.

*Lleford.*

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END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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W OBERMEIER



